



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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### KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS SOUTH



Canada

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

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

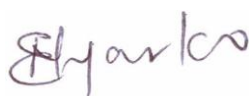
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources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

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

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

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

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



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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

CEB:	Children Ever Born
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS:	Children Surviving
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DFID:	Department for International Development
DMTDP:	District Medium Term Development Plan
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EA:	Enumeration Area
EU:	European Union
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
GES:	Ghana Education Service
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
JHS:	Junior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
SHS:	Senior High School
LEAP:	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
MMDAs:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
NHIS:	National Health Insurance Scheme
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organisations
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PES:	Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs:	Persons with Disabilities
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
WHO:	World Health Organization
WC:	Water Closet



# **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 South District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 115,812 representing 4.3 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 53.9 percent and females represent 46.1 percent. More than seventy percent (75.4%) of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 117.0. The population of the district is youthful (42.2%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (3.3%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 84.7, the age dependency ratio for males is lower (83.1) than that of females (86.6).

## **Fertility, mortality and migration**

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 4.7. The General Fertility Rate is 140.6 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is among the districts with the highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 30.9 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 4.7 per 1000. Majority of migrants (29.8 percent) living in the district were born elsewhere in the region while 67.8 percent of the migrants are born elsewhere in another region.

## **Household Size, composition and structure**

The district has a household population of 113,324 with a total number of 25,007 households. The average household size in the district is 4.6 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 46.8 percent. Spouses form about 12.4 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 (51.3%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 36.5 percent have never married, 4.2 percent are in consensual unions, 2.8 percent are widowed, 3.0 percent are divorced and 2.2 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than seventy of females (73.9%) are married compared to a little above one-fourth of males (46.8%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 42.9 percent while widowed males account for only 8.9 percent. . Among the married, 40.1 percent have no education while about 26.4 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than ninety percent of the married population (98.0%) are employed, 2.0 percent are unemployed and 19.5 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (40.2%) are economically not active with 2.9 percent unemployed.

## **Nationality**

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 93.2 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 1.1 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.0 percent.

## **Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and above, 57.1 percent are literate and 42.9 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (33.2 %) than that of females (23.8%). Five out of ten people (59.3%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and in the district, 19.0 percent has never attended school, more than fifty percent are currently attending and **82.1** percent have attended in the past.

## **Economic Activity Status**

About 85.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 14.1 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.9 percent are employed while 2.1 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (48.7%), 28.5% perform household duties and 6.5 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Five out of ten (50.4%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

## **Occupation**

Of the employed population, about 77.2 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 7.3 percent in service and sales, 10.0 percent in craft and related trade, and 2.7 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

## **Employment status and sector**

Of the population 15 years and older 68.6 percent are self-employed without employees, 18.6 percent are contributing family workers, 1.1 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, females constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 95.9 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 2.0 percent.

## **Information Communication Technology**

Of the population 12 years and above, 27.1 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 31.8 percent as compared to 21.4 percent of females. About 1.0 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 252 households representing 0.9 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

## **Disability**

About 1.9 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 (2.0%) than females (1.8%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 41.8 percent followed by physical disability (22.3%). About 1.4 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight, physical and emotional

disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 54.5 percent have never been to school.

### **Agriculture**

As high as 77.4 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (83.4%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 60.1 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (93.3%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

### **Housing**

The housing stock of Kwahu Afram Plains South District is 23,430 representing 5.4 percent of the total number of houses in the Eastern Region. The average number of persons per house is 4.9.

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

Less than half (34.6%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 43.2 percent are separate houses and 7.0 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (73.4%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 16.7 percent are owned by private individuals; 6.8 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household.

#### ***Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof***

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud bricks or earth accounting for 81.8 percent with cement blocks constituting 13.9 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (47.1%) and mud/earth (50.4%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia are the main roofing material (56.7 %) for dwelling units in the district.

#### ***Room occupancy***

One room constitutes the highest percentage (45.4%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 4.7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

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

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are flash light/torch 46.2 percent, kerosene lamp (26.8%) and electricity mains (24.2%) The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (70.5%). The proportion for rural (88.4%) is higher than that of urban (11.6%). The three main sources of water in the district are borehole/pump/tube well (42.5%), river/stream (38.2%) and Public tap/standpipe 7.1 percent.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is bush/beach/field or no facility with 44.2 percent and this is followed by Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc.) constituting 23.7 percent and Pit latrine with 22.5 percent. About a third of households (29.4%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 32.3 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

### ***Waste disposal***

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 30.0 percent. About two in ten households (25.1%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 8.8 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (80.2%) and onto the street (11.8%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District was carved out from the Kwahu North District and forms part of the newly created districts in the country which were inaugurated on 19<sup>th</sup> June, 2012. The Legislative Instrument (LI) that established the District is 2045 and was passed in 2012. In general, this chapter captures details of the District under the following headings; physical features, political administrative structure, cultural and social structure and the economy.

### 1.2 Physical Features

#### 1.2.1 Location and Size

The District is located between Latitudes  $6^{\circ} 40^1$  N and  $7^{\circ} 10^1$  N; longitudes  $0^{\circ} 40^1$  E and  $0^{\circ} 10^1$  E; at the North-Western corner of Eastern Region with a total land area of approximately 3,095 sq km. The District is bounded to the north by the Kwahu Afram Plains North, to the south by Kwahu South, to the east by the Volta River and to the west by two districts in the Ashanti region precisely Sekyere East and Ashanti-Akim Districts.

There are two main entrances into the District by road; namely Nkawkaw-Mpraeso-Bepong-Kwahu Tafo and Adawso from where the three kilometer wide Afram River is crossed to Ekye-Aman from by ferry operated by the Volta Lake Transport Company (VLTC). The second entrance is through Agogo in the Sekyere Afram Plains in the Ashanti region where one can travel by road through Dome to Maame Krobo then to Tease, the District capital. The Volta Lake Transport Company (VLTC) provides ferry services on the Lake and currently operates one ferry in the Kwahu Afram Plains South between Adawso and Ekye-Aman from to the District. It has a capacity of 360 tones. When using a single engine it takes about 30 minutes to cross.

#### 1.2.2 Relief and Drainage

The land is generally undulating and rises about 60 metres to 120 metres above sea level. The only high ground is in Bonkurom. The District is drained to the south by the Afram River and the Volta River to the east which flow continually throughout the year and can be used for both domestic and agricultural purposes. Several other seasonal streams are found in the District. The pattern is largely dendritic flowing 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 by 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 1150mm and 1650mm. The dry seasons are distinct starting between November and late February. Temperatures are found to be hot ranging between February and March (36.80C and 36.60C on the average respectively), while the coldest ones are December and

January (19.90C and 20.10C on the average respectively). Relative humidity is generally high throughout the year, ranging between 68.2% to 71.6% in the dry season and 81.6% and 71.6%.in the wet season.

#### **1.2.4 Vegetation and Soil**

The district lies within 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% 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), *Antiaris toxicaria* (Kyenkyen) etc. The major soils in the district are 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 (cocoa, coffee, oil palm, citrus, cola) which are grown in the municipality. The land in this area is susceptible to wind erosion if laid bare of vegetation.

### **1.3 Political Administration**

The district is headed by a District Chief Executive being the representative of the President with Tease as the Administrative capital. Under the Local Government System, the district operates a three tier political administrative structure, with the General Assembly being the highest decision making body followed by the area councils down to the unit committees. The composition of the General Assembly is made up of thirty-eight (38) Assembly Members with twenty-seven (27) elected and eleven appointees. There are eleven (11) decentralized departments who report to the Co-ordinating Director at the central directorate of the District.

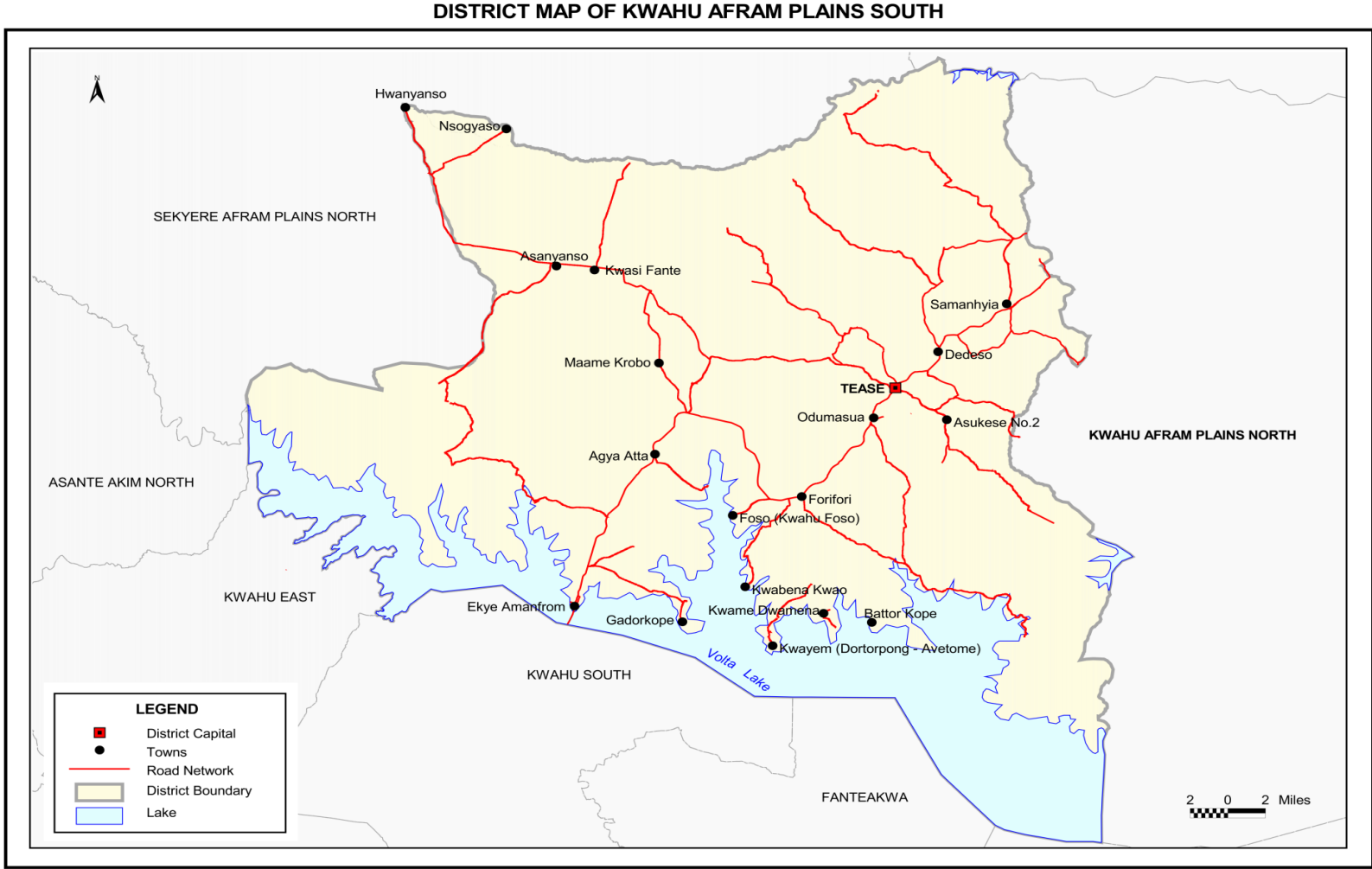
### **1.4 Cultural and Social Structure**

The district is typically a settler district with majority being migrants. Ewesn constitute the highest, followed by the Ashantis, the Kwahus, as well as tribes from the Northern extraction of the Country. However, the widely spoken language in the district is Twi.

Most of the people in the district are Christians. There are also Muslims and traditionalists in the district.

The Kwahu traditional council is the highest traditional authority in the district. The council is headed by the Omanhene. However, several divisional chiefs operate within various traditional areas in the district. These chiefs adjudicate cases within areas under their jurisdiction.

Figure 1.1: Map of Kwahu Afram Plains South District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

## **1.5 The Economy**

The economy of the district is driven by agriculture due to the vast tracts of arable land coupled with good weather conditions. According to the 2010 PHC data, the economic sector employs about 80 percent of the active labour force in the District.

Agriculture in the district is made up of crop farming, animal husbandry and fishing. According to the 2010 PHC data, crop production employs about 90 percent of active labour force in the agricultural sector whilst animal husbandry takes about five percent, fishing four percent and one percent takes account of others like migrant Fulani herdsmen who roam the district with their cattle.

The key food crops grown in the district include yam, maize, cocoyam, plantain, beans and groundnuts. Cabbage is a new addition to these traditional food crops. Tree crops like cashew, oranges and oil palm are also grown mainly for commercial purposes.

Farm acreage ranges from 2 to 30 acres for subsistence farming whilst commercial farms range from 50 to 200 acres

### **1.5.1 Manufacturing Activities**

The type of industrial activities in the District can be categorized based on their primary input or raw material and the kind of skill in the production process. The wood industry is visible even though not very vibrant. This includes sawmilling, carpentry and joinery, and woodcarving. These are medium and small scale production units.

Also of some significance are metal-based manufacturing enterprises that include welding and fabrication, steel bending, etc.

The industrial sector is very much dominated by informal micro agro-processing enterprise in the District's economy. Gari processing, oil palm extraction, fish processing are some of the main areas of employment and income generation, especially among women, within the industrial sector of the district. Small boat and canoe building as well as wood carving enterprises also exist.

## **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.

An acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census initially headed the Census Secretariat. 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 are 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 are 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 are the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees are inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees are 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 are 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 are included in the census.

Some topics that are not considered core by the UN recommendations but which are found to be of great interest and importance to Ghana and are, 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 are 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 are 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**

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. 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 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 are 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 are 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 fieldwork**

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 are 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 are 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 are 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 are absent from the institutions on Census Night. Out-door sleepers (floating population) are also enumerated on the Census Night.

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2010. Enumerators visited houses, compounds and structures in their enumeration areas and started enumerating all households including visitors who spent the Census Night in the households. Enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures are listed and where the members of the household are 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 are teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17<sup>th</sup> October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work are mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that are yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities are 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, Kasoia and Techiman are not properly demarcated and some are characterized by large EAs, some enumerators are 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 are that:

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who are in the country on Census Night (26<sup>th</sup> September, 2010) are 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%) are 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 are 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 are 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 are: geographical location of the population, Household and Non-household population, Literacy and Education, Emigration, Demographic and Economic Characteristics, Disability, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Fertility, Mortality, Agricultural Activity and Housing Conditions.

