



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

AFIGYA KWABRE DISTRICT



Canada

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AKDA	Afigya Kwabre District Assembly
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Birth Rate
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Services
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EA	Enumeration Area
EU	European Union
fCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GES	Ghana Education Service
GDHS	Ghana Demography and Health Survey
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ISSER	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOE	Ministry of Education
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry

NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PAS	Population Analysis Spreadsheet
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
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.

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Afigya Kwabre District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 136,140. The district has a sex ratio of 95.1. The population of the district depicts a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The age dependency ratio for the district is 82.2, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (86.8) than that of females (77.9).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 3.7. The General Fertility Rate is 108.3 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years and a Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 26.3 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 7.2 per 1000. Accident, violence, homicide or suicide account for 11.3 percent of deaths in the district. Out of the number of migrants in the District 66.4 percent were born in other places within the Ashanti region while 32.1 percent were born outside the region.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a total number of 30,066. The average household size of the district is 4.4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household composition accounting for 42.8 percent. Spouses form about 10 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 28 percent of the household structure in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (37.8%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 41 percent have never married and 11.5 percent are in consensual unions. At age 25-29 years, about five of every ten females (49.8%) are married compared to their male counterpart (25.3%). At age 65 and older, widowed females account for as high as 53.5 percent while widowed males account for only 9.3 percent. . Among the married, 21 percent have no education and about 5.9 percent of those who are never married also have no education. About 8 in 10 of the married population (81.6%) are employed, 2.7 percent are unemployed and 15.7 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (60.5%) are economically not active and 3.2 percent of them are also not employed.

Nationality

The population of the district shows that Ghanaians by birth constitute 94.6 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.9 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 84.4 percent are literate and 15.6 percent is not literate. Nearly seven out of ten people (68.6%) could read and write in both English and a Ghanaian language. About 13 percent of the population 3 years and older have never attended school while 42.8 percent are currently in school and 44 percent have attended school in the past.

Economic activity status

About 71.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 28.7 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.2 percent is employed while 4.8 percent is unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (48.1%), 25.9 percent perform household duties and 5.1 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Nearly six out of ten (58.8%) of the unemployed persons are seeking work for the first time.

Of the employed population, 30.5 percent are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers 26.6 percent, in the service and sales work and 19.4 percent are in craft and related trades. Females (40.6%) are more likely than males(12.4%) to be engaged in Service and sales work whereas males (28.8%) are more likely than females (10.2%) to be engaged as craft and related trade. About 60 percent of the workforce is self-employed without employees with females and males proportions as 68.3 percent and 51.6 percent respectively.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 54.7 percent own mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones form 60.5 percent as compared to 49.5 percent of females. Only 5.5 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. About 1,731 households representing 5.8 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.5 percent of the district's total population has a disability. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (2.4%) than that of the females (2.6%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest (40.5%) followed by physical disability (24.1%). Of the population (3,276) with disability, 1,031 constituting 31.5 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

About 36.9 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. Of those in Agriculture, 97.3 percent are into crop farming and 17.8 percent are into livestock rearing. Poultry (chicken) sheep and goat are the animal mostly reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Afigya Kwabre District is 18,134. The rural areas have a higher proportion of the houses (76.3%) compared to the urban areas (23.7%). The average number of persons per house is 8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About 26.3 percent of all dwelling units in the district are separate houses, 49.4 percent, compound houses; and 8.1 percent, flats or apartments. About 42.5 percent of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of households, 29.9 percent is owned by private individuals and 23.9 percent is owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 0.7 percent is owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.8%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement/concrete (79.1%) and Mud bricks or earth (15.2%). Cement (76.2%) and Mud (17.5%) are the two main materials used for the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets (92.6 %) are the main roofing material for houses in the district.

Utilities and household facilities

The main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (76.5%), flashlight/torch (11.9%) and kerosene lamp (9.1%). The main sources of fuel for cooking for most households in the district are charcoal (47%), wood (32.3%) and Gas (12.6%). Water for drinking in the district are mainly obtained from boreholes (44%) and pipe-borne (39.1%).

The main toilet facility used in the district is public toilet facility (34.7%) and pit latrine (26.3%). About 10 percent of the households in the district have no toilet facility. About 45 percent share bath rooms in the same house and 24 percent own bathroom for exclusive use in their dwellings and 13.9 percent use shared open cubicles for bathing.

Waste disposal

The most common method of solid waste disposal is public dump (open space) (63.6%), public dump (container) (12.2%) and 4.7 percent collected. Dumping of solid waste indiscriminately is practiced by 5.9 percent of the households. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (40.9%) and onto the street or outside (31.4%) are the two most common practices by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Afigya Kwabre District was created on 1st November, 2007 by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. The District was carved out of Kwabre East and Sekyere South Districts by the Legislative Instrument 1885 as a means of implementing decentralization and bringing governance closer to the people.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and size

The District, is located in the central part of the Ashanti Region between Latitudes 6° 50' N and 7° 10' N, and Longitudes 10° 40' W and 10° 25' W of Ghana. With a land size of about 409.4sqkm, the District represents about 1.4 percent of the total land area of Ashanti Region.

The District is bounded by Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly to the south, Sekyere South, Offinso and Ejura Sekyere Odumasi Municipalities to the north, Atwima Nwabiagya District to the west and Kwabre District to the east. Kodie is the District Capital.

1.2.2 Climate and vegetation

The District is located in the semi-deciduous forest zone. The zone is characterized by relatively high rainfall (about 1400mm per annum) with a binomial pattern. Temperatures are normally high throughout the year with very little variations. The mean monthly temperature ranges from 25°C in July/August to 28°C in March/April.

The original vegetation is forest which is found in the northern part of the District and abounds with trees with high economic value. There are forest reserves such as the Gianima and Asufu reserves. A small portion of the northern part of the District also makes inroads into Afram Head-waters Forest Reserve. The closed forest consisting of a continuous canopy of tall and medium - height trees with little or no undergrowth also exist alongside farm patches with isolated stands of individual trees or small areas of tree-clusters.

The District can therefore boast of forest reserves with rich floristic and faunal diversity as well as vast arable land that can support the production of both staple and cash crops.

Crops cultivated in the District include, cocoa, oil palm, citrus, avocado pear, coffee, plantain, maize, cassava, cocoyam, cowpea, vegetables among others supported by the fertile and arable lands of the District.

1.2.3 Relief and drainage

The landscape of Afigya Kwabre District is a dissected plateau with heights reaching 800m to 1200m above sea level. However, the northern part reaches up to 1,200m above sea level. Isolated hills in the south around Buoho community also have altitude up to 1,200m.

The undulating nature of the relief of the District makes flow of water easy. Besides the river valleys, there are very few waterlog areas. This again supports the growth of deep rooted crops and plants. The high points serve as observations for people who enjoy sceneries. The District is drained by three main rivers and their tributaries, The Offin, Oyon and Abankro rivers.

1.2.4 Soils and geological formation

The top soils of the District which are mainly sandy loam are very rich and good for agricultural purposes. The District has been a major source of food supply and cocoa owing to the fertile nature of its soils. The soils have textured surface horizons in which sandy-loams is common. The lower horizons have slightly heavier textures while the valley bottoms are clayey. Generally, the District is endowed with good soils for agricultural development. Over 90% of the soils are developed from granite except a small area to the north- east and south west where they are developed over sandstone.