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

#### **Region**

There are ten (10) administrative regions in Ghana during the 2010 Population and Housing Census as they are 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 are demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts are created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts are 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 are 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 are 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 are classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons are 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) are classified as non-household population. Persons who spent census night in any of the under listed institutions and locations are 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 are in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.
- b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.
- c. Are unemployed.

The economically not active are persons who did not work and are not seeking for work. They are classified by reasons for not being economically active. Economically not active persons included homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who are 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 are classified by the kind of work they are 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 are 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 are 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 are classified as "other".

### **Employment Sector**

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

### **Disability**

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

### **Information Communication Technology (ICT)**

ICT questions are 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 are 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 are 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 analysed 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 structure play an important role in the socio-economic development in all human endeavours. The 2010 population and Housing Census provides accurate information from which the demographic characteristics of the district can be analyzed. Generally, age and sex are the two main population indicators that inform policy formulation and planning. The rate of population growth of an area is largely influenced by fertility, mortality and migration. This chapter examines population size, age distribution, age-sex structure, fertility, mortality and migration of the district.

### **2.2 Population Size and Distribution**

#### **2.2.1 Population distribution by age, sex and type of locality**

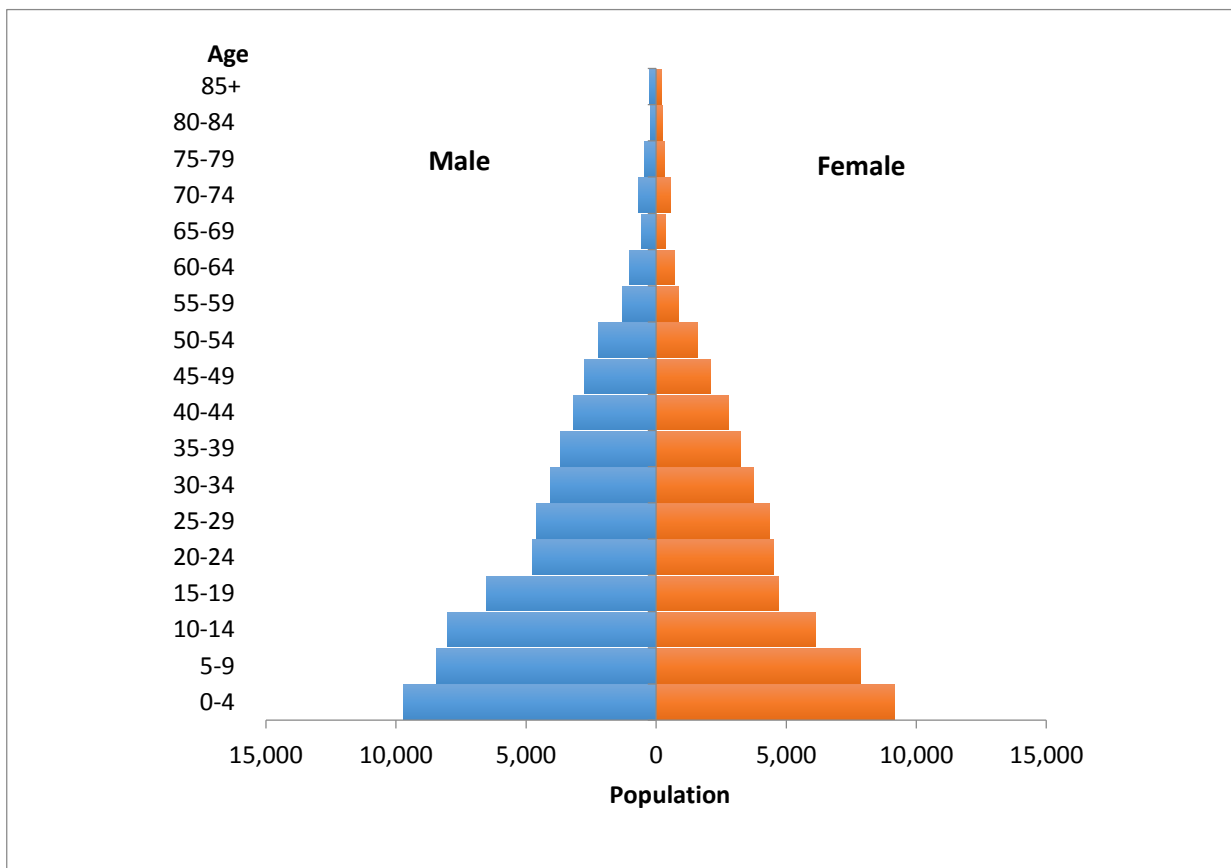
Table 2.1 presents the population distribution by age, sex and type of locality. The 2010 PHC data reveals that the district has a total population of 115,812. As can be observed from the table, there are more males 62,450 representing 53.9 percent than females 53,362 representing 46.1percent of the total population in the District. It can also be seen from table 2.1 that the 0-4 age group constituents the highest compared to all other age groups. The table 2.1 also shows that the district is typically a rural community given that 87,352 representing (75.4%) of the population live in rural communities compared to 28,460 representing (24.6%) who live in urban centres.

### **2.3 Age-sex, structure**

One important tool for analyzing the age and sex composition of the population is the population pyramid. According to the 2010 population and Housing Census, the district has a total Population of 115,812.

Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid for Kwahu Afram Plains South. The shape of the pyramid provides important information about population composition. There are more males (51.6%) within the age groups 0-4 and 5-9 than females (48.4%) in the district. The female population however is higher from age 10-14 through to 95 years and above compared to males but decreases with age for both sexes. The population of the District is predominantly youthful (Figure 2.1), the pyramid has a broad base consisting of large numbers of children (42.2%) and a conical top of a small number of elderly persons (3.3%) with more females than males.

**Figure 2.1: Population pyramid**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.3.1 Age dependency ratio

Dependency ratio is a measure showing the number of dependents (aged 0-14 and those aged 65 and older) to the total population (aged 15-64). The ratio measures the economic burden borne by those in the working ages. From Table 2.1 it can be observed that the age dependency ratio of the district is 84.7. This means that there are almost 85 persons in the dependent ages for every 100 persons in the working ages in the district. Among the sexes, age dependency ratio for females (86.6) is higher than males (83.1). It is also evident from Table 2.1 that the dependency ratio is higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	115,812	62,450	53,362	117.0	28,460	87,352
0 - 4	18,856	9,692	9,164	105.8	4,202	14,654
5-9	16,293	8,444	7,849	107.6	3,803	12,490
10-14	14,135	8,013	6,122	130.9	3,793	10,342
15 - 19	11,229	6,517	4,712	138.3	3,431	7,798
20 - 24	9,278	4,754	4,524	105.1	2,548	6,730
25 - 29	8,932	4,586	4,346	105.5	2,155	6,777
30 - 34	7,823	4,073	3,750	108.6	1,996	5,827
35 - 39	6,942	3,694	3,248	113.7	1,680	5,262
40 - 44	5,948	3,183	2,765	115.1	1,289	4,659
45 - 49	4,854	2,775	2,079	133.5	1,079	3,775
50 - 54	3,804	2,228	1,576	141.4	862	2,942
55 - 59	2,165	1,288	877	146.9	459	1,706
60 - 64	1,732	1,013	719	140.9	396	1,336
65 - 69	920	580	340	170.6	194	726
70 - 74	1,252	692	560	123.6	249	1,003
75 - 79	746	438	308	142.2	131	615
80 - 84	455	225	230	97.8	101	354
85 - 89	267	147	120	122.5	48	219
90 - 94	123	73	50	146.0	25	98
95 - 99	58	35	23	152.2	19	39
All Ages	115,812	62,450	53,362	117.0	28,460	87,352
0-14	49,284	26,149	23,135	113.0	11,798	37,486
15-64	62,707	34,111	28,596	119.3	15,895	46,812
65+	3,821	2,190	1,631	134.3	767	3,054
Age-dependency ratio	84.7	83.1	86.6		79.1	86.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Differences in the rate of migration, fertility and mortality are important for socio-economic planning and policy formulation. In developing countries like Ghana, where there is no up to date information on population statistics, population censuses provide more comprehensive data on fertility, mortality and migration. Data on birthplace and place of enumeration provide information on population movements. The 2010 census collates data on the duration of residence in the place of enumeration which makes it easier to study the movement of people over time.

### 2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility is the number of live births that a women has ever had within her child bearing age of 12-54 years. The 2010 PHC collected two types of fertility data, lifetime fertility and current fertility. Lifetime fertility refers to the total number of live births females 12 years and older have ever had during their life time (children ever born). Current fertility refers to the

number of live births that females 12-54 years old had in the 12 months preceding the Census Night.

Table 2.2 indicates 33,658 females aged 12 years and older are in the District. Children ever born to females in the age groups are 96,373 of which 86,861 were alive at Census Night. Mothers in the age-group 35-39 have the highest number of children surviving (14,096) and the least number of children surviving (17) have their mothers in the age group 12-14.

**Table 2.2: Female population 12 years and older by age children ever born, children surviving and sex of child**

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	33,658	96,373	49,575	46,798	86,861	44,329	42,532
12 - 14	3,431	19	10	9	17	8	9
15 - 19	4,712	874	410	464	815	380	435
20 - 24	4,524	4,769	2,443	2,326	4,480	2,266	2,214
25 - 29	4,346	9,905	5,125	4,780	9,338	4,811	4,527
30 - 34	3,750	13,169	6,864	6,305	12,326	6,407	5,919
35 - 39	3,248	14,096	7,185	6,911	13,013	6,557	6,456
40 - 44	2,765	13,756	7,086	6,670	12,599	6,477	6,122
45 - 49	2,079	11,268	5,839	5,429	10,108	5,209	4,899
50 - 54	1,576	9,175	4,749	4,426	8,013	4,108	3,905
55 - 59	877	5,148	2,587	2,561	4,490	2,257	2,233
60 +	2,350	14,194	7,277	6,917	11,662	5,849	5,813

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Variation in fertility exists across the Districts as presented in Table 2.3. Kwahu Afram Plains South District has the highest Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 4.7 in the region, with New Juaben Municipal having the lowest Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.4. The high fertility rate within the Kwahu Afram Plains South District can be attributed to high teenage pregnancy as a result of low use of contraceptives. The low total fertility rate of the New Juaben Municipality could be attributed to high exposure of the population to modern birth control measures.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,633,154	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	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	87.4	24
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	24.4
Kwahu South	69,757	16,259	1,854	3.8	114	26.6
Kwahu East	77,125	16,910	2,041	4.2	120.7	26.5
<b>Kwahu Afram Plains North</b>	<b>102,423</b>	<b>23,110</b>	<b>2,846</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>27.8</b>
Upper West Akyem	87,051	20,196	2,482	4.2	122.9	28.5
Akwapim South	37,501	9,439	1,031	3.8	109.2	27.5
Ayensuano	77,193	17,192	2,169	4.2	126.2	28.1
Denkyembuor	78,841	19,644	1,950	3.4	99.3	24.7
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	25,424	3,575	4.7	140.6	30.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 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 (PHC) focused on all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. It is one of the three main components of population change which influences population growth. Crude death rate on the other hand indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 of a population. Subtracting crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change within a specified period in the absence of migration.

Table 2.4 presents the total number of deaths and crude death rate in the Kwahu Afram Plains South District. Five hundred and thirty nine deaths were recorded at the household level out of the total population of 115,812 with an associated crude death rate of 4.7. Comparing Kwahu Afram Plains South with other districts in the region, the district has a low crude death rate (4.7) which reflects the relatively low regional crude death rate (8.2%). However there are few exceptions for Birim South, Yilo Krobo, Lower Manya, Kwahu South and Kwahu East with crude death rates exceeding 10 percent.



**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
<b>Kwahu Afram Plains North</b>	<b>102,423</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Upper West Akyem	87,051	662	7.6
Akwapim South	37,501	357	9.5
Ayensuano	77,193	741	9.6
Denkyembuor	78,841	444	5.6
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	539	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

### 2.4.3 Migration

Data on birthplace and place of enumeration provide information on migratory movements of the population. The 2010 census collected data on the duration of stay in the place of enumeration. The data provides information on the timing of migration history in the District (Table 2.5). Out of a total of 55,454 persons identified as migrants in the District, 16,509 persons (29.8%) were born elsewhere in the region of enumeration (Eastern) while 37,636 were born elsewhere in another region and the remaining 1,309 (2.4%) were born outside Ghana. Migratory movement into the region is high among migrants from Volta (32.9%), Upper West (9.8%) and Northern (9.3%) recording the highest as indicated in Table 2.5.

The table also indicates duration of residence of migrants at the time of enumeration .In terms of duration of stay,majority of those who have lived in the District for less than one year prior to the census were born in the following regions; Western (19.1%), Central (16.4%) and Ashanti (16.0%). For those between 1 and 4 years, Outside Ghana recorded the highest of thirty seven percent. Moreover, Upper East region recorded the highest of twenty one percent between 5 and 9 years while Northern region recorded the highest between 10 -19 years (29.1%) and Volta region recorded the highest for 20+ years (30.9%).

**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	55,454	11.4	22.7	16.6	24.7	24.5
Born elsewhere in the region	16,509	13.1	24.3	15.9	22.0	24.7
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	383	19.8	29.8	17.0	15.4	18.0
Central	681	16.4	25.6	18.2	21.6	18.2
Greater Accra	3,274	15.5	26.7	16.4	20.6	20.9
Volta	18,221	9.1	17.2	15.5	27.2	30.9
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashanti	1,605	16.0	30.6	13.0	21.5	18.9
Brong Ahafo	1,084	13.5	31.7	17.1	22.8	14.9
Northern	5,163	10.8	22.9	19.2	29.1	18.0
Upper East	1,767	6.3	20.1	21.0	28.2	24.3
Upper west	5,458	10.6	26.0	20.0	26.1	17.3
Outside Ghana	1,309	12.6	37.0	14.1	19.1	17.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER THREE

## SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 3.1 Introduction

Household as defined by the 2010 PHC refers to “a person or group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same housekeeping arrangements”. People in a particular household may not be related by blood but could be friends or domestic workers who have a recognizable head. In Ghana, households may comprise of extended or nuclear families members. The culture of Ghanaians tracing their relationship to either the extended or nuclear family ties brings about variations in family size, structure and composition. The structure, composition, and size differ among the various ethnic groups in Ghana based on the prevailing kinship and the two broad descent and inheritance systems, namely, the patrilineal and matrilineal systems. This chapter analyzes of data on the social characteristics in the Kwahu Afram Plains South District from the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

### 3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

#### 3.2.1 Household size

Table 3.1a indicates that there are 25,007 households in the Kwahu Afram Plains South district with nearly more than seventy percent (74.1%) in the rural areas compared with 25.9 percent in the urban areas. The average household per house for the district according to the 2010 census is 1.1 with the urban areas recording a greater number than the rural areas implying that there are more persons in a house in those settings than in the rural areas.