Lower Birimianphylite and coarse-grained Voltatian sandstone with several soil associations or mapping units have developed over each of these parent materials. These associations of soil types consist of Kumasi-Offin Compound Association, Bomso-Offin Association, Jamasi Simple Association, Boamang Simple Association, Bediesi-Sutawa Association and Yaya-Primpimson Association.

The Kumasi-Offin Compound Soil is good for tree crops such as citrus, cocoa, coffee and oil-palm. It is also good for food crops like, cocoyam, plantain, cassava and yam. The Boamang Simple Association is good for agriculture but it is highly susceptible to erosion.

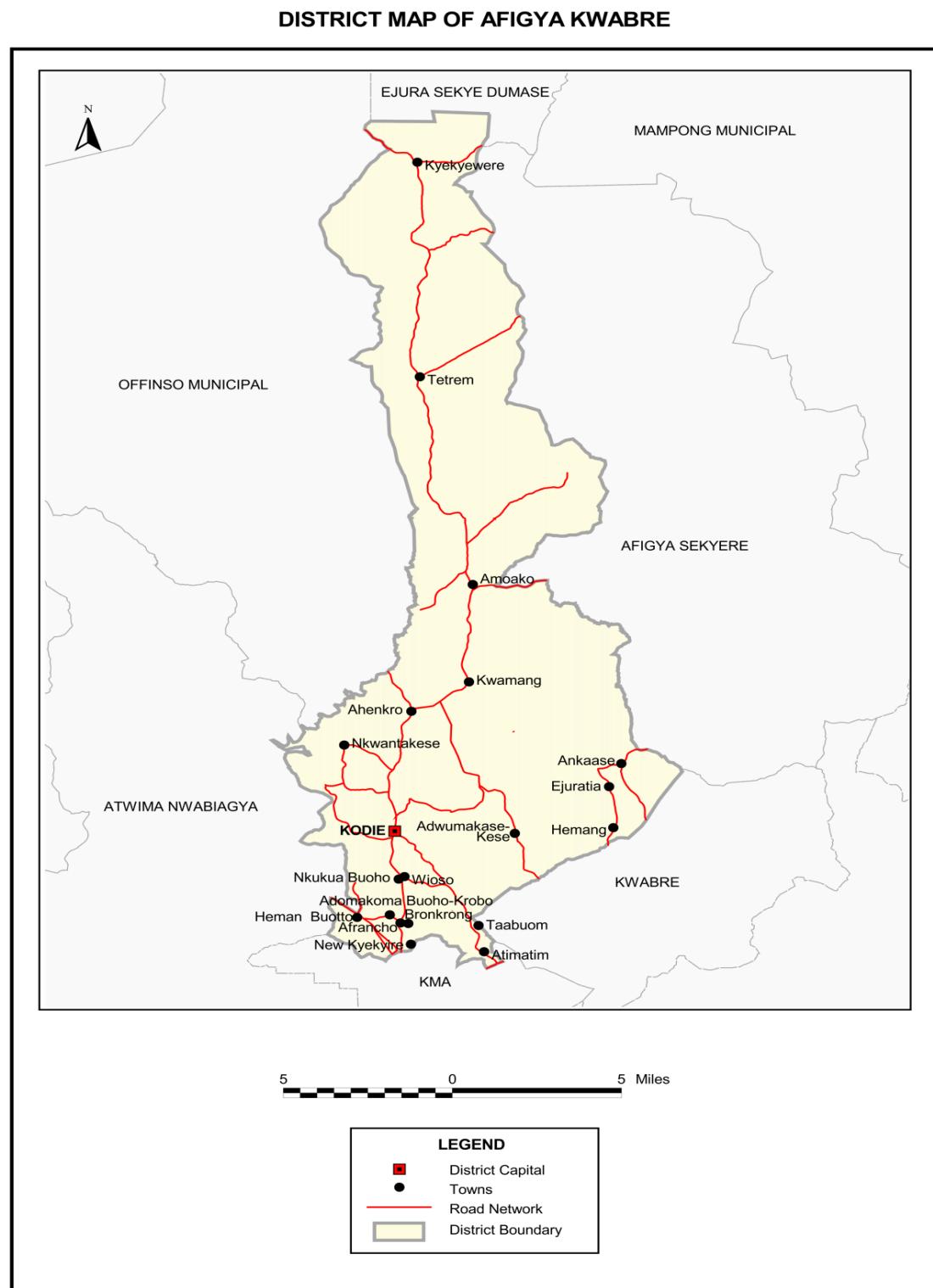
Bediesi-Sutawa Association has high water holding capacity and is suitable for mechanized agriculture. It supports crops like maize, yam, legumes, cassava, plantain and groundnuts.

The District has two geological formations, namely Voltarian and Dahomeyan. The Voltaian formation consists of shale, sandstone, mudstone and lime-stone. The Dahomeyan formation consists of metamorphic rocks such as gneiss and schist. The mass presence of granite rock in the District supports the quarry industry.

1.3 Political Administration

The Afigya Kwabre District is administered by the Afigya Kwabre District Assembly with Kodie as its District Capital. The District has two constituencies namely Afigya Kwabre North and AfigyaKwabre South as well as eight Area Councils which are sited in areas in the District with population size around 5000. The most functional area councils are Kwabre Manhyia, Nkaben, Kodie/Adumakaasekese, Anyinasu and Boamang Tetrem Area Councils. The district also has unit committees with 30 electoral areas as sub administrative areas. With a land area size of 409.4km² and a population density of 171 persons per square kilometer. 328 the District Assembly has administrative control over 95 communities with 30 percent of them being periurban.

Figure 1.1: Map of Afigya Kwabre District



1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Culture

The people exhibit a typical Akan culture. They are very hospitable and non-violent. They have many practices which help to ensure unity, good health, safety, environmental protection and good governance. Though some of the people are from diverse ethnic backgrounds, they have become so integrated into the Akan culture to an extent that it is difficult to identify settlers from indigenes on casual look.

1.4.2 Traditional set up

The traditional set up of the District is made of chiefs of large communities (Abrempon) and traditional rulers of small communities (Odikro) who govern the various traditional areas. The Abrempon are more powerful than the Odikro who mainly exercise delegated authorities of the Abrempons. Examples include, the Obrempon of Nkwantakese, Apagya and Mowire Traditional Areas. There is however no paramount chief in the area. As a result, the traditional heads pay allegiance directly to The Golden Stool, The Asantehene of the Manhyia Place.

1.4.3 Festivals

There is no historic festival in the District, however in recent times an innovative festival known as '*ofieneifie*' which was instituted in 2011 is celebrated biennially with pomp and pageantry. This festival offers a platform for all the traditional authorities and communities to celebrate in unity amidst display of their various stool symbols, weaponry, tradition, ornaments and rich history. The celebration also showcases the Ashanti culture through drumming, dancing, rituals and acrobatics. The festival serves as a platform to outdoor development projects of the District.