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

**Table 3.1a: Household size by type of locality**

Categories	Total				
	Country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	113,234	27,434	85,800
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	25,007	6,488	18,519
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	1
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 3.2.2 Household composition and structure

The general wellbeing of household members can be linked to household size. This is because resources availability and access to household members may be determined by the size. The information on household composition is also important for planning purposes in providing social amenities and other services for households.

**Table 3.1b: Household population by composition and sex**

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	113,234	100.0	61,049	100.0	52,185	100.0
Head	25,007	22.1	19,661	32.2	5,346	10.2
Spouse (wife/husband)	14,052	12.4	714	1.2	13,338	25.6
Child (son/daughter)	53,026	46.8	28,812	47.2	24,214	46.4
Parent/Parent in-law	532	0.5	90	0.1	442	0.8
Son/Daughter in-law	608	0.5	196	0.3	412	0.8
Grandchild	5,463	4.8	2,795	4.6	2,668	5.1
Brother/Sister	4,776	4.2	3,265	5.3	1,511	2.9
Step child	848	0.7	472	0.8	376	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	468	0.4	294	0.5	174	0.3
Other relative	6,802	6.0	3,558	5.8	3,244	6.2
Non-relative	1,652	1.5	1,192	2.0	460	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.2 shows 38.1 percent of the all household structure, are of the nuclear type consisting of Head, spouse(s) and children. Households with head only, that is single persons' households constitutes 3.6 percent of the total number of households in the district while households composed of the head and his or her spouse constitutes 1.8 percent of the total household population. The extended family household structure recorded 26.1 percent with single parent extended family household forming 8.9 percent of the total number of households.

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

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	113,234	100.0	61,049	100.0	52,185	100.0
Head only	4,089	3.6	3,291	5.4	798	1.5
Head and a spouse only	2,034	1.8	1,017	1.7	1,017	1.9
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	43,165	38.1	23,024	37.7	20,141	38.6
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	29,570	26.1	15,672	25.7	13,898	26.6
Extended + non relatives	2,061	1.8	1,185	1.9	876	1.7
Head spouse(s) and other composition	3,930	3.5	2,247	3.7	1,683	3.2
Single parent Nuclear	10,396	9.2	4,931	8.1	5,465	10.5
Single parent Extended	10,131	8.9	4,738	7.8	5,393	10.3
Single parent Extended + non relative	672	0.6	366	0.6	306	0.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	7,186	6.3	4,578	7.5	2,608	5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.3 Marital status

Marital status is one of the social characteristics of a population that is determined by biological, social, economic, legal and, in many cases have religious influence. Marriage can be defined to include formal unions that are legally, traditionally or religiously approved as well as cohabiting unions between individuals or families for the purposes of companionship or procreation. In Ghana the statutory minimum age at marriage is 18 years as stipulated in the 1992 Constitution. However, females below the prescribe age have been given into

marriage in traditional settings as a cultural practice. The 2010 PHC captured data on marital status for household members aged 12 and above.

The marital status of the people in Kwahu Afram Plains South district is presented in Table 3.3. The population aged 12 years and older is 74,605. From Table 3.3, 36.5 percent are never married, 51.3 percent are married, 2.8 percent are widowed and three percent are divorced. The age group with the highest number of married persons (80.6%) is 40-44. However, separated persons are highest among ages 55-59.

**Table 3.3: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status**

Sex/Age group	Total		Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
	Number	Percent						
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	74,605	100.0	36.5	4.2	51.3	2.2	3.0	2.8
12-14	8,077	100.0	93.7	0.5	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	11,229	100.0	87.2	2.7	9.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	9,278	100.0	54.9	7.5	35.3	1.4	0.6	0.2
25 - 29	8,932	100.0	27.9	8.4	60.0	1.8	1.5	0.4
30 - 34	7,823	100.0	12.4	5.9	74.9	3.2	3.0	0.6
35 - 39	6,942	100.0	7.2	5.1	79.5	2.9	4.0	1.3
40 - 44	5,948	100.0	4.6	3.5	80.6	3.7	4.7	2.9
45 - 49	4,854	100.0	2.9	3.0	80.3	3.7	6.6	3.6
50 - 54	3,804	100.0	2.2	2.2	77.6	4.0	7.0	7.0
55 - 59	2,165	100.0	2.4	1.7	75.9	4.2	7.9	7.9
60 - 64	1,732	100.0	2.6	0.9	68.8	3.5	10.6	13.6
65+	3,821	100.0	5.9	1.3	58.2	3.3	7.9	23.4
<b>Male</b>								
Total	40,947	100.0	43.5	3.5	47.2	2.1	2.6	1.1
12-14	4,646	100.0	93.6	0.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,517	100.0	92.9	1.0	5.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	4,754	100.0	75.5	4.6	18.8	0.7	0.4	0.1
25 - 29	4,586	100.0	43.1	7.3	46.8	1.6	1.0	0.2
30 - 34	4,073	100.0	19.0	6.8	67.6	3.3	2.9	0.4
35 - 39	3,694	100.0	11.9	5.4	75.5	3.0	3.4	0.7
40 - 44	3,183	100.0	6.8	3.7	80.7	4.0	3.8	1.0
45 - 49	2,775	100.0	4.1	2.8	82.2	3.6	5.6	1.7
50 - 54	2,228	100.0	3.3	2.3	83.0	3.5	5.4	2.4
55 - 59	1,288	100.0	3.5	2.1	80.0	5.0	6.7	2.7
60 - 64	1,013	100.0	2.8	1.0	80.0	4.0	7.2	5.0
65+	2,190	100.0	7.2	1.6	70.0	3.3	9.0	8.9
<b>Female</b>								
Total	33,658	100.0	28.0	5.1	56.2	2.3	3.5	4.9
12-14	3,431	100.0	93.9	0.6	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,712	100.0	79.4	5.0	14.4	0.8	0.4	0.1
20 - 24	4,524	100.0	33.3	10.5	52.7	2.2	1.0	0.3
25 - 29	4,346	100.0	11.9	9.4	73.9	2.0	2.1	0.6
30 - 34	3,750	100.0	5.2	5.0	82.7	3.2	3.0	0.8
35 - 39	3,248	100.0	1.8	4.8	84.0	2.8	4.6	1.9
40 - 44	2,765	100.0	2.0	3.3	80.5	3.4	5.8	5.1
45 - 49	2,079	100.0	1.3	3.2	77.7	3.8	7.8	6.1
50 - 54	1,576	100.0	0.6	2.2	69.9	4.6	9.2	13.6
55 - 59	877	100.0	0.7	1.0	69.9	3.0	9.8	15.6
60 - 64	719	100.0	2.4	0.8	53.0	2.8	15.3	25.7
65+	1,631	100.0	4.1	0.9	42.5	3.2	6.4	42.9

Table 3.3 also shows that more females 65 years and older are widowed (42.9%) to their male counterparts (8.9%). Inference can be drawn from these statistics that mortality rate seems to be on the increase among married males as they advance in age than their females counterparts. Figures from Table 3.3 also show that 10.5 percent of females in age-group 20-24 are in consensual union.

### 3.3.1 Level of Education and Marital status

Table 3.4 presents data on level of education for persons 12 years and older by sex and marital status. The total population for all levels of education is 74,605 with 40,947(54.9%) males and 33,658 (45.1%). The total population for both sexes who never had any form of formal education is 43.6 percent .From the table 3.4, 70.9 percent of females in informal consensual union have basic education as compared to 60.1 percent of their male counterparts. This situation shows that co-habitation begins among population 12 years and older after basic education.

**Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, level of education and marital status**

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic <sup>1</sup>	Secondary <sup>2</sup>	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	74,605	100.0	43.6	49.3	5.0	0.6	1.3	0.2
Never married	27,242	100.0	26.4	63.9	7.8	0.5	1.3	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,142	100.0	38.6	55.3	3.9	0.7	1.3	0.1
Married	38,237	100.0	54.3	40.1	3.4	0.6	1.4	0.2
Separated	1,627	100.0	49.2	44.7	3.8	0.6	1.7	0.0
Divorced	2,249	100.0	46.9	47.6	2.7	1.6	1.2	0.1
Widowed	2,108	100.0	70.6	26.5	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.0
<b>Male</b>								
Total	40,947	100.0	39.9	50.8	6.4	0.8	1.9	0.3
Never married	17,818	100.0	29.5	60.1	8.1	0.5	1.4	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,437	100.0	36.0	54.4	5.9	1.2	2.3	0.1
Married	19,313	100.0	48.9	42.5	5.1	0.9	2.3	0.4
Separated	843	100.0	44.6	47.6	5.2	1.2	1.4	0.0
Divorced	1,067	100.0	43.9	49.1	3.5	2.2	1.2	0.2
Widowed	469	100.0	57.8	33.0	5.3	1.3	2.6	0.0
<b>Female</b>								
Total	33,658	100.0	48.0	47.6	3.2	0.4	0.7	0.0
Never married	9,424	100.0	20.4	70.9	7.0	0.6	1.1	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,705	100.0	40.8	56.1	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.0
Married	18,924	100.0	59.8	37.5	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.0
Separated	784	100.0	54.2	41.6	2.3	0.0	1.9	0.0
Divorced	1,182	100.0	49.7	46.2	1.9	1.0	1.2	0.0
Widowed	1,639	100.0	74.3	24.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

About six out of ten (54.3%) of the married population for both sexes had no education. Conversely, barely 40.1 percent of the total married population attained basic education level. Table 3.4 indicates that more married males (2.3%) than females (0.5%) attained post-secondary level of education. This trend continues to the tertiary level with married males recording 0.4 percent compared to zero percent for females.

### 3.3.2 Marital status and economic activities

The marital status of a population is largely influenced by their economic status. The linkage that exists between the two variables partly determines one's marital status. As shown in Table 3.5 for persons 12 years and older in the district, a total of 74,605 are in one marital status or the other. Out of this, there are 60,033 persons who are economically active compared to 14,572 who are economically not active. For the economically active population, 98 percent are employed against two percent who are unemployed.

For all the marital statuses in table 3.5, nine out of ten people within the population are employed. Even though majority of the never married population is economically not active for both sexes (75.2%), there are more never married males (85.7%) compared to females (64.9%).

**Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status**

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	74,605	100.0	58,805	98.0	1,228	2.0	14,572	19.5
Never married	27,242	100.0	15,814	97.1	474	2.9	10,954	40.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,142	100.0	2,723	97.0	84	3.0	335	10.7
Married	38,237	100.0	35,111	98.4	584	1.6	2,542	6.6
Separated	1,627	100.0	1,487	97.4	39	2.6	101	6.2
Divorced	2,249	100.0	2,036	98.6	29	1.4	184	8.2
Widowed	2,108	100.0	1,634	98.9	18	1.1	456	21.6
<b>Male</b>								
Total	40,947	100.0	33,152	98.3	580	1.7	7,215	17.6
Never married	17,818	100.0	11,328	97.3	309	2.7	6,181	34.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,437	100.0	1,366	98.7	18	1.3	53	3.7
Married	19,313	100.0	18,283	98.8	228	1.2	802	4.2
Separated	843	100.0	793	98.6	11	1.4	39	4.6
Divorced	1,067	100.0	980	98.8	12	1.2	75	7.0
Widowed	469	100.0	402	99.5	2	0.5	65	13.9
<b>Female</b>								
Total	33,658	100.0	25,653	97.5	648	2.5	7,357	21.9
Never married	9,424	100.0	4,486	96.5	165	3.5	4,773	50.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,705	100.0	1,357	95.4	66	4.6	282	16.5
Married	18,924	100.0	16,828	97.9	356	2.1	1,740	9.2
Separated	784	100.0	694	96.1	28	3.9	62	7.9
Divorced	1,182	100.0	1,056	98.4	17	1.6	109	9.2
Widowed	1,639	100.0	1,232	98.7	16	1.3	391	23.9

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 classified as Ghanaian by birth, by naturalization and by dual citizenship. Table 3.6 shows the nationality of the population of Kwahu Afram Plains South. Ghanaians by birth constituted the largest percentage (93.2%) of the population. Also from table 3.6, Ghanaians with dual nationality and Ghanaians by naturalization have a population of (1.1%) and (1.5%) respectively. The proportion of Ghanaian by birth for male (93.1%) and female (93.1%) and female (93.3%) is almost the same. Interestingly, ECOWAS nationals form a population of (1.5%) and can be attributed to the influx of alien Fulani herdsmen into the district.

**Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex**

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	115,812	100.0	62,450	100.0	53,362	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	107,920	93.2	58,136	93.1	49,784	93.3
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	4,382	3.8	2,341	3.7	2,041	3.8
Ghanaian by naturalisation	1,304	1.1	698	1.1	606	1.1
ECOWAS	1,682	1.5	990	1.6	692	1.3
African other than ECOWAS	337	0.3	188	0.3	149	0.3
Other	187	0.2	97	0.2	90	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious Affiliation

There are about 74.6 percent of the population who reported to be Christians (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christian), followed by Islam (11.6%) and traditionalist (3.9%) as indicated in Table 3.7. About 10 percent (9.1%) indicated that they had no affiliation to any religion.

In terms of sex, there are more females (78.2%) than males (71.6%) who are Christians in table 3.7 but slightly more males (12.6%) than females (10.5%) who practice Islam. Almost eleven percent (10.8%) of males had no religious affiliation compared to (7.1%) of females. There are equal percentages for both sexes (0.7%) belonging to other religions.

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

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	115,812	100.0	62,450	100.0	53,362	100.0
No religion	10,527	9.1	6,762	10.8	3,765	7.1
Catholic	24,024	20.7	12,857	20.6	11,167	20.9
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	12,880	11.1	6,536	10.5	6,344	11.9
Pentecostal/Charismatic	38,480	33.2	19,578	31.3	18,902	35.4
Other Christian	11,112	9.6	5,759	9.2	5,353	10
Islam	13,438	11.6	7,850	12.6	5,588	10.5
Traditionalist	4,503	3.9	2,640	4.2	1,863	3.5
Other	848	0.7	468	0.7	380	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



## 3.6 Literacy and Education

### 3.6.1 Literacy

Literacy as used in 2010 PHC is the ability of a person who is 11 years and older to read and write a simple statement with understanding in one or more of the following languages; English, French and Ghanaian language. It is one of the mediums through which societal knowledge and information can be transferred from generation to generation in written form. Thus, literacy is important for the development of both the individual and the society. The 2010 Population and Housing Census gathered information from persons age 11 years and older on literacy in three languages; Ghanaian languages, English (the official language), and French.

From Table 3.8 the total district population for persons 11 years and older is 76,890 with 33,000 (42.9%) non-literates while 43,890 (57.1%) are literates. This represents a little above half (59.3%) who are literate in English and a Ghanaian language while (24.4%) are literate in English language only. About 16 percent (15.7%) are literate in a Ghanaian language only. The proportions of persons who are literate in English only are highest within the age groups 11-14 (34.9%), and 15-19 (29.5%). However, the lowest proportions for literate in English only are (8.1%) and (12.5%) for age groups 60-64 and 45-49 respectively. It is higher than 50 percent in all the age groups except 11-14 years (49.1%). From Table 3.8, there are more literate female in English only 4,894 (26.7%) than males 5,853 (22.9%). It can also be observed that there is no much difference between the proportions for none literate males (50.4%) and females (49.6%).

**Table 3.8: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status**

Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
<b>Both sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	33,000	43,890	100.0	24.4	15.7	59.3	0.3	0.3
11-14	2,248	8,114	100.0	34.9	13.1	51.7	0.2	0.1
15-19	2,744	8,485	100.0	29.5	9.4	60.7	0.1	0.3
20-24	3,367	5,911	100.0	25.6	12.1	61.6	0.2	0.4
25-29	4,056	4,876	100.0	23.3	15.3	60.5	0.5	0.4
30-34	3,983	3,840	100.0	22.8	19.9	56.6	0.3	0.4
35-39	3,731	3,211	100.0	18.7	21.5	58.8	0.5	0.4
40-44	3,350	2,598	100.0	16.7	22.9	59.4	0.4	0.5
45-49	2,696	2,158	100.0	12.5	21.9	65	0.3	0.4
50-54	2,042	1,762	100.0	12.7	19.8	66.7	0.5	0.3
55-59	1,049	1,116	100.0	12.9	23.1	63.5	0	0.4
60-64	1,013	719	100.0	8.1	20.9	71.1	0	0
65+	2,721	1,100	100.0	12.6	24.9	61.7	0.2	0.5

**Table 3.8: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status (Cont'd)**

Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
<b>Male</b>		-						
<b>Total</b>	16,642	25,560	100.0	22.9	13.5	62.7	0.4	0.5
11-14	1,469	4,432	100.0	33.8	12.1	53.5	0.2	0.3
15-19	1,661	4,856	100.0	30	8.7	60.7	0.2	0.4
20-24	1,577	3,177	100.0	24	10.3	64.8	0.3	0.5
25-29	1,872	2,714	100.0	21	14.1	63.4	0.7	0.7
30-34	1,786	2,287	100.0	21.7	16.4	61	0.3	0.5
35-39	1,777	1,917	100.0	16.1	18.4	64.1	0.7	0.7
40-44	1,562	1,621	100.0	15.8	17	65.9	0.6	0.7
45-49	1,422	1,353	100.0	11.2	16.4	71.5	0.4	0.4
50-54	1,090	1,138	100.0	12.1	15.5	71.4	0.5	0.5
55-59	540	748	100.0	12.2	17.9	69.3	0	0.7
60-64	498	515	100.0	7.6	16.5	75.9	0	0
65+	1,388	802	100.0	9.5	20.9	68.6	0.2	0.7
<b>Female</b>		-						
<b>Total</b>	16,358	18,330	100.0	26.7	18.7	54.5	0.1	0.1
11-14	779	3,682	100.0	36.1	14.3	49.5	0.1	0
15-19	1,083	3,629	100.0	28.8	10.3	60.6	0.1	0.2
20-24	1,790	2,734	100.0	27.6	14.3	57.9	0.1	0.2
25-29	2,184	2,162	100.0	26.3	16.7	56.8	0.2	0
30-34	2,197	1,553	100.0	24.4	25.2	50	0.3	0.1
35-39	1,954	1,294	100.0	22.6	26.1	51.1	0.2	0
40-44	1,788	977	100.0	18.3	32.9	48.6	0.2	0
45-49	1,274	805	100.0	14.7	31.1	54	0	0.2
50-54	952	624	100.0	13.6	27.7	58.2	0.5	0
55-59	509	368	100.0	14.4	33.7	51.9	0	0
60-64	515	204	100.0	9.3	31.9	58.8	0	0
65+	1,333	298	100.0	21.1	35.6	43.3	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6.2 Education

Table 3.9 shows the distribution of past and current school attendance for persons aged 3 years and older classified by level of education. The total population of persons currently attending school in the district is 34,853 with 28,609 (82.1%) who have attended school in the past. For persons currently attending school more than half (54.6%) of the population is in the Primary school with as low as four percent in Senior High schools. This dwindling trend continues at the tertiary recording (0.3%).

Gender variations can also be observed for the population currently attending school and those who have attended in the past. For the population currently attending school, males form a majority of 10,223 as compared to their female counterparts of 8,812. This reduction trend in student enrolment continues up to the Senior High school with the male and female recording 875 and 514 respectively. School drop –out, teenage pregnancy, early marriages among others could explain the reason why more females hardly proceed to the next level after Senior Secondary as compared to males.

The respective proportions for those currently attending and those who have attended school in the past for middle school is a reflection of the review and transformation of the Ghanaian educational system. The current educational reform has incorporated nursery school system as shown in table 3.9. Owing to the current system in operation, it can be observed from table 3.9 that the number of people attending (from 388 to 69) Vocational/Technical/Commercial schools is dwindling compared to those attended in the past.

**Table 3.9: 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	34,853	100.0	18,831	100.0	16,022	100.0	28,609	100.0	16,781	100.0	11,828	100.0
Nursery	2,887	8.3	1,515	8.0	1,372	8.6	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	5,924	17.0	2,916	15.5	3,008	18.8	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	19,035	54.6	10,223	54.3	8,812	55.0	9,700	33.9	4,866	29.0	4,834	40.9
JSS/JHS	5,387	15.5	3,145	16.7	2,242	14.0	8,531	29.8	4,659	27.8	3,872	32.7
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	6,708	23.4	4,468	26.6	2,240	18.9
SSS/SHS	1,389	4.0	875	4.6	514	3.2	1,623	5.7	1,180	7.0	443	3.7
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	685	2.4	568	3.4	117	1.0
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	69	0.2	42	0.2	27	0.2	388	1.4	271	1.6	117	1.0
Post middle/secondary certificate	47	0.1	34	0.2	13	0.1	395	1.4	290	1.7	105	0.9
Tertiary	115	0.3	81	0.4	34	0.2	579	2.0	479	2.9	100	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter describes the economic activities of residents in the Kwahu Afram Plains South District based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The characteristics which will be discussed under this chapter include Economic activity status, Occupation, Industry, Employment status and Employment sector. The resilience of the economic sector of a country is a demonstration of the correct combine effect of the requisite human resources with available natural resources.

Factors contributing to employment opportunities in the district are partly influenced by the structure of the population, proportion of the economically active population and the labour market. A careful study of population indicators and the labour market help to identify the structure of the economy and employment opportunities available.

#### **4.2 Economic Activity Status**

Activity status refers to economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the 7 days preceding census night.

Table 4.1 shows the population 15 years and older by activity status and sex. On whole, 66,528 of the population 15 years and older are either economically active or not. About eight six percent (85.3%) of the total population are economically active. Out of this, (97.9%) are employed compared to (2.1%) are unemployed. The total population who are economically not active are (14.1%). Though unemployment is generally low throughout the district for both sexes, females (2.5%) are more unemployed than males (1.8%). Females in Ghana generally perform household chores even from early childhood. Consequently, some become housewives who may not engage in any economic activity probably because they may not be willing or available to do so. This probably explains the high rate of unemployment among females in the district.

It is also apparent from Table 4.1 that females (17.2%) are more economically not active than the males (12.7%) who are economically not active. Generally the males have dominated the females in all aspects of economic activity in the district, since majority of the inhabitants are engaged in the agricultural sector

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,528</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36,301</b>	<b>54.60</b>	<b>30,227</b>	<b>45.4</b>
<b>Economically active</b>	56,745	85.3	31,708	55.90	25,037	44.1
<b>Employed</b>	<b>55,533</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>31,133</b>	<b>56.10</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>43.9</b>
<i>Worked</i>	54,239	97.7	30,490	56.20	23,749	43.8
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,148	2.1	570	49.70	578	50.3
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	146	12.7	73	50.00	73	50.0
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>47.40</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>52.6</b>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	603	49.8	268	44.40	335	55.6
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	609	50.2	307	50.40	302	49.6
<b>Economically not active</b>	<b>9,783</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>4,593</b>	<b>46.90</b>	<b>5,190</b>	<b>53.1</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	2,793	28.5	814	29.10	1,979	70.9
Full time education	4,762	48.7	2,779	58.40	1,983	41.6
Pensioner/Retired	91	0.9	69	75.80	22	24.2
Disabled/Sick	638	6.5	308	48.30	330	51.7
Too old/young	1,079	11.0	440	40.80	639	59.2
Other	420	4.3	183	43.60	237	56.4

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, out of the population 15 years and older in the district (66,438) 83.5 percent are employed, 1.8 percent unemployed and 14.7 percent economically not active.

In the District, majority of employed population fall within the age group of 45-49 years (96.4%) while majority of the unemployed are in the age group of 20-24 years (3.2%). Majority (45%) of the economically not active population fall within the age groups of 15-19 years and 60+ years.

Out of the male population aged 15 years and older, employed males constitute 85.8 percent while the unemployed males represent just 1-6 percent with 12.6 percent being economically not active. Within the age groups for males persons aged 45-49 years employ 97.4 percent and least in this category falls within 15-19 years which is expected because these are supposed to be in school or learning some trade. Males in the other age groups employ more than 80 percent in the district.

With respect to females those employed are 80.7 percent, unemployed 2.1 percent and persons being economically not active represent 17.3 percent in the district. Among the various age groupings, persons 45-49 employed account for 95.0 percent as against 15-19 years 49.1 percent being the least for the district with respect to those employed.

For females, unemployed persons in the age group 20-24 years are 3.6 percent. Persons between ages 45-49 years has 4.1 percent as economically not active with the greatest occurring for persons aged 15-19 with 48.7 percent. On the other hand, unemployed males within the male population 15 years and older constitute 2.3 percent while the female population has 3.4 percent unemployed females.

**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
<b>Both sexes</b>								
Total	66,438	100.0	55,466	83.5	1,212	1.8	9,760	14.7
15-19	11,206	100.0	5,955	53.1	205	1.8	5,046	45.0
20-24	9,271	100.0	7,293	78.7	301	3.2	1,677	18.1
25-29	8,926	100.0	8,010	89.7	221	2.5	695	7.8
30-34	7,817	100.0	7,250	92.7	136	1.7	431	5.5
35-39	6,935	100.0	6,605	95.2	101	1.5	229	3.3
40-44	5,938	100.0	5,678	95.6	92	1.5	168	2.8
45-49	4,845	100.0	4,670	96.4	45	0.9	130	2.7
50-54	3,799	100.0	3,603	94.8	39	1.0	157	4.1
55-59	2,160	100.0	2,064	95.6	10	0.5	86	4.0
60-64	1,729	100.0	1,545	89.4	48	2.8	136	7.9
65+	3,812	100.0	2,793	73.3	14	0.4	1,005	26.4
<b>Male</b>								
Total	36,257	100.0	31,103	85.8	575	1.6	4,579	12.6
15-19	6,504	100.0	3,646	56.1	102	1.6	2,756	42.4
20-24	4,750	100.0	3,828	80.6	137	2.9	785	16.5
25-29	4,584	100.0	4,269	93.1	83	1.8	232	5.1
30-34	4,072	100.0	3,915	96.1	64	1.6	93	2.3
35-39	3,691	100.0	3,590	97.3	57	1.5	44	1.2
40-44	3,180	100.0	3,076	96.7	49	1.5	55	1.7
45-49	2,769	100.0	2,697	97.4	28	1.0	44	1.6
50-54	2,226	100.0	2,141	96.2	22	1.0	63	2.8
55-59	1,285	100.0	1,245	96.9	8	0.6	32	2.5
60-64	1,011	100.0	927	91.7	21	2.1	63	6.2
65+	2,185	100.0	1,769	81.0	4	0.2	412	18.9
<b>Female</b>								
Total	30,181	100.0	24,363	80.7	637	2.1	5,181	17.2
15-19	4,702	100.0	2,309	49.1	103	2.2	2,290	48.7
20-24	4,521	100.0	3,465	76.6	164	3.6	892	19.7
25-29	4,342	100.0	3,741	86.2	138	3.2	463	10.7
30-34	3,745	100.0	3,335	89.1	72	1.9	338	9.0
35-39	3,244	100.0	3,015	92.9	44	1.4	185	5.7
40-44	2,758	100.0	2,602	94.3	43	1.6	113	4.1
45-49	2,076	100.0	1,973	95.0	17	0.8	86	4.1
50-54	1,573	100.0	1,462	92.9	17	1.1	94	6.0
55-59	875	100.0	819	93.6	2	0.2	54	6.2
60-64	718	100.0	618	86.1	27	3.8	73	10.2
65+	1,627	100.0	1,024	62.9	10	0.6	593	36.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.3 Occupation

The 2010 PHC defines occupation as economic activity that individuals engage in to earn a living in cash or in kind. Table 4.3 shows the analysis of the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. It indicates that 77.2 percent of the working population are the skilled agricultural forestry workers and fishery workers occupation. The group forms the largest occupation in the district.