1.4.4 Religion

The people in the District practice three main religions, namely, Christianity, Islam, and African Traditional Religion. Christianity is the dominant religion with Methodist and Seventh Day Adventist being leading denominations.

1.4.5 Water and sanitation

In all, there are 157 functional boreholes in the District while 150 are under construction. Again a Small Town Water System project is on-going at Mpobi, Ejuratia and Ankaase. A total of 20 communities have access to pipe-borne water though the flow is irregular. Boreholes in the communities are managed by well-trained WATSAN Committees through 'Pay-As-You-Fetch' scheme.

On sanitation, there are about 70 public latrines managed by the communities through their Assembly members and Unit Committees.

1.4.6 Tourism

The District has attractive and amusing tourist sites which would endear the District to tourists. The natural lake formed on the Prabon River at Kyekyewere adds up to the few natural lakes in the country and it is very wonderful. The never joining confluence of the Abankro and Offin rivers despite floods and heavy downpours has marvelous scenery. The District can also boast of an emerging *Kente* industry which is gradually forming an enclave in the Denase community. In

this community, the artistic skill of *Kente* weaving is displayed while bringing to light the beauty of the traditionally made African *Kente* cloth.

1.4.7 Education

The District takes keen interest in education. The District has one hundred and sixty six (166) pre-schools; ninety-seven (97) for public and sixty-nine (69) are private. There are one hundred and sixty seven (167) primary schools (97 public and 70 private.)

For Junior High schools, the District has one hundred and seven (107), (78 public, and 29 private). There are only three (3) Senior High Schools in the District, two public senior high schools and one private Senior High School.

The girl-child education is well encouraged in the District; the ratio of male to female is 89 females to every hundred male students.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Agriculture

The economy of the District is mainly agrarian employing a large proportion of the total workforce as revealed by the 2009 sample survey which was undertaken by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU). The District has a total cultivated land of about 53,250 hectares excluding pastures and forest reserves. Major food crops grown by farmers are plantain, cassava, cocoyam and maize. Cocoa is the main cash crop cultivated in the District. Vegetables such as tomatoes, garden eggs, pepper and onions are also cultivated. Rice and cocoyam are grown on a smaller scale.

The livestock subsector of the District is underdeveloped, though it has seen some form of expansion in the past 10 years. Some of the livestock raised in the District are sheep, goat, cattle and non-traditional livestock like rabbits and grass-cutters. In all there are about 20 commercial poultry farms in the District.

1.5.2 Industry and service

The industrial and service sectors on the other hand employ a relatively smaller number of people. A major industry in the District that provides employment to communities is the quarrying industry. The informal sector is a dominant sector of the local economy; it provides employment and incomes through hairdressing, retail and other services.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees were mainly from decentralized departments with the Regional and District Coordinating Directors chairing the Regional Census Implementation

Committee and District Census Implementation Committee, respectively. The Committees contributed to the planning of district, community and locality level activities in areas of publicity and field operations. They supported the Regional and District Census Officers in the recruitment and training of field personnel (enumerators and supervisors), as well as mobilizing logistical support for the census.

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

Documents developed for the census included the questionnaire and manuals, and field operation documents. The field operation documents included Enumerator's Visitation Record Book,

Supervisor's Record Book, and other operational control forms. These record books served as operational and quality control tools to assist enumerators and supervisors to control and monitor their field duties respectively.

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

The report is divided into eight chapters. Chapter One provides a brief background of the District. Chapter Two describes the demographic characteristics of the District such as population size and growth, age-sex structure, dependency ratios, population distribution, birthplace, ethnicity, migration, fertility and mortality. Chapter Three examines household size, structure and composition and household headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education. Chapter Four focus on the economic activity, occupation, industry, employment sector and employment status.

In Chapter Five, the focus is on information communications technology (ICT), ownership and use of mobile phones, internet, desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone lines. Chapter Six discusses Disability, population with disability, type and distribution of disability, disability and activity and disability, education and literacy. Chapter Seven examines agricultural activities, households in agriculture and type of farming activities. Chapter Eight focuses on the analyses of housing conditions and facilities in the District while Chapter Nine provides the summary, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The changes in age-sex composition of a country's population are mainly influenced by mortality, fertility and migration. This chapter covers the population size and distribution, the age-sex structure, fertility, dependency ratios, mortality, birthplace and migratory movements of Afigya Kwabre District.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population distribution by size, age and sex of the District. The total population of the District is 136,140 according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The Table indicates that about 41 per cent of the district's population are children aged 0-14 years (55,699) while 54.9 percent are within the age group 15-64 years. The population aged 65 and older constitute 4.2 percent

Classifying the population by age group, it is realized that children under-five is the group with the largest population, whilst the aged population (above 65 years) has the least population size. Also more than half of the population of the District (54%) is within the economically active age bracket (15-64 years).

2.2.1 Age dependency ratio

The age- dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependent population (under 15 years plus 65 years and older) to the working-age population (15-64 years). This age-dependency ratio is used as an indicator of the economic burden this working age carries. The ratio is measured per 100 persons. From Table 2.1, the age dependency ratio for the District is 82.17. This means that for every 100 working people 82 (under 15 years and 65+ years) people depend on them.

2.2.2 Sex ratio

The number of males per 100 female population represents the sex ratio. The sex ratio for the District is 95.1 implying that there are 95 males for every 100 females. The males in the age group (0-14 years) are more than females while the situation reverses with the economically active age group (15-64 years). This therefore presents a sex ratio of 105.2 and 90.6 for the two age groups respectively. In addition, there are more females in all the elderly age groups (65+) than males. This may be as a result of higher mortality rate among the elderly males.

2.2.3 Rural-urban residence

The District is mainly rural with majority of the population (101,040) residing in rural localities constituting 74.2 percent of the District population. Furthermore, the economically active age group (15-64 years) is also mainly residing in the rural areas and they constitute 53 percent of the rural population. The concentration of this age group in the rural areas may be as a result of the economy which is predominantly agrarian.

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

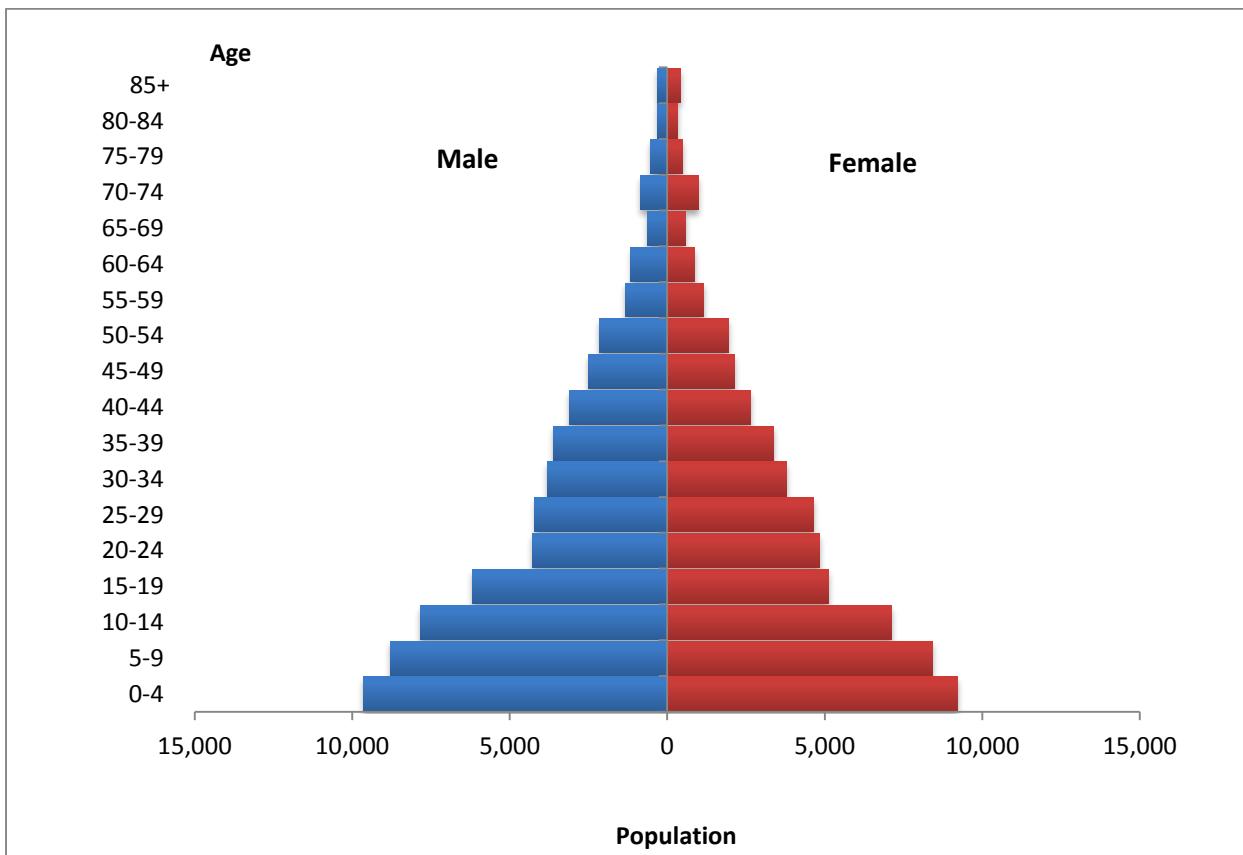
Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
All Ages	136,140	66,350	69,790	95.1	35,100	25.8	101,040	74.2
0 - 4	19,958	10,272	9,686	106.0	4,868	24.4	15,090	75.6
5-9	18,461	9,427	9,034	104.4	4,572	24.8	13,889	75.2
10-14	17,280	8,855	8,425	105.1	4,261	24.7	13,019	75.3
15 - 19	14,090	6,983	7,107	98.3	3,768	26.7	10,322	73.3
20 - 24	12,222	5,522	6,700	82.4	3,414	27.9	8,808	72.1
25 - 29	11,316	5,159	6,157	83.8	3,335	29.5	7,981	70.5
30 - 34	9,237	4,367	4,870	89.7	2,678	29.0	6,559	71.0
35 - 39	7,883	3,726	4,157	89.6	2,166	27.5	5,717	72.5
40 - 44	6,194	3,004	3,190	94.2	1,681	27.1	4,513	72.9
45 - 49	4,958	2,456	2,502	98.2	1,287	26.0	3,671	74.0
50 - 54	4,156	1,964	2,192	89.6	992	23.9	3,164	76.1
55 - 59	2,515	1,286	1,229	104.6	632	25.1	1,883	74.9
60 - 64	2,161	1,049	1,112	94.3	461	21.3	1,700	78.7
65 - 69	1,421	630	791	79.6	268	18.9	1,153	81.1
70 - 74	1,748	681	1,067	63.8	301	17.2	1,447	82.8
75 - 79	928	403	525	76.8	166	17.9	762	82.1
80 - 84	734	271	463	58.5	118	16.1	616	83.9
85 - 89	486	182	304	59.9	77	15.8	409	84.2
90 - 94	270	83	187	44.4	39	14.4	231	85.6
95 - 99	122	30	92	32.6	16	13.1	106	86.9
All Ages	136,140	66,350	69,790	95.1	35,100	25.8	101,040	74.2
0-14	55,699	28,554	27,145	105.2	13,701	24.6	41,998	75.4
15-64	74,732	35,516	39,216	90.6	20,414	27.3	54,318	72.7
65+	5,709	2,280	3,429	66.5	985	17.3	4,724	82.7
Age-dependency ratio	82.17	86.82	77.96		71.94		86.02	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 shows the age-sex structure of the population (population pyramid) of the District . It indicates that children aged five years and below constitute the largest group in the population while the proportions of the subsequent age group reduce as age increases. The shape of the pyramid which is broad based at the bottom and conical top is a characteristic of a developing country which is basically influenced by fertility and a declining mortality.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The key determinants of a population size are fertility, mortality and migration. These indicators are the major influences on population growth and have been thoroughly examined in the District PHC 2010 Report.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have. It differs from fecundity, which refers to the physiological capability of women to reproduce. Fertility is directly influenced by a number of factors including socio-cultural, economic, health, and environmental factors.

Crude birth rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the population in the middle of that year. The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups of 15-44 years or 15-49 years. This analysis used women between 15 and 49 years.

The total fertility rate (TFR) which is used in the analysis is the average number of live births among 1,000 women exposed throughout their childbearing years (15-49 years) to the schedule of a given set of age specific fertility rates, assuming no women died during the childbearing years. In other words, it is the average number of children a woman will have given birth to by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed.

Table 2.2 presents data on reported fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate in the District in the last 12 months preceding the census . The TFR (3.7), GFR (108.3) and CBR (26.3) per woman in District are all higher than the regional rates (3.26).The reproductive women's age group (15-49 years) constitutes a third (30.6%) of the total population of the district.

The number of births in the last 12 months preceding the census is 3,822.

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

All Districts	4,780,380	1,274,380	122,878	3.26	96.4	25.7
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	514,640	39,366	2.6	76.5	22.8
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	88,026	7,097	2.8	80.6	23.3
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	48,834	3,745	2.7	76.7	22.2
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	40,087	4,006	3.4	99.9	26.9
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	36,555	3,768	3.4	103.1	26.2
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	34,683	3,757	3.7	108.3	27.6
Amansie West	134,331	31,578	4,095	4.2	129.7	30.5
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	27,141	4,055	5	149.4	33.3
Atwima Mponua	119,180	26,558	3,758	4.6	141.5	31.5
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	28,480	2,897	3.5	101.7	24.5
Asante Akim South	117,245	26,249	3,374	4.4	128.5	28.8
Kwabre East	115,556	31,777	3,261	3.4	102.6	28.2
Adansi South	115,378	26,243	3,421	4.4	130.4	29.7
Adansi North	107,091	25,080	2,866	3.9	114.3	26.8
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	22,221	2,636	3.9	118.6	28
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	23,200	2,541	3.9	109.5	27
Bosomtwi	93,910	23,731	2,595	3.5	109.4	27.6
Amansie Central	90,741	19,924	2,763	4.7	138.7	30.4
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	23,148	2,411	3.4	104.2	26.6
Mampong Municipal	88,051	21,517	2,213	3.5	102.8	25.1
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	20,985	2,339	3.8	111.5	27.4
Offinso Municipal	76,895	19,060	2,225	4	116.7	28.9
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	18,316	1,775	3.2	96.9	24.8
Sekyere Central	71,232	15,961	1,884	4	118	26.4
Asante Akim North	69,186	16,707	1,892	3.8	113.2	27.3
Sekyere Afram Plains	65,402	15,021	1,913	4.4	127.4	29.2
Sekyere East	62,172	15,308	1,751	3.8	114.4	28.2
Bosome Freho	60,397	13,882	1,657	4	119.4	27.4
Offinso North	56,881	13,416	1,891	4.7	141	33.2
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	6,052	926	5	153	32.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

2.4.2 Children ever born and children surviving

Mortality and fertility are important determinants of population growth. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Mortality data are needed, among others, for the analyses of potential growth of population and population projections as well as to evaluate public health programs and projects. Fertility data on the other hand, signify the reproductive health of the population and equally used in making population projections.