However there are variations in the occupational pattern in the district with high percentage of male population (86.3%) is engaged in agricultural forestry and fisheries as compared to females (65.6%). On the other hand, more females (17.5%) are engaged in craft and related trade work than their male counterparts (4.2%). Apart from the two dominant occupational sectors mentioned from table 4.3, the remaining occupational sectors employ less than two percent of the population.

**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	55,533	100.0	31,133	100.0	24,400	100.0
Managers	346	0.6	113	0.4	233	1.0
Professionals	983	1.8	637	2.0	346	1.4
Technicians and associate professionals	184	0.3	122	0.4	62	0.3
Clerical support workers	148	0.3	104	0.3	44	0.2
Service and sales workers	4,034	7.3	899	2.9	3,135	12.8
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	42,873	77.2	26,872	86.3	16,001	65.6
Craft and related trades workers	5,575	10.0	1,304	4.2	4,271	17.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	791	1.4	770	2.5	21	0.1
Elementary occupations	587	1.1	302	1.0	285	1.2
Other occupations	12	0.0	10	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 4.4 Industry

A total of 55,553 of the employed population 15 years and older are in the industry sector, with the male constituting 31,133 (56.1%) compared to females 24,400 (43.9%). Agriculture forestry and fishing constitute the largest industry employing almost eight out of ten persons (76.3%) of the workforce aged 15 years and above in the district. The availability and access to vast arable land could account for the high percentage of the population engaged in agriculture sector. Another major industry is the manufacturing sector which employs (8.1%) of the workforce. About eighty-six percent (85.2%) of the employed males are into agriculture forestry and fishing compared to female percentage of sixty-five. There are more females in the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (11.1%), than their male counterparts of four percent.



**Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex**

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	55,533	100.0	31,133	100.0	24,400	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	42,376	76.3	26,518	85.2	15,858	65
Mining and quarrying	35	0.1	22	0.1	13	0.1
Manufacturing	4,488	8.1	974	3.1	3,514	14.4
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	10	0	8	0	2	0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	19	0	9	0	10	0
Construction	294	0.5	288	0.9	6	0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,946	7.1	1,235	4	2,711	11.1
Transportation and storage	632	1.1	612	2	20	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,033	1.9	113	0.4	920	3.8
Information and communication	63	0.1	34	0.1	29	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	56	0.1	30	0.1	26	0.1
Real estate activities	2	0	2	0	0	0
Professional scientific and technical activities	291	0.5	73	0.2	218	0.9
Administrative and support service activities	80	0.1	57	0.2	23	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	236	0.4	211	0.7	25	0.1
Education	658	1.2	474	1.5	184	0.8
Human health and social work activities	203	0.4	80	0.3	123	0.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	39	0.1	35	0.1	4	0
Other service activities	853	1.5	308	1	545	2.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	219	0.4	50	0.2	169	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.5 Employment Status

The employment status of the population is an indication of the engagement of the population in economic activity, whether employed or unemployed. These indices are important for planning and monitoring of economic policies that seek to address unemployment situation within a population. The 2010 PHC outlines employment statuses as follows: Employee, Self-employed without employee(s), Self-employed with employee(s), Casual worker, Contributing family worker, Apprentice, Domestic employee (House help).

The results of the analysis of the census data in the Kwahu Afram Plains South district shows that (68.6%) are self-employed without employees, which is the largest employment status in the district. Contributing family workers also employed (18.6%) of the employed population. On the whole, males who are self-employed without employees (69.8%) are slightly more than females (67.1%). There are more female contributory family workers (23.2%) than males (14.9%).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	55,533	100.0	31,133	100.0	24,400	100.0
Employee	2,719	4.9	2,068	6.6	651	2.7
Self Employed without employee(s)	38,103	68.6	21,732	69.8	16,371	67.1
Self Employed with employee(s)	2,650	4.8	1,616	5.2	1,034	4.2
Casual worker	597	1.1	390	1.3	207	0.8
Contributing family worker	10,306	18.6	4,649	14.9	5,657	23.2
Apprentice	525	0.9	203	0.7	322	1.3
Domestic employee (House help)	303	0.5	159	0.5	144	0.6
Other	330	0.6	316	1.0	14	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment Sector

The results from Table 4.6 show that the private informal sector (95.9%) is the largest employer in the district. The proportion of employed females working in the private informal sector is (97.1%) while that of males is ninety five percent. Thus, irrespective of sex, the private informal sector is the dominant employer of the workforce. This could account for the relatively low levels of educational and professional training among the employed population, since these sectors do not require high levels of formal education. Among the workforce (1.9%) is employed in the private formal sector. The public sector, comprising Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, employed two percent of the total employed population in the district. The proportion of males and females employed in the public sector are (2.6%) and (1.2%) respectively.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	55,533	100.0	31,133	100.0	24,400	100.0
Public (Government)	1,109	2.0	810	2.6	299	1.2
Private Formal	1,043	1.9	680	2.2	363	1.5
Private Informal	53,261	95.9	29,575	95.0	23,686	97.1
Semi-Public/Parastatal	12	0.0	4	0.0	8	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	104	0.2	60	0.2	44	0.2
Other International Organisations	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER FIVE**

## **INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

### **5.1 Introduction**

The speed with which Information Communication Technology is developing and its impact on socio-economic activities cannot be overemphasized. ICT is defined to include the full range of electronic technologies and techniques used to manage information and knowledge.

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 and 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. It is imperative that Kwahu Afram Plains South is not excluded from this technological evolution and to a large extent Ghana. It is a stark fact that, the use of ICT has been integrated into virtually every facet of Commence, Health Education, Governance, and Civic Activities and has become critical factor in creating wealth worldwide. The e-governance devices including computer, mobile phone and internet facilities have positively impacted human life in the field of banking, commence and telecommunication. This chapter presents information on access to ICT by individuals 12 years and older and households in the Kwahu Afram Plains District.

### **5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones**

The usage of mobile phones has grown tremendously over the past few years in Ghana. The rapid penetration of these mobile companies is seeing a remarkable increase in the usage of mobile phones in the remote parts of Ghana. Table 5.1 indicates the proportion of the district population who own mobile phone and those with access to internet facility. In totality, there are 74,605 persons aged 12 years and older constituting 27.1 percent with males being higher with 31.8 percent as against 21.4 percent as females in the district. This implies that the ownership mobile phone is more predominant with males than females.

### **5.3 Use of Internet**

The internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Still on Table 5.1, just exactly one percent (1.0%) of the population aged 12 years and older have access to internet in the district. With respect to gender there are more males who have access to internet (1.3%) than females (0.6%) in the district. This general low usage of the internet in the district is not surprising due to the remote nature of the area with some communities not even having access to electricity.

**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	74,605	100.0	20,234	27.1	712	1.0
Male	40,947	54.9	13,029	31.8	523	1.3
Female	33,658	45.1	7,205	21.4	189	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 5.4 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

Desktop and laptop computers are useful for accessing and processing information, including the use of the internet, electronic mail and other services. Table 5.2 shows the distribution of households with desktop/laptop computers and sex of household head. Out of 25,007 total households, 252 representing less than one percent (0.9%) own desktop or laptop computers in the district. In terms of male and female headed households, (0.2%) of male headed households have desktop/laptop computers compared to (0.0%) of female headed households having desktops/laptops. The main explanation of the low desktop/laptop ownership in households in the district can be attributed to the cost of a desktop/laptop in relation to its possible users in the household, particularly since those who use it normally have access to it in the office or at the internet café.

**Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers by sex**

Sex	Total households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,007	100.0	252	0.9
Male	19,661	78.6	220	0.2
Female	5,346	27.2	32	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SIX

## DISABILITY

### 6.1 Introduction

The chapter analyses the distribution of population with disability, types of disability and disability type by economic activity. Persons with disability (PWDs) have been 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. Due to this, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life.

The prevention of disability and ensuring care for PWDs and helping them to become productive citizens is an important aspect of national development. It is against this background, that the government has enacted the Disability Act to address issues of high poverty among PWDs due to low levels of education and lack of employable skills. In an effort to address the situation of PWDs as a guide for policy formulation, the Ghana Statistical Service, for the first time, collected specific data on PWDs in the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

### 6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that a total of 2,220 persons having some form of disability and this constitutes (1.9%) of the population in the district. There are slightly more males, two percent with disability than there were females (1.8%). It is also evident from Table 6.1 that, in urban areas disability among males and females is the same at (1.4%). This is different in the rural areas with the males recording (2.3%), as against their female counterparts (1.9%).

### 6.3 Type of Disability

The six major types of disability reported within the population in the Kwahu Afram Plains South for the 2010 PHC is shown in Figure 6.1. The data indicates that sight is the highest form of disability in the district (41.8%) followed by physical (22.3%) and Hearing (20.9%). The 'other' type of disability recorded the lowest (8.9%) in the district.

### 6.4 Disability by Type of Locality

The Table shows that in the district just a little over one percent (1.9%) of the population have a form of disability and with respect to gender 2.0 percent males and 1.8 percent females have a form of disability. In terms of place of locality, 1.4 percent of the population with disability are in the urban areas against 2.1 percent in the rural areas. With respect to gender there are more females with disability in both the urban and rural areas in the district with 1.4 percent and 2.1 percent respectively than males.

The Table again indicates that sight disability is the most predominant type in the district for both males and females with 41.6 percent and 42.2 percent respectively. For place of locality there are less persons with sight disability in the urban areas than in the rural areas with 40.4 percent and 42.2 percent respectively. For females it's not different from the previous with more in the rural areas to the urban areas with 38.1 and 43.4 percent respectively.

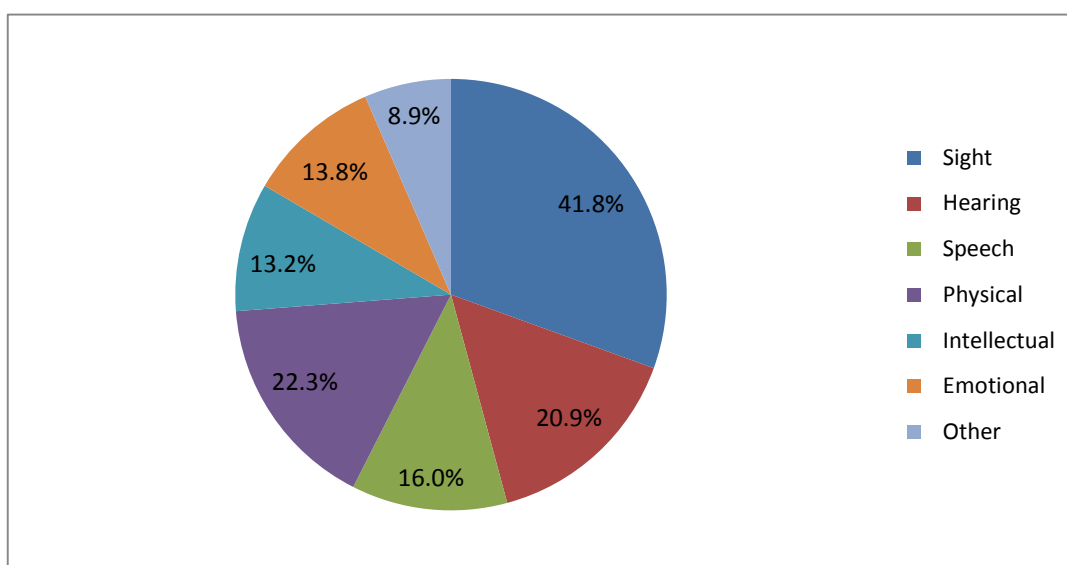
Emotional disability is the least form recorded in the district with a total of 13.8 percent and the males being more than females with 14.9 and 12.3 percent each. According to the table emotional disability is more pronounced in the rural 15.3 percent and urban 7.2 percent in the district.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
<b>All Localities</b>						
<b>Total</b>	115,812	100.0	62,450	100.0	53,362	100.0
No disability	113,592	98.1	61,170	98.0	52,422	98.2
With a disability	2,220	1.9	1,280	2.0	940	1.8
Sight	929	41.8	532	41.6	397	42.2
Hearing	463	20.9	257	20.1	206	21.9
Speech	355	16.0	205	16.0	150	16.0
Physical	495	22.3	271	21.2	224	23.8
Intellectual	294	13.2	164	12.8	130	13.8
Emotional	307	13.8	191	14.9	116	12.3
Other	198	8.9	125	9.8	73	7.8
<b>Urban</b>						
Total	28,460	100.0	14,453	100.0	14,007	100.0
No disability	28,059	98.6	14,254	98.6	13,805	98.6
With a disability	401	1.4	199	1.4	202	1.4
Sight	162	40.4	85	42.7	77	38.1
Hearing	77	19.2	34	17.1	43	21.3
Speech	60	15.0	28	14.1	32	15.8
Physical	117	29.2	54	27.1	63	31.2
Intellectual	37	9.2	14	7.0	23	11.4
Emotional	29	7.2	20	10.1	9	4.5
Other	29	7.2	18	9.0	11	5.4
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	87,352	100.0	47,997	100.0	39,355	100.0
No disability	85,533	97.9	46,916	97.7	38,617	98.1
With a disability	1,819	2.1	1,081	2.3	738	1.9
Sight	767	42.2	447	41.4	320	43.4
Hearing	386	21.2	223	20.6	163	22.1
Speech	295	16.2	177	16.4	118	16.0
Physical	378	20.8	217	20.1	161	21.8
Intellectual	257	14.1	150	0.3	107	0.3
Emotional	278	15.3	171	15.8	107	14.5
Other	169	9.3	107	9.9	62	8.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Figure 6.1: Types of disability, 2010**



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 66,528 is disabled in the district. There are about two out of every ten (23.2%) persons with disability who are economically not active and eight of ten (76.8%) who are economically active. Within the disabled economically active population, almost two percent (1.9%) are in the unemployed group while 98.1 percent are employed. For both sexes, about 4.0 percent of the physically disabled persons are unemployed compared to 96 percent who are employed. Table 6.2 also shows that about one fifth (18.6%) of the population with hearing disability are economically not active.