Table 2.3 shows the female population 12 years and older by children ever born and children surviving and sex of child. The proportion of this category of females were 47,499 (68%) of the total female population in the District. There were 118,656 children ever born by the females 12 years and older out of which 103,614 (87.3) were surviving at the time of the census. This shows that 15,042 children had died representing 12.7 percent of the children ever born in the District. Among the children who had died, 53.5 percent were males while 46.5 percent were females. The proportion of male children surviving is 86.5 percent compared with 88.2 percent for female children. This may suggest higher male mortality rate than female .

There were a total of 11,961 females in the age group of 12-19 years (adolescence) which constituted 25.2% of the total population of the District. The total number of children ever born by this age group was 678, which is 0.6% of the total number of children ever born by the entire female population. Out of this, 578 of the children survived which was 85.3 percent of the total number of children ever born by the adolescent population.

The age groups of 20-29 years represented a period where marriage and family formation is high. Many people in this age group have finished their education or apprenticeship training and considering settling down into family life. This group recorded a total number of 14,955 children ever born out of which 92.3 percent were surviving.

The age group of 40-49 years had a total of 26,549 children ever born in the District, out of which 90.6 percent survived. The percentages of male and female surviving children to women aged 40 - 44 years are 90 and 91.2 respectively.

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

Age	Number of female	Children ever born			Children surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	47,499	118,656	59,581	59,075	103,614	51,539	52,075
12-14	4,854	33	15	18	24	13	11
15-19	7,107	645	316	329	553	262	291
20-24	6,700	4,636	2,376	2,260	4,274	2,164	2,110
25-29	6,157	10,319	5,238	5,081	9,526	4,753	4,773
30-34	4,870	14,112	7,179	6,933	13,013	6,536	6,477
35-39	4,157	15,704	7,967	7,737	14,370	7,247	7,123
40-44	3,190	14,286	7,174	7,112	13,012	6,478	6,534
45-49	2,502	12,263	6,188	6,075	11,032	5,539	5,493
50-54	2,192	11,608	5,755	5,853	10,055	4,933	5,122
55-59	1,229	6,848	3,412	3,436	5,854	2,903	2,951
60+	4,541	28,202	13,961	14,241	21,901	10,711	11,190

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Mortality

Mortality is important in determining the growth of a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Mortality data are needed, among others, for the analyses of potential growth of population and population projections as well as to formulate policies, develop, implement and evaluate public health programmes and projects.

Table 2.4 shows that at the time of the census a total of 976 deaths were recorded out of which there were more female deaths (53.5%) than male deaths (46.5%). The under-five age group recorded the highest number of deaths of 401 which was (42%) of total number of deaths. This was followed by 65 years and above which constituted 16.7 percent of total number of deaths.

Table 2.4: Age at death and Sex of deceased person

Age group	Number	Sex of deceased person	
		Male	Female
Total District	976	453	523
Under 5	401	191	210
5 - 9	30	20	10
10 - 14	22	9	13
15-19	25	7	18
20-24	17	6	11
25-29	34	15	19
30-34	58	27	31
35-39	36	12	24
40-44	49	20	29
45-49	43	17	26
50-54	51	25	26
55-59	26	14	12
60-64	21	15	6
65-69	30	10	20
70+	133	65	68

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Population and Housing Census

2.4.4 Death causes in the District

Majority of deaths in the District (88.7%) were caused by natural and other causes. However 11.3 percent of deaths were caused by violence, accident, homicide or suicide. This means that one out of every ten deaths was caused by unnatural causes.

Table 2.5: Causes of death

	Deaths due to	
	Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide	All other causes
Total deaths	11.3	88.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Population and Housing Census

2.4.5 Crude death rate

Table 2.6 shows deaths occurring in households and crude death rate in the district during the last 12 months before the census. During the period, 976 households recorded deaths among them.

The crude death rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year. The crude death rate for the District was 7.2. This meant that among every 1000 population an average of 7 deaths were recorded. This death rate is higher than the regional average of 5.7 per 1000 population.

Table 2.6: Crude death rate

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	4,780,380	27,948	5.8
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	8,110	4.7
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	1,571	5.2
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	748	4.4
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	878	5.9
Ejisу Juaben Municipal	143,762	891	6.2
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	976	7.2
Amansie West	134,331	957	7.1
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	680	5.6
Atwima Mponua	119,180	639	5.4
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	1,031	8.7
Asante Akim South	117,245	982	8.4
Kwabre East	115,556	526	4.6
Adansi South	115,378	778	6.7
Adansi North	107,091	837	7.8
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	472	5
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	630	6.7
Bosumtwi	93,910	617	6.6
Amansie Central	90,741	855	9.4
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	493	5.4
Mampong Municipal	88,051	620	7
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	700	8.2
Offinso Municipal	76,895	455	5.9
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	433	6.1
Sekyere Central	71,232	545	7.7
Asante Akim North	69,186	465	6.7
Sekyere Afram Plains	65,402	681	10.4
Sekyere East	62,172	466	7.5
Bosome Freho	60,397	512	8.5
Offinso North	56,881	290	5.1
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	110	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Population and Housing Census

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

2.4.6 Age-specific death rate

Age specific death rate is the number of deaths of people in a specified age group per 1,000 population of that age group. Table 2.7 shows the age specific death rates. The age specific death rates are 0.019 and 0.022 for males and females under five years respectively. These rates suggest that female mortality is higher than that of males for the 0 - 4 age group.

For age 70 years and above the rate was 0.039 for males and 0.026 for females confirming higher male than female mortality at older ages.

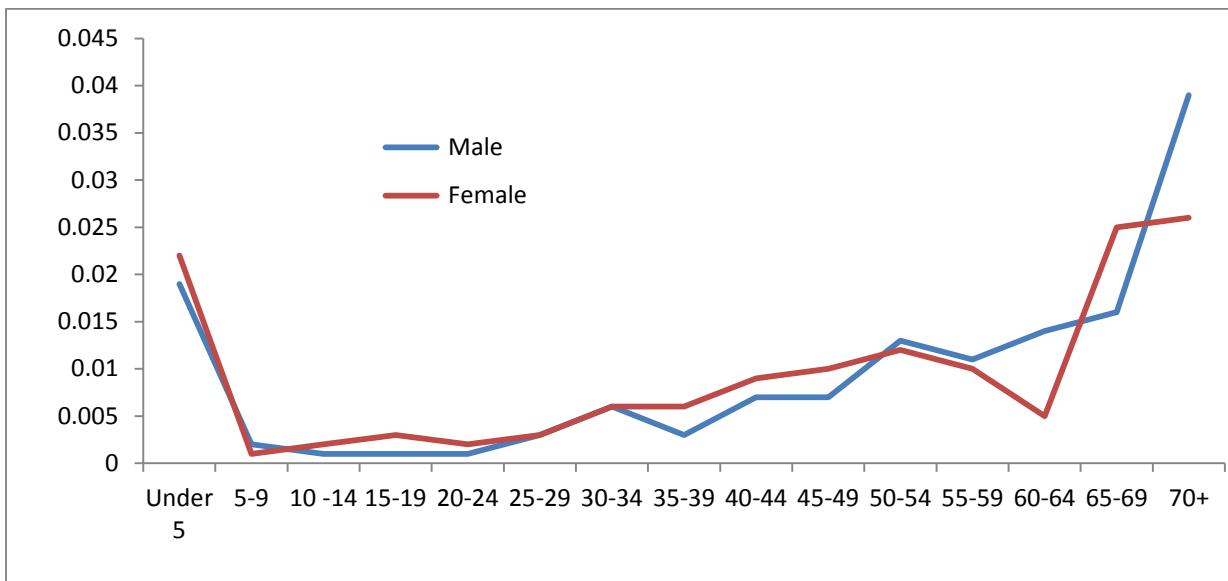
Table 2.7: Age specific death rates

Age group	Male	Female
Under 5	0.019	0.022
5-9	0.002	0.001
10-14	0.001	0.002
15-19	0.001	0.003
20-24	0.001	0.002
25-29	0.003	0.003
30-34	0.006	0.006
35-39	0.003	0.006
40-44	0.007	0.009
45-49	0.007	0.010
50-54	0.013	0.012
55-59	0.011	0.010
60-64	0.014	0.005
65-69	0.016	0.025
70+	0.039	0.026

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.2 indicates the age specific death rate of the District. The age specific death rate is high for both males and females for the under five year age group. The death rate declines and stabilises at age five to under 25 years and then rises again for population aged 25 years and older. Generally, the age specific death rate is higher for females under 50 years old than males in the same age category.

Figure 2.2: Age specific death rate



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Population and Housing Census

2.4.7 Migration

Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specific boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. Table 2.4 indicates the proportion of the population who were born elsewhere rather than the place of enumeration in the District or those who responded as migrated into the District during the census time.

There were 65,928 migrants in the District representing 48.5 percent of the total District population. Out of the number of migrants in the District 66.4 percent were born in other places within the Ashanti region while 32.1 percent were born outside the region and 1.5 percent were born outside Ghana. The percentage of persons born elsewhere in Ashanti Region rather than the place of enumeration, but had lived there for less than a year was 16.9 percent, whilst those who have lived in the District between one to four years is 42.3 percent.

Also those who live in the District but were born in other regions in Ghana formed a third (33.6%) of the migrant population. This was made up of people from the three northern regions (37.4%), Brong Ahafo region (25.2%), Western region (9.4%), and the other regions (28.0%). More than a third of these migrants have stayed in the district between one to four years.

Table 2.8: 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	65,928	16.2	41.0	21.9	13.5	5.9
Born elsewhere in the region	43,775	16.9	42.3	22.6	13.2	5.0
Born elsewhere in another region						
Western	2,091	17.1	48.6	19.2	10.2	4.9
Central	1,640	17.9	42.0	22.6	12.7	4.8
Greater Accra	913	22.7	42.3	18.1	11.2	5.8
Volta	1,093	16.8	38.6	16.1	15.9	12.5
Eastern	1,578	16.6	42.3	22.1	13.0	6.1
Ashanti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brong Ahafo	5,591	15.6	40.4	23.4	14.5	6.1
Northern	2,779	15.4	36.3	21.3	15.2	11.9
Upper East	3,485	13.0	33.7	21.1	19.0	13.2
Upper west	2,025	12.0	43.1	23.2	15.4	6.4
Outside Ghana	958	17.5	39.6	16.8	15.2	10.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The composition of the Ghanaian household is a reflection of the social structure of the country. The household composition is therefore defined in terms of relationship of members of the household to one person they accept and recognize as the head and who is responsible for management and upkeep of the ‘house’ and the household members. Thus, a number of factors modify the household composition, such as migration, modernization and the tradition of the extended family system.

Four major factors influence the average size of households in a population: the level of fertility, the extent to which elderly relatives, especially parents, are able to maintain themselves financially and can afford to live apart from their children in their own households; the extent to which unmarried persons leave home and establish households, either alone or with one or more friends; and differences in the definition of what constitutes a household itself, can account for differences in the average size of households.

The social characteristics of a population help in socio economic planning and population projections. This chapter seeks to describe the dynamics of the household such as headship and household structure, family ties and relationships. It also attempts to analyze the socio-cultural characteristics such as marital status, literacy and education of the population of the District.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1 Size

Four major factors influence the average size of households in a population: the level of fertility, the extent to which elderly relatives, especially parents, are able to maintain themselves financially and can afford to live apart from their children in their own households; the extent to which unmarried persons leave home and establish households, either alone or with one or more friends; and differences in the definition of what constitutes a household itself, can account for differences in the average size of households. Table 3.1 presents data on household size by locality of residence in the District.. The total population of households in the District is 30,066 with an average household size of 4.4. The average household per house is 2 for both urban and rural. .

Table 3.1 Household size by locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	30,066	8,017	22,049
Average households per house	2	2	2	2	2
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	7.4	8	7.2
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 shows household population by composition and sex. The Table indicates that Heads of households in the Afigya Kwabre District constitute 22.5 percent of the District's household population. Children (son/daughter) constitute a very significant proportion of households (42.8%). One out of every ten household population (10%) is a spouse. Also 9.9 percent of the household members are grandchildren while the proportion of other relatives constituted 1.6 percent. This suggests that households in the District are becoming more nuclear in structure.

The proportion of males who are heads of household (29.2%) is higher than the proportion of females who are heads of households (16.1%). The Table further indicates that majority of household members are children (42.8%) Grandchildren also formed a substantial proportion of the male household's population (10.4%)

Spouses form 18 percent of female household population while the percentage for children is 41.7.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	133,696	100.0	65,131	100.0	68,565	100.0
Head	30,066	22.5	19,044	29.2	11,022	16.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	13,307	10.0	963	1.5	12,344	18.0
Child (son/daughter)	57,257	42.8	28,675	44.0	28,582	41.7
Parent/parent in-law	990	0.7	118	0.2	872	1.3
Son/daughter in-law	640	0.5	245	0.4	395	0.6
Grandchild	13,200	9.9	6,738	10.4	6,462	9.4
Brother/sister	5,636	4.2	3,145	4.8	2,491	3.6
Step child	1,058	0.8	536	0.8	522	0.8
Adopted/foster child	489	0.4	236	0.4	253	0.4
Other relative	8,910	6.7	4,230	6.5	4,680	6.8
Non-relative	2,143	1.6	1,201	1.8	942	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household structure

The household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on census night. Classification of households depend on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended among other combinations.