Considering disability status by economic activity status and sex, Table 6.2 indicates that there are 36,301 males representing 54.6 percent compared to 30,227 females representing 45.4 percent. The percentages for disabled males who are employed (99.0%) compared to disabled females who are employed (9.8%). On the other hand, disable males who are unemployed compared to disabled females who are unemployed females are one percent and 3.2 percent respectively in the district.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Total	66,438	100.0	55,466	83.5	1,212	1.8	9,760	14.7
No disability	64,694	100.0	54,151	83.7	1,187	1.8	9,356	14.5
With a disability	1,744	100.0	1,315	75.4	25	1.4	404	23.2
Sight	802	100.0	652	81.3	4	0.5	146	18.2
Hearing	345	100.0	275	79.7	6	1.7	64	18.6
Speech	196	100.0	145	74.0	7	3.6	44	22.4
Physical	361	100.0	192	53.2	8	2.2	161	44.6
Intellectual	195	100.0	124	63.6	8	4.1	63	32.3
Emotional	204	100.0	144	70.6	4	2.0	56	27.5
Other	168	100.0	111	66.1	2	1.2	55	32.7
<b>Male</b>								
Total	36,257	100.0	31,103	85.8	575	1.6	4,579	12.6
No disability	35,256	100.0	30,297	85.9	567	1.6	4,392	12.5
With a disability	1,001	100.0	806	80.5	8	0.8	187	18.7
Sight	460	100.0	388	84.3	2	0.4	70	15.2
Hearing	199	100.0	179	89.9	2	1.0	18	9.0
Speech	109	100.0	93	85.3	2	1.8	14	12.8
Physical	181	100.0	108	59.7	4	2.2	69	38.1
Intellectual	107	100.0	77	72.0	4	3.7	26	24.3
Emotional	130	100.0	102	78.5	4	3.1	24	18.5
Other	103	100.0	71	68.9	0	0.0	32	31.1
<b>Female</b>								
Total	30,181	100.0	24,363	80.7	637	2.1	5,181	17.2
No disability	29,438	100.0	23,854	81.0	620	2.1	4,964	16.9
With a disability	743	100.0	509	68.5	17	2.3	217	29.2
Sight	342	100.0	264	77.2	2	0.6	76	22.2
Hearing	146	100.0	96	65.8	4	2.7	46	31.5
Speech	87	100.0	52	59.8	5	5.7	30	34.5
Physical	180	100.0	84	46.7	4	2.2	92	51.1
Intellectual	88	100.0	47	53.4	4	4.5	37	42.0
Emotional	74	100.0	42	56.8	0	0.0	32	43.2
Other	65	100.0	40	61.5	2	3.1	23	35.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

From the Global Monitoring Report (2007), “93 Education for All” indicates that majority of children with disabilities in Africa do not attend school. The report indicates that of the 72 million primary aged children worldwide who are out of school, one third have disabilities (ghanaweb). The Kwahu Afram Plains South had made a tremendous stride over third of the total disabled population had attained some level of education.

A look at the Table 6.5 indicates that males who have been to school with emotional disability outnumber all the other forms with 62.3 percent, 41.9 percent with sight disability have basic education and 10.1 percent with emotional disability also have sec/

The Table further reveals that females with emotional disability with no education accounts for 71.9 percent, 32.6 percent with sight disability have basic education and finally 4.2 percent with similar disability have sec/SHS and higher education in the district. For all the



forms of disability in the district males with no education have more disabilities compared to their female counterparts but the trend changes as the higher educational attainments are concerned. The number with basic education for instance with the all forms of disability is less for males to females though in total is reduced for all sexes in the district. SHS and higher education in the district.

**Table 6.5. 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
<b>Both Sexes</b>										
<b>Total</b>	104,552	41,182	8,799	49,295	5,276	100.0	39.4	8.4	47.1	5.0
No disability	102,451	40,038	8,737	48,510	5,166	100.0	39.1	8.5	47.3	5.0
With a disability	2,101	1,144	62	785	110	100.0	54.5	3.0	37.4	5.2
Sight	899	482	21	341	55	100.0	53.6	2.3	37.9	6.1
Hearing	444	282	18	127	17	100.0	63.5	4.1	28.6	3.8
Speech	289	175	10	98	6	100.0	60.6	3.5	33.9	2.1
Physical	442	249	11	155	27	100.0	56.3	2.5	35.1	6.1
Intellectual	245	159	5	71	10	100.0	64.9	2.0	29.0	4.1
Emotional	257	152	9	79	17	100.0	59.1	3.5	30.7	6.6
Other	194	110	6	72	6	100.0	56.7	3.1	37.1	3.1
<b>Male</b>										
Total	56,686	21,129	4,424	27,321	3,812	100.0	37.3	7.8	48.2	6.7
No disability	55,464	20,535	4,389	26,819	3,721	100.0	37.0	7.9	48.4	6.7
With a disability	1,222	594	35	502	91	100.0	48.6	2.9	41.1	7.4
Sight	515	249	11	216	39	100.0	48.3	2.1	41.9	7.6
Hearing	251	147	8	79	17	100.0	58.6	3.2	31.5	6.8
Speech	176	96	8	66	6	100.0	54.5	4.5	37.5	3.4
Physical	239	113	5	97	24	100.0	47.3	2.1	40.6	10.0
Intellectual	138	86	1	41	10	100.0	62.3	0.7	29.7	7.2
Emotional	168	88	4	59	17	100.0	52.4	2.4	35.1	10.1
Other	121	60	6	49	6	100.0	49.6	5.0	40.5	5.0
<b>Female</b>										
Total	47,866	20,053	4,375	21,974	1,464	100	41.9	9.1	45.9	3.1
No disability	46,987	19,503	4,348	21,691	1,445	100	41.5	9.3	46.2	3.1
With a disability	879	550	27	283	19	100	62.6	3.1	32.2	2.2
Sight	384	233	10	125	16	100	60.7	2.6	32.6	4.2
Hearing	193	135	10	48	0	100	69.9	5.2	24.9	0
Speech	113	79	2	32	0	100	69.9	1.8	28.3	0
Physical	203	136	6	58	3	100	67	3	28.6	1.5
Intellectual	107	73	4	30	0	100	68.2	3.7	28	0
Emotional	89	64	5	20	0	100	71.9	5.6	22.5	0
Other	73	50	0	23	0	100	68.5	0	31.5	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

### 7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is one of the important sectors in the socio-economic development of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District. According to the 2010 PHC the sector employs about Seventy-seven (77.4%) percent of the total population of the district. The key agricultural sub-sectors include crop farming, livestock rearing, fishing, agroforestry and non-traditional commodities. This chapter presents analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the district with emphasis on households in agriculture and types of farming activities

### 7.2 Households in Agriculture

The 2010 PHC, defined agricultural households as one in which at least one person in the household is engaged in farming/fishing/animal husbandry. Four types of agricultural activities are identified namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. Out of 25,007 household population in the district, about seventy-seven (77.4%) percent are engaged in the agriculture sector. There are 25,007 households in the district, out of which the urban proportion is 60.1 percent % and to a rural (83.4%). Whereas 60.1 percent of households engaged in agricultural activities are in the urban areas, 83.4 percent of households engage in agriculture are in the rural areas. This .The proportion of households engaged in various types of farming is presented in Table 7.1. High proportion of farming households are engaged in crop farming (93.3%) and livestock rearing (49.1%) compared to small percentages in tree planting (1.3%) and fish farming (1.9%). About ninety four (94.3%) of rural population are into crop farming compared to (89.5%) of that of the urban. Four out of ten urban households' rear livestock compared to 50.4% in rural households.

### 7.3 Types of Farming

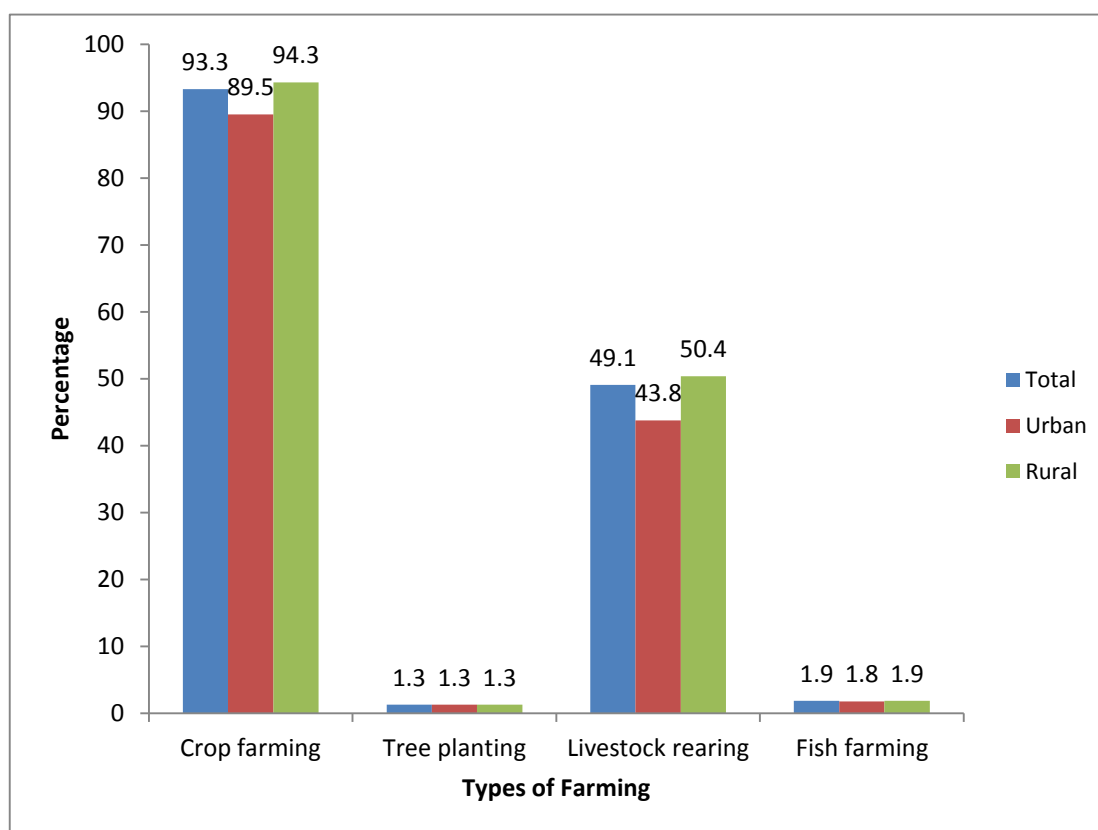
The 2010 PHC collected information on the following types of agricultural activities in which members of household are engaged in at the time of the census: crop farming, tree planting, fish farming or animal rearing. From Table 7.1, about (77.4%) percent of the households in the district are engaged in these activities. Tree planting recorded the least proportion of agricultural households (1.3%) whilst crop farming recorded the highest proportion of agricultural households (93.3%).

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

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Households</b>	25,007	100.0	6,488	100.0	18,519	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	19,343	77.4	3,899	60.1	15,444	83.4
Crop Farming	18,046	93.3	3,490	89.5	14,556	94.3
Tree Planting	253	1.3	49	1.3	204	1.3
Livestock Rearing	9,494	49.1	1,709	43.8	7,785	50.4
Fish Farming	360	1.9	72	1.8	288	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

**Figure 7.1: Households in agriculture by locality**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### **7.4 Types of livestock and other animals reared**

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity after crop farming. Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock reared in the district. The 2010 census counted a total of 342,522 livestock of different species in the district. Out of this number, there were 16,254 keepers and an average of 21 livestock being per keeper. Among the livestock, the top three with high number of animals were for cattle (64,646), for goat (63486) and for sheep (17,682). The high number of cattle is an indication of the activities of alien Fulani herdsmen and local herdsmen who have taken advantage of the vast arable land available.

In addition, there was approximately (34.7%) chicken being reared by (34.2%) of persons, (3.3%) of pigs being reared by (5.6%) of persons, (0.7%) ducks being kept by (1.2%). Among the other livestock (non-traditional livestock) reported, grass-cutters and rabbits were (0.2%) and (0.1%) respectively.

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

Livestock/Other animals	Number of animals	Number of keepers	Average per Keeper
<b>All</b>	342,522	16,254	21
<b>Animals</b>			
Cattle	64,646	1,355	48
Goat	63,486	5,325	12
Pig	11,477	921	12
Sheep	17,682	1,677	11
Rabbit	172	18	10
Grass-cutter	742	52	14
<b>Birds</b>			
Chicken	118,764	5,556	21
Turkey	350	32	11
Dove	548	9	61
Duck	2,464	189	13
Guinea fowl	10,818	540	20
Ostrich	886	34	26
<b>Fish farming</b>	10,332	52	199
Inland fishing	36,089	312	116
Marine fishing	313	8	39
<b>Silk worm</b>	144	14	10
<b>Snail</b>	440	2	220
<b>Other</b>	3,021	144	21

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER EIGHT

### HOUSING CONDITIONS

#### 8.1 Introduction

Many developing countries like Ghana have a deficit in the supply of facilities like housing due to population increase urban centers being the most affected. Concerns about human wellbeing conditions associated with housing led to the introduction of housing into the 2000 Round of Population and Housing Census. The 2010 Population and Housing Census is thus the second time questions on housing were asked. A number of housing characteristics and associated conditions such as overcrowding, declining supply of basic services such as drinking water and sanitation facilities (toilet and bathroom) are important areas that are required for monitoring progress in human development.

This chapter presents on housing conditions that pertains to the Kwahu Afram Plains South District in 2010. It analyzes the housing stock, type of dwelling, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for domestic uses among others.

#### 8.2 Housing stock

Table 8.1 shows that, the 2010 census reported a National and Regional population of 24,658,823 and 2,633,154 respectively. The number of houses recorded are 3,392,745 for national and 431,697 for the region clearly indicates a housing deficit both at the regional and national levels.

The Kwahu Afram Plains South recorded a total of 23,430 houses with 25,007 households. Most of these houses (18,198) are found in the rural areas compared to the urban areas (5,232). Table 8.1 also shows that the average number of households per house is 1.1 and the average population per house is 4.9 persons. These figures are on the low side compared to the national (7.3) and regional (6.1) averages. The average household size in the district is 4.6 persons.

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

Categories	Total				
	Country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	115,812	28,460	87,352
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	113,234	27,434	85,800
Number of houses	3,392,745	431,697	23,430	5,232	18,198
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	25,007	6,488	18,519
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	1
Population per house	7.3	6.1	4.9	5.4	4.8
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy arrangements

### 8.3.1 House ownership

Owning a house is the dream of most people in Ghana, especially in the urban centers. In most rural areas, due to the extended family system of living, more than one or two nuclear families tend to live in one house. From table 8.2, the number of houses owned by a member of the household in the district is 18,358. For such house there are more male-headed ones (14,921) than female-headed (3,437) ones. In terms of locality, more houses are owned a household member in rural (15, 243) localities than in urban (3,115) localities. The number of houses owned by a relative who is not a household member is 1,721 out of which 1,162 are male-headed and 559 are female-headed.

From data, 111 houses are being purchased through mortgage. A total of 4,186 of houses are owned by other private individuals (not relatives) of which male-headed constitutes (2,972) and female-headed (1,214). Only 309 houses are owned by public or Government in the district, with majority of them being occupied by male-headed households (246) and are mostly located in the urban localities.

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

Ownership status	Total		District				
	Country	Region	Total	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
<b>Total</b>	5,467,054	632,045	25,007	19,661	5,346	6,488	18,519
Owned by household member	2,883,236	335,114	18,358	14,921	3,437	3,115	15,243
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	4,009	111	93	18	27	84
Relative not a household member	851,630	108,374	1,721	1,162	559	689	1,032
Other private individual	1,439,021	159,804	4,186	2,972	1,214	2,427	1,759
Private employer	83,610	6,862	120	99	21	32	88
Other private agency	21,123	2,797	120	104	16	78	42
Public/Government ownership	118,804	12,754	309	246	63	85	224
Other	24,000	2,331	82	64	18	35	47

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3.2 Type of dwelling units

Table 8.2 shows that there are 25,007 dwelling units. On the whole, (43.2%) of all dwelling units are separate houses, making the separate houses the most common type of dwelling unit in the district. This is to be expected because in rural settings like the Kwahu Afram Plains South, houses are not expensive and individuals live in their own houses. The next common type of dwelling unit is the compound house (34.6%). The following dwelling units all recorded (0.2%) each: tents, living quarters attached to office/shop and improvised home/kiosk/container.

Across both sexes, not much difference is observed between male and female headed households. For the entire district, the proportion of female-headed households living in compound houses is higher (40.3%) than males (33.1). Contrary, the proportion of male-headed households living in separate houses (44.2%) outnumbers that of female-headed households (39.5%). Only a few households live in flat/apartments of which male-headed (0.3%) dominates the females (0.2%). Makeshift dwelling units such as tents (0.2%), kiosks and containers (0.2%), attachments to shops or offices (0.2%) all together, constitute less than one percent of 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	25,007	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	193,719	10,795	43.2	44.2	39.5	32.5	46.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	42,458	1,745	7.0	6.9	7.4	4.1	8.0
Flat/Apartment	256,355	16,839	76	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	349,682	8,658	34.6	33.1	40.3	59.6	25.9
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	17,381	3,029	12.1	12.6	10.2	1.5	15.8
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,236	504	2.0	2.2	1.5	0.2	2.7
Tent	10,343	950	54	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,055	54	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,736	60	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,335	13	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other	9,846	654	19	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction materials

### 8.4.1 Materials for outer walls

The quality of the construction material of the house is an important indicator of the living standard of households. Houses made from sub-standard materials are more disposed to natural disasters. The types of construction materials used for the dwellings in the district is presented in Table 8.4. The two main types of materials used for the construction of outer walls of dwellings in the district are mud brick/earth and cement blocks/concrete. More than eighty percent (81.8%) of dwellings in the district are constructed with mud brick or earth, most of which are in the rural areas (89.6%) Cement blocks/concrete constitute the next commonly used material (13.9%) Bamboo and stone are the least material used in the District (0.1). The urban-rural differentials in the usage of construction materials could be due to the high cost of cement as compared to the availability of low-cost local construction materials such as wood, mud bricks/earth etc.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	30,697	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	266,725	25,100	81.8	61.3	89.6
Wood	200,594	12,028	502	1.6	2.0	1.5
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	4,268	75	0.2	0.4	0.2
Stone	11,330	1,182	35	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	117	0.4	0.5	0.3
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	370,691	4,281	13.9	33.1	6.6
Landcrete	104,270	19,885	385	1.3	1.9	1.0
Bamboo	8,206	954	38	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,202	65	0.2	0.1	0.3
Other	39,206	3,062	99	0.3	0.6	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 8.4.1 Materials for floor

In Kwahu Afram Plain South District majority (50.4%) of the floors of the dwelling units are made of mud brick/earth as shown in table 8.5. Nearly 50 percent (47.1%) of the floors are made of cement or concrete. On the average, high proportion of the urban households (83.7%) than rural households (34.3%) use cement for their floor. It is interesting to note that 0.7 percent of dwelling units in rural areas use vinyl tiles, ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles and terrazzo/terrazzo tiles as floor material compared to 0.2 percent in urban areas. .

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	24,983	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	118,931	12,599	50.4	15.1	62.8
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	491,586	11,776	47.1	83.7	34.3
Stone	32,817	6,076	281	1.1	0.3	1.4
Burnt brick	6,537	710	64	0.3	0.1	0.3
Wood	52,856	1,345	25	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	2,914	14	0.1	0.1	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,404	154	0.6	0.2	0.7
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,833	10	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	15,567	1,246	60	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 8.4.3 Materials for roof

Table 8.6 shows that 56.7 percent of dwelling units in the district are roofed thatch/palm leaf or raffia with metal sheets being the next major roofing material (39.4%). Nearly two percent (1.8%) of roofs are made up of mud bricks/earth. Urban-rural disparities exist regarding roofing materials used. A high proportion of (72.4%) in the rural areas roof their houses with thatch/palm leaf compared to or 15.6 percent.in urban areas.



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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Total</b>	5,817,607	686,478	30,697	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,693	541	1.8	0.9	2.1
Wood	45,547	3,527	127	0.4	0.4	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	604,209	12,109	39.4	81.5	23.3
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	8,831	46	0.1	0.1	0.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	5,561	110	0.4	0.4	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	1,012	99	0.3	0.0	0.4
Bamboo	71,049	4,630	144	0.5	0.6	0.4
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	52,372	17,393	56.7	15.6	72.4
Other	35,935	2,643	128	0.4	0.5	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.5 Room occupancy

### 8.5.1 Number of sleeping rooms

The number of 'sleeping rooms' provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications as they can lead to the spread of infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis and respiratory infections. From Table 8.6, 45.4 percent of the households in the district have one sleeping room. Two rooms constitute (29.8%), followed by three rooms (13.6%) and four rooms (6.4 %). The remaining households are in five rooms (2.6%), six rooms (1.2%), seven rooms (0.5%), eight rooms (0.2%), and nine or more rooms (0.3%). This means, (9.5%) of households in the district live in 1 to 4 rooms dwelling units beyond which the proportion decreases.

The highest proportion of households with one member (single member households) occupies one room dwellings (86.7%), two rooms (65.8%) and thereafter, the proportion occupying three to nine rooms or more decreases. On the whole, the picture shows that the inhabitants of the district are overcrowded in less than three sleeping rooms.

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

House- hold size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
			One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	25,007	100.0	45.4	29.8	13.6	6.4	2.6	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.3
1	4,089	100.0	86.7	9.1	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
2	2,942	100.0	65.8	26.2	4.1	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
3	3,206	100.0	57.0	31.0	8.4	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0
4	3,441	100.0	46.4	36.9	11.0	4.0	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
5	3,272	100.0	35.5	41.1	16.2	4.8	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3
6	2,539	100.0	26.8	40.9	20.4	8.4	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0
7	1,864	100.0	16.0	38.2	26.9	13.7	3.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2
8	1,330	100.0	12.1	34.1	29.6	13.5	7.0	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.0
9	852	100.0	8.2	29.1	28.2	18.2	10.0	3.9	0.7	0.5	1.3
10+	1,472	100.0	4.7	17.4	23.8	23.3	12.4	10.7	3.1	2.0	2.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

This section discusses households' access to utilities and facilities including sources of lighting, sources of cooking fuel and cooking space.

### 8.6.1 Main source of lighting of dwelling Units

Nature of the source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. As societies improve the source of lighting shifts from the use of low quality sources such as firewood to more efficient ones such as electricity. Table 8.8 shows the main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality. The three main lighting in households were flashlight/torch (46.2%), kerosene lamp (26.8%) electricity mains (24.2%). It evident from Table 8.8 that more communities in the district are not connected to the national grid. Among the localities persons in urban enjoy a high proportion (68.3%) of electricity (mains) as compared with 8.7 percent in the rural areas. As expected, the use of flashlight/torch as main source of light dominated most dwelling units in the rural areas (56.4%) over urban dwellings (17.2%).

### 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 8.8. The Table shows the main source of cooking fuel and cooking space of households by locality. Out of 25,007 total households, 17,622 representing 70.5 percent of households use wood as their main source of cooking fuel. Charcoal usage (24.1%) is also high among households with gas, electricity, kerosene, charcoal, crop residue, saw dust, animal waste and other recording less than two percent in the district. In terms of locality, wood is predominantly used in the rural areas (88.4%) than in urban areas (11.6%).

Table 8.8 further indicates that 7,761 representing 31.0 percent of households have separate room for exclusive use for cooking being the highest among households with cooking space. The rest followed in this order: open space in compound (24.0%), structure with roof but without walls (18.4%), and verandah (18.0%).

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

Main source of light	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	25,007	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	6,049	24.2	68.3	8.7
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	130	0.5	0.4	0.6
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	6,694	26.8	13.1	31.6
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	64	0.3	0.3	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	92	0.4	0.1	0.5
Candle	41,214	2,595	56	0.2	0.4	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	90,643	11,561	46.2	17.2	56.4
Firewood	13,241	1,593	280	1.1	0.1	1.5
Crop residue	4,623	447	10	0	0	0
Other	11,739	932	71	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

### 8.7.1 Main source of drinking water

The availability of and accessibility of good source of drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Seven aimed to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. Water sources are often classified as ‘improved’ or ‘unimproved’: Sources considered as improved are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000). The main source of drinking water in the district is presented in Table 8.9.

Household drinking water obtained from the two main source of drinking water are as sources as follows: borehole/pump/tube well (42.5%) and river/stream (38.2%). Again this is to be expected especially given the inland nature of the district. Bottled water and unprotected spring recorded the least sources of drinking water in households.

The situation is not different in urban centers as it is in the entire district. Borehole/pump/tube well (35.5%) and river/stream (37.1%) constitute the main sources of drinking water of the dwelling units with bottled water (0.1%) and unprotected spring (0.1%) recording the least.

The major source of drinking water for rural households is bore hole/pump/tube well (44.9%) followed by the river or the stream as shown figure 8.3. Close to one-fourth (37.1%) of households used the river or the stream as their main source of drinking water.

**Table 8.9: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes**

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	25,007	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	46	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	908	3.6	3.7	3.6
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	71,616	1,787	7.1	14.2	4.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	177,097	10,622	42.5	35.5	44.9
Protected well	321,091	58,167	225	0.9	3.3	0.1
Rain water	39,438	7,948	83	0.3	0.3	0.3
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	38	0.2	0.2	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	15	0.1	0.1	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	53,638	228	0.9	2.9	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	1,562	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	110	0.4	0.2	0.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	94,883	9,546	38.2	37.1	38.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	8,624	1,362	5.4	2.2	6.6
Other	3,972	259	15	0.1	0.0	0.1

**Table 8.9: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes (Cont'd)**

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	25,007	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	55,588	110	0.4	0.5	0.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	83,245	829	3.3	3.5	3.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	65,772	1,748	7.0	12.9	4.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	180,604	10,205	40.8	35.3	42.7
Protected well	465,775	95,179	335	1.3	4.9	0.1
Rain water	39,916	7,577	108	0.4	0.3	0.5
Protected spring	18,854	2,760	51	0.2	0.3	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,975	16	0.1	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	13,230	152	0.6	0.4	0.7
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,196	14	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	112,728	10,013	40.0	39.3	40.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	9,850	1,377	5.5	2.2	6.7
Other	10,302	1,341	49	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.7.3 Sources of water for domestic use

The source of water for domestic use was similar to drinking water with the exception of sachet and bottled water. The use of river/stream for other domestic purposes was still high for the two localities; urban (39.3%) and rural (40.3%). Public tap/standpipe provided source of water for other domestic purposes was dominant in the urban (12.9%) than rural (4.9%).

## 8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

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

### 8.8.1 Toilet facilities use by Households

Table 8.10 presents the distribution of households by type of toilet facilities in the District. Close to half of the total households (44.2%) with no facility (bush/beach). About two out of ten (23.7%) of the households were reported to be using public toilets, while 22.5 percent use pit latrine. There exist disparities in the use of toilet facilities in the urban and rural localities. Unsurprisingly, more rural households still use the “free-range” system, no toilet facility (52.3%) more than the urban (21.0%). With regard to the use of KVIP, close to one-fifth (17.1%) of households in urban areas use the facilities whereas less than one-tenth (6.1%) of rural households use the facility (5.8%) as compared to urban households of 2.7 percent.

### 8.8.2 Bathing facility used by households

There were clear differences between households in rural-urban localities and the types of bathing facilities used. Almost 30 percent (29.4%) of households in urban localities share separate bathrooms in the same house as compared to 12.6 percent of households in rural areas. There were relatively more households in rural areas (35.4%) that had their own bathrooms for exclusive use as compared to the proportion of urban households (23.6%).

Households in rural localities who use open space around house are 26.2 percent whilst 102 percent of urban households use similar facility.

**Table 8.10: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household**

Toilet facility / Bathing facility	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	25,007	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,384	11,043	44.2	21.0	52.3
W.C.	839,611	55,161	114	0.5	0.6	0.4
Pit latrine	1,040,883	203,246	5,626	22.5	6.3	28.2
KVIP	572,824	100,193	2,236	8.9	17.1	6.1
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,926	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	195,950	5,933	23.7	54.6	12.9
Other	23,385	2,185	48	0.2	0.3	0.1
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	25,007	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	163,394	8,089	32.3	23.6	35.4
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	209,248	4,247	17.0	29.4	12.6
Private open cubicle	381,979	56,572	2,201	8.8	6.0	9.8
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	131,234	2,936	11.7	20.5	8.7
Public bath house	140,501	2,817	105	0.4	0.0	0.6
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,316	1,546	6.2	9.1	5.2
Open space around house	372,556	45,833	5,519	22.1	10.2	26.2
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,996	284	1.1	1.2	1.1
Other	16,276	1,635	80	0.3	0.0	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.9 Method of Waste disposal

Waste and its management is arguably the most crucial environmental challenge facing Ghanaian communities and therefore the need for sustainable waste management approaches cannot be overemphasized.

### 8.9.1 Method of Solid Waste

Table 8.11 shows the methods by which rubbish or solid and liquid waste is disposed by households in the District. Thirty percent of households in the District use the public dump (open space) to dispose of their solid waste. Dumping indiscriminately as a method of waste disposal was used by 25.1 percent of households whilst about 15.8 percent of households use the public dump (container).

**Table 8.11: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households**

Waste disposal method	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Method of rubbish disposal by household</b>					
Total	5,467,054	632,045	25,007	6,488	18,519
Collected	785,889	26,049	2,215	120	2,095
Burned by household	584,820	102,501	3,348	587	2,761
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	143,820	3,959	3,790	169
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	252,886	7,494	1,014	6,480
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	63,321	6,277	556	5,721
Buried by household	182,615	37,144	1,445	330	1,115
Other	53,805	6,324	269	91	178
<b>Method of liquid waste disposal by household</b>					
Total	5,467,054	632,045	25,007	6,488	18,519
Through the sewerage system	183,169	8,228	80	12	68
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	33,511	149	60	89
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,428	712	28	684
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	147,245	2,961	1,066	1,895
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	106,945	884	299	585
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	319,580	20,062	4,968	15,094
Other	38,294	5,108	159	55	104

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER NINE**

## **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMENDATIONS**

### **9.1 Introduction**

This report on Kwahu Afram Plains South District provides detailed analysis of the 2010 census data at the district level. The aim is to provide useful data for planners and policy makers in designing and implementing evidence-based strategies for development in the district. This chapter discusses the summary of findings, conclusions and policy implications.

### **9.2 Summary of Main Findings**

#### **9.2.1 Demographic characteristics**

The total population of the district is 115,812 comprising of 62,450 (53.9%) males and 53,362 (46.1%) females. The dependency ratio is 84.7 meaning nine (9) people in the non-working age group (0-14 and 65+) depend on every ten (10) people in the working age group (15-64). There are more people in the rural areas 87,352 (75.4%) than in urban areas 28,460 (24.6%).

The District has the highest Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in the region of 4.7 and crude death rate of 4.7. Most migrants to the District are from the Volta (32.9%), with other others from the Upper West (9.8%) and Northern (9.3%) regions of Ghana. About 2.3 percent of migrants are from outside Ghana.

#### **9.2.2 Social characteristics**

More households (36.8%) in the District have the nuclear family structure compared to extended family structure (26%). Children form the highest percentage (46.8%) in all households in the District.

Out of a total population of 74,605, aged 12 years and older, 51.3% are married while 36.5% are never married. Informal/consensual together accounts for 4.2 percent, divorcees recorded 3.0 percent while widowed and separated divorced recorded 2.8 and 2.2 percent respectively.

Out of a total of 27,242 persons who never married, 43.6 percent have no education, 49.3 percent have basic education and 0.2 percent have tertiary level education. About fifty four (54.3%) percent of the married population have no education with 40.1 percent who have basic education, 3.2 percent secondary education and as low as 0.4 percent tertiary education. There are more married females (59.8%) with on education compared to married males (48.9%) with no education

In the district, 51.3% of the population are married with 93.4% being economically active and 6.4% economically not active. For the economically active population, 98 percent are employed against two percent who are unemployed.

About ninety three (93.2%) percent of the District population are Ghanaians by birth with 3.8 percent being Ghanaian by dual nationality 1.1 percent by naturalization. 1.5 percent are ECOWAS nationals.

Christianity and Islam are the two main religious groups in the district recording 74.6 percent and 11.0 percent respectively. Persons not affiliated to any religion accounts for 9.0 percent of the total population. Among the Christian folks, Pentecostal/Charismatic are the majority with 33.2 percent followed by Catholics (20.7%) and other Christians (9.6%).

Out of total of 34,853 (54.9%) persons aged 3 years and older in the District are currently attending school with more males (54. %) than females (46%)

Of the , 14,998 are literates in the District, 53.5 percent are literate in English only, (41.5%) in English and Ghanaian language, (4.4%) in Ghanaian language only, and 0.3 percent in English and French, English, French and Ghanaian Language.

### **9.2.3 Economic characteristics**

Out of a total population of 66,528 (15 years older in the District) 85.3 percent are economically active compared to 14.7 percent of those who are not economically active in the district. Within the economically active population of 55,533, there are 54,239 (97.9%) who are employed against 1,212(2.1%) who are unemployed. There are more males (55.9%) than females (44.1%) who are economically active in the District.

Workers in skilled agriculture, forestry and fisheries constitute the largest occupational group (77.2%), followed by those in craft and related trades (10.0%) and service and sales workers (7.3%).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing was the largest industrial sector which employed a little more than seven out of every ten persons (76.3%) of the employed population 15 years and older. The manufacturing sector employs 8.1 percent and wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles 7.1 percent.

About seventy percent (68.6%) of the workforce in the district are self-employed without employees followed by contributing family worker(18.6%), employees (4.9%), self-employed with employees constitute 4.8 percent of the workforce and casual workers 1.1 percent.

Private informal sector is the largest employer in the district recording of 95.9 percent. The proportion of employed females working in the private informal sector was 97.1 percent while that of males is 95.9 percent.

### **9.2.4 Information Communications Technology**

Out of a total population of 74,605 12 years and older in the district, 64.4 percent of the population having mobile phones are males compared 35.6 percent females. About seventy four (73.5%) percent of the population using internet facility are males against 26.5 percent of their female counterparts.

Of a total household population of 25,007, there are 87.3 percent of households having desktop/laptop computers who are males compared to 12.7 percent being females. There is also a total of 334 households having fixed telephones in the district.

### **9.2.5 Disability**

For a total population of 115,812 in the district, 2,220 (1.9%) persons have disability of one form or the other. On the whole, there are six major forms of disabilities in the district: sight (41.8%), physical (22.3%), hearing (20.9%) speech (16.0%), emotional (13.8%), intellectual (13.2%) and others (8.9%).



In the rural locality 2.1 percent of the population have disability whereas the urban locality has a disability population of 1.4 percent. About seventy seven (76.8%) of the disabled population are economically active compared to 23.2 percent who are economically not active. Within the disabled economically active population, 98.1 percent are employed with 1.9 percent who are unemployed. Of the total population (2,102) with disability in the district, 903 representing 43.0 percent have one form of education or the other.

### **9.2.6 Agriculture**

Out of 25007 households who are into agriculture in the district, 77.4 percent households are engaged in agriculture activities. Fish farming is also accounts for 1.9 percent of the total household population into agriculture in the district.

### **9.2.7 Housing**

Out of a total number of 23,430 houses in the Kwahu Afram Plains South District, 18,198 are in the rural areas compared to 5,232 in the urban areas. The average households per house and household size are 1.1 and 4.6 respectively with a population per house being 4.9.

Majority of occupied dwelling units in the district are separate houses (43.2%), with compounds houses accounting for 34.6 percent and 1.2 percent being huts/buildings.

Out of 25,007 total households in the district, the commonest material for the outer wall (81.8%) and floor (50.4%) of most dwelling units is made of mud brick/earth. Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia (56.7%) constitutes the commonest roofing material in the district.

#### **Main source of lighting of dwelling units**

The main source of lighting for dwelling units is the flashlight/torch (46.2%) in the district. Other sources of lighting for dwelling units are kerosene lamp (26.8%) and electricity main(24.2%).On the whole, 68.3 percent of dwelling units in urban localities have access to electricity mains compared 56.4 percent of the rural dwelling units using flashlight/torch as their main source of light.

#### **Main source of drinking water and sanitation facilities**

Borehole/pump/tube (42.5%) well and river/stream (38.2%) form the main source of drinking water for most dwelling units in the district. River/stream as the main source of drinking water for dwelling units is high among both rural (38.5%) and urban (37.1) localities.

About forty five (44.4%) percent of total households (25,007) in the district have no toilet facility. About twenty-three percent (22.5%) and 23.7 percent of total households in the district use pit latrine and public toilet facilities respectively.

### **9.2.8 Method of Waste Solid and Liquid Disposal**

Fifty-eight (58.7%) percent of all households in the district use the public dumping (container) method for solid waste disposal, 35.0 percent of households dump in public (open space) and 30.9 percent dump indiscriminately.

About eighty percent (80.2%) of total households throw their liquid waste onto compound and 11.8 % onto the street/outside.

### **9.3 Recommendations**

The characteristics of the population in Kwahu Afram Plains South District as observed at the 2010 Population and Housing Census have implications for the general wellbeing of the people in the district. These characteristics therefore suggest that policies are required to manage the population to ensure that its human resource potentials can be fully realized for the economic progress of the district and the entire nation. The goals of any such policies must therefore be within the general human development agenda of Ghana.

The pursuit of goals such as generation of employment for the youth can meet the needs of the youth more appropriately. For instance, the low skill employment among the employed population who are mostly self-employed with employees must be attended to by strengthening the Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency (GYEEDA) to adequately equip participants who excel during their training to be able to employ others. On the other hand, the higher unemployment levels in the urban population suggest that serious consideration of adverse conditions in urban areas also receive the attention of policy makers in the district. In this regards specific categories must be targeted.

The poor sanitation in the District could be curbed through the promotion of integrated waste management strategies in the District through the development of a comprehensive Environmental Action Plans that are targeted towards sanitation improvements. It's further recommended that the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) should educate and inform the people about their right to basic sanitation as spelt out in the United Nations declarations concerning individual's responsibilities towards sanitation.

Infant and maternal mortality are regarded as one of the most powerful indicators of health and quality of life in the country. To avert such a phenomenon there is the need for a proper and effective Primary Health Care (PHC) delivery which should be made accessible to all especially to rural dwellers.

There is a generally low level of education among PWDs which can no longer be overlooked. It is the suggestion of this report that, the Kwahu Afram Plains South District must make it an effort to sponsor at least some number of PWDs each year to attain a certain level of education.

Most households in the district do not have toilet facilities in their dwelling units and as such resort to other means of convenience to them. Open space defecation could be common in the district. This practice can pose serious health implications if not checked. 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. 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

In a related development, the district must provide enough solid waste disposal bins to the communities placed at vantage points that can be easily accessible to all in order to forestall the status quo.

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## APPENDICES

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

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Maame Krobo	10,818	5,418	5,400	2,295	2,723
2	Ekye Amanfrom	10,190	5,224	4,966	2,375	1,535
3	Tease	7,452	3,811	3,641	1,818	974
4	Forifori	3,174	1,788	1,386	732	708
5	Foso (Kwahu Foso)	2,454	1,291	1,163	474	408
6	Asanyanso	1,938	1,048	890	426	382
7	Odumasua	1,886	992	894	426	280
8	Nsogyaso	1,858	1,020	838	420	274
9	Hwanyanso	1,730	946	784	482	352
10	Agya Atta	1,600	866	734	344	308
11	Samanhyia	1,586	786	800	430	292
12	Kwabena Kwao	1,502	784	718	312	312
13	Kwasi Fante	1,454	791	663	393	323
14	Bounkrom	1,452	790	662	312	284
15	Dedeso	1,398	724	674	388	256
16	Gadorkope	1,169	642	527	199	230
17	Kwame Dwamena	1,088	534	554	218	234
18	Kwayem (Dortorpong - Avetome)	1,088	588	500	198	208
19	Asukese No.2	1,068	598	470	218	218
20	Battor Kope	1,060	606	454	156	164

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No	Community Name	All ages	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	Maame Krobo	10,818	1,684	1,432	1,380	1,239	1,019	863	770	691	528	387	316	127	150	59	76	97
2	Ekye Amanfrom	10,190	1,542	1,391	1,417	1,280	985	824	716	591	423	346	242	142	108	41	55	87
3	Tease	7,452	976	980	996	912	544	468	510	398	338	346	304	190	138	94	118	140
4	Forifori Foso (Kwahu	3,174	370	376	372	309	291	297	193	215	176	127	133	96	54	40	48	77
5	Foso)	2,454	390	336	364	274	226	176	150	132	106	86	52	42	44	10	22	44
6	Asanyanso	1,938	234	312	276	210	112	124	152	104	110	84	48	34	40	24	34	40
7	Odumasua	1,886	270	250	288	234	140	118	122	104	104	56	70	32	18	16	32	32
8	Nsogyaso	1,858	364	276	136	86	132	152	154	146	106	102	74	48	28	12	28	14
9	Hwanyanso	1,730	320	216	124	122	126	142	136	166	128	68	56	36	42	10	22	16
10	Agya Atta	1,600	248	190	172	174	96	146	110	104	90	76	48	34	20	26	14	52
11	Samanhyia	1,586	214	212	212	174	98	80	76	76	78	88	86	48	38	20	30	56
12	Kwabena Kwao	1,502	212	256	234	110	142	138	94	88	80	48	40	16	18	6	16	4
13	Kwasi Fante	1,454	205	183	183	143	126	113	94	75	76	66	66	53	19	17	14	21
14	Bounkrom	1,452	216	220	174	130	94	98	106	92	94	90	60	38	12	8	8	12
15	Dedeso	1,398	176	166	186	110	96	98	84	72	70	84	68	50	44	12	28	54
16	Gadorkope	1,169	245	182	148	84	86	90	89	69	58	39	30	18	9	13	4	5
17	Kwame Dwamena Kwayem (Dortorpong -	1,088	178	180	138	114	82	66	50	52	64	44	34	28	16	8	18	16
18	Avetome)	1,088	232	164	144	86	90	56	68	60	58	38	16	36	16	12	6	6
19	Asukese No.2	1,068	166	126	124	78	94	114	70	54	54	68	46	18	28	10	8	10
20	Battor Kope	1,060	186	174	158	118	94	72	68	52	36	26	20	16	6	6	10	18

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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