Table 3.2 shows that households with head only that is single person households constitute 3.9 percent of the total number of households in the District. Households composed of the head and his or her spouse accounted for 1.7 percent of the total number of households. Nuclear family households comprising both parents and their biological and/or adopted children (double parent nuclear) constitute a little over a quarter (28.0%) while single parent nuclear family households was 11.7 percent of the total number of households.

3.2.4 Household population by sex

Table 3.3 shows household population by structure and sex. In male headed households, 5.7 percent are single member households in the District. Male heads and their spouses only, also make up 1.8 percent of the male headed households while double parent nuclear families recorded the highest percentage (29.6%) in the male headed households.

Similarly in the female headed households, double parent nuclear families also form the highest percentage, a little over a quarter (26.6%). Also in the female headed households, there were more single parents nuclear (13.2%) than in the male headed households (10.1%). This implies that there are more female single parents than males in the District.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	133,696	100.0	65,131	100.0	68,565	100.0
Head only	5,144	3.9	3,720	5.7	1,424	2.1
Head and a spouse only	2,274	1.7	1,140	1.8	1,134	1.7
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	37,462	28.0	19,245	29.6	18,217	26.6
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	27,419	20.5	13,521	20.8	13,898	20.3
Extended + non relatives	2,172	1.6	1,094	1.7	1,078	1.6
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	4,299	3.2	2,179	3.4	2,120	3.1
Single parent Nuclear	15,615	11.7	6,591	10.1	9,024	13.2
Single parent Extended	25,286	18.9	10,409	16.0	14,877	21.7
Single parent Extended + non relative	2,695	2.0	1,204	1.9	1,491	2.2
Head and other composition but no spouse	11,330	8.5	6,028	9.3	5,302	7.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.5 Household composition by locality

Table 3.3 shows household composition by type of locality in the District. A higher percentage of households in the District are located in rural areas making up 74.2 percent of total households in the District while urban households make up 25.8 percent.

It is seen in Table 3.3 that single person households made up of the head only constitute 4 percent of the urban households which is marginally higher than the proportion of rural households (3.8%).

Double parent nuclear families (household with head, spouse and biological/adopted children) form 28 percent for both urban and rural households. They were the highest among all the other household compositions in both urban and rural localities. Moreover, single parent nuclear (head and biological/adopted children) constitutes 12.8 percent and 11.3 percent of urban and rural households respectively. This may suggest that the number of single parents may be on the rise.

Households made up of head, spouse, children and relatives of the head constitute one-fifth (21%) among the urban households and 20 percent of rural households. This seems to suggest that though families are increasingly becoming nuclear, the extended family system still exists in the District.

Table 3.3: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	133,696	100.0	34,462	100.0	99,234	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	5,144	3.8	1,377	4.0	3,767	3.8
Household with head and a spouse only	2,274	1.7	608	1.8	1,666	1.7
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	15,615	11.7	4,395	12.8	11,220	11.3
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	37,462	28.0	9,658	28.0	27,804	28.0
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	27,419	20.5	7,252	21.0	20,167	20.3
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,172	1.6	595	1.7	1,577	1.6
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	4,299	3.2	1,044	3.0	3,255	3.3
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	25,286	18.9	6,065	17.6	19,221	19.4
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,695	2.0	684	2.0	2,011	2.0
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	11,330	8.5	2,784	8.1	8,546	8.6

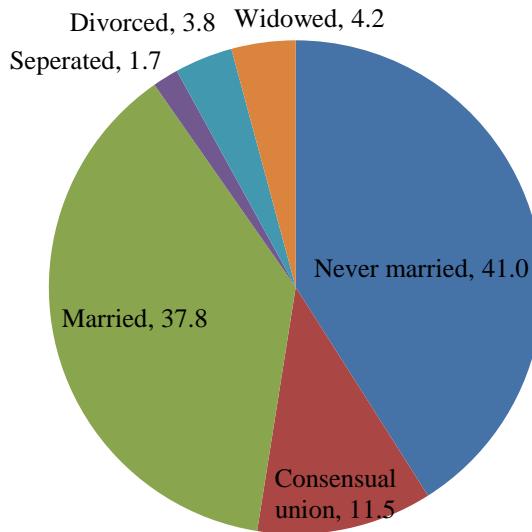
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage has demographic, economic, socio-cultural and health implications as it sets the context for reproductive activities such as legitimizing entry into sexual activities and childbirth (Braun, 2005). Thus, in cases where there is lack of adequate data on age, duration of marriage can be used as basis for fertility estimation. Marital status is also used as one of the determinants of social status and an indicator of social responsibility, trust and achievement in some societies (Animasahun and Fatile, 2011). Marital status has implications for other demographic events such as family formation, migration, demand for housing and residential-related services.

Figure 3.1 shows the marital status of population aged 12 years and older where 41 percent had never married while 37.8 percent are married., 9.7 percent of population aged 12 years and above who had previously married are either separated, divorced or widowed. About one out of every ten (11.5%) are in consensual union.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of Afigya Kwabre District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Age group distribution of marital status

In terms of marital status by age distribution, 93.1 percent of the never married population are in the age group 12-14 years whilst 5.5 percent of this age group are married. This situation gives some cause for concern as the law frowns on marriage within this age bracket. The proportion of the never married tends to decrease as age increases such that by age 50-54 years, it had decreased to 2.4 percent.

The age group with the highest proportion of married persons is the 45-49 year group, (70.4%). The age groups above 30 years had substantial population being married except those aged 65 and older who had 39.3 percent of their population married. The age group 65 years and older have 35.8 percent of its population being widowed.

3.3.2 Marital status by sex in the District

Among the sexes, males who were never married (48.2%) were more than females who were never married (34.5%). The percentage of the married among the female population aged 12 years and older (38.6%) is more than that of the married males (37.0%). The proportion of males in consensual union (10.4%) is also less than the proportion of females in consensual union (12.5%)

Considering the age distribution of both sexes, age group 15-19 years is the age group with the highest proportion of males being never married (94.0%). This is however less (86.8%) among the female population in this same age group. Furthermore among the males, the proportion of married population tends to increase marginally with age than that of the females such that at age 55-59 years, married males constituted 77 percent while married females in this age group also formed 50.4 percent.

Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together					Divorced	Widowed
			Never married	Married	Separated	Divorced			
Both Sexes									
Total	90,406	100.0	41.0	11.5	37.8	1.7	3.8	4.2	
12 - 14	9,965	100.0	93.1	1.4	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
15 - 19	14,090	100.0	90.4	3.6	5.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
20 - 24	12,222	100.0	64.8	15.7	17.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	
25 - 29	11,316	100.0	36.8	21.1	38.7	1.3	1.7	0.4	
30 - 34	9,237	100.0	16.1	19.7	57.7	2.4	3.1	0.9	
35 - 39	7,883	100.0	7.4	15.8	68.2	2.6	4.3	1.7	
40 - 44	6,194	100.0	4.1	12.6	70.3	2.9	6.7	3.5	
45 - 49	4,958	100.0	2.6	11.6	70.4	3.1	7.9	4.5	
50 - 54	4,156	100.0	2.4	9.4	65.6	4.1	10.3	8.1	
55 - 59	2,515	100.0	2.7	7.9	64.0	2.2	11.6	11.6	
60 - 64	2,161	100.0	3.1	7.0	56.4	3.5	12.7	17.4	
65+	5,709	100.0	4.8	5.1	39.3	3.0	12.0	35.8	
Male									
Total	42,907	100.0	48.2	10.4	37.0	1.2	2.2	1.0	
12 - 14	5,111	100.0	93.0	1.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
15 - 19	6,983	100.0	94.0	1.8	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	
20 - 24	5,522	100.0	83.3	7.8	8.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	
25 - 29	5,159	100.0	54.4	18.7	25.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	
30 - 34	4,367	100.0	23.8	20.7	52.3	1.6	1.5	0.3	
35 - 39	3,726	100.0	10.8	16.9	67.2	1.8	2.9	0.5	
40 - 44	3,004	100.0	5.1	14.3	73.9	2.5	3.4	0.9	
45 - 49	2,456	100.0	3.1	13.6	75.1	2.6	4.7	1.0	
50 - 54	1,964	100.0	3.0	10.7	76.2	3.2	5.2	1.7	
55 - 59	1,286	100.0	3.0	9.0	77.0	1.6	7.0	2.4	
60 - 64	1,049	100.0	3.1	9.1	72.6	3.0	8.9	3.4	
65+	2,280	100.0	6.5	7.9	64.6	2.9	8.9	9.3	
Female									
Total	47,499	100.0	34.5	12.5	38.6	2.1	5.2	7.1	
12 - 14	4,854	100.0	93.2	1.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
15 - 19	7,107	100.0	86.8	5.4	6.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	
20 - 24	6,700	100.0	49.6	22.1	25.8	1.0	1.2	0.4	
25 - 29	6,157	100.0	22.1	23.1	49.8	1.9	2.5	0.6	
30 - 34	4,870	100.0	9.3	18.9	62.6	3.2	4.6	1.5	
35 - 39	4,157	100.0	4.3	14.8	69.0	3.4	5.6	2.8	
40 - 44	3,190	100.0	3.2	10.9	67.0	3.2	9.7	5.9	
45 - 49	2,502	100.0	2.2	9.6	65.7	3.6	11.0	7.9	
50 - 54	2,192	100.0	1.8	8.3	56.1	5.0	15.0	13.9	
55 - 59	1,229	100.0	2.4	6.7	50.4	2.9	16.4	21.2	
60 - 64	1,112	100.0	3.2	5.0	41.0	4.0	16.3	30.5	
65+	3,429	100.0	3.7	3.3	22.5	3.0	14.0	53.5	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From age 40 years and above, the proportion of married females begins to decrease while the proportion of widowed females begins to increase. More than half (53.5%) of the females aged 65 and above were widows compared to 9.3 percent of males who are widowed.

3.3.3 Marital status by education level

Table 3.6 presents population of the District 12 years and older by sex, marital status and the levels of education attained.

The proportions of the married population who have basic education constitute 62.5 percent, while 21 percent have had no education. For the segment of the population in the District who have never married, 69.2 percent have had basic education. This was higher than that of the married population with basic education. However only 5.9 percent of “the never married” population had no education which was also lower than the proportion of the married population with no education.

Majority of the divorced separated and widowed populations have basic education. Almost six out of every ten of these categories of persons have attained some basic education.

Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Second- ary ²	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	90,406	100.0	16.0	65.4	12.4	1.4	3.7	1.2
Never married	37,068	100.0	5.9	69.2	18.7	1.1	3.9	1.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	10,399	100.0	13.7	73.5	8.8	1.2	2.4	0.4
Married	34,213	100.0	21.0	62.5	8.9	1.8	4.3	1.6
Separated	1,505	100.0	24.5	65.0	6.3	1.5	2.5	0.2
Divorced	3,429	100.0	31.6	60.1	4.0	1.7	2.4	0.1
Widowed	3,792	100.0	59.8	36.0	1.6	0.8	1.5	0.3
Male								
Total	42,907	100.0	10.8	67.0	14.5	1.4	4.5	1.9
Never married	20,671	100.0	5.6	69.3	18.6	1.0	3.9	1.6
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,482	100.0	9.1	74.1	11.4	1.3	3.1	0.8
Married	15,897	100.0	16.4	62.5	10.8	2.0	5.7	2.6
Separated	505	100.0	21.4	65.0	9.3	2.2	1.6	0.6
Divorced	943	100.0	20.4	67.6	7.0	1.7	3.2	0.2
Widowed	409	100.0	37.7	50.6	4.4	2.2	3.9	1.2
Female								
Total	47,499	100.0	20.8	63.9	10.5	1.4	3.0	0.5
Never married	16,397	100.0	6.2	69.2	18.8	1.2	3.9	0.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	5,917	100.0	17.1	73.0	6.9	1.2	1.8	0.1
Married	18,316	100.0	24.9	62.5	7.2	1.7	3.0	0.7
Separated	1,000	100.0	26.1	65.0	4.8	1.2	2.9	0.0
Divorced	2,486	100.0	35.8	57.3	2.9	1.7	2.2	0.1
Widowed	3,383	100.0	62.5	34.3	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of married males with basic education is the same as the proportion of married females with basic education (62.5%). On the other hand the married females with no education (24.9%) is higher than married males with no education (16.4%).The proportion of widowed

females with no education (62.5%) is also higher than the widowed males with no education (37.7%).

3.3.4 Marital status by economic activity

Table 3.7 shows differences in marital status within economic activity status. In the Table, the biggest differences in economic activity are reported among the married and never married. Those employed have the highest proportion of married persons (80.0%) while as the reverse is for those in never married status (36.3%). The Table also shows that the proportion for married males aged 12 years and older who are employed (86.5%) is higher than the same proportion for females.

Table 3.7: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	90,406	100.00	55,549	61.4	2,783	3.1	32,074	35.5
Never married	37,068	100.00	13,440	36.3	1,193	3.2	22,435	60.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	10,399	100.00	8,315	80.0	452	4.3	1,632	15.7
Married	34,213	100.00	27,907	81.6	931	2.7	5,375	15.7
Separated	1,505	100.00	1,165	77.4	50	3.3	290	19.3
Divorced	3,429	100.00	2,657	77.5	111	3.2	661	19.3
Widowed	3,792	100.00	2,065	54.5	46	1.2	1,681	44.3
Male								
Total	42,907	100.00	27,586	64.3	987	2.3	14,334	33.4
Never married	20,671	100.00	8,479	41.0	614	3.0	11,578	56.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,482	100.00	3,967	88.5	102	2.3	413	9.2
Married	15,897	100.00	13,749	86.5	231	1.5	1,917	12.1
Separated	505	100.00	414	82.0	6	1.2	85	16.8
Divorced	943	100.00	741	78.6	28	3.0	174	18.5
Widowed	409	100.00	236	57.7	6	1.5	167	40.8
Female								
Total	47,499	100.00	27,963	58.9	1,796	3.8	17,740	37.3
Never married	16,397	100.00	4,961	30.3	579	3.5	10,857	66.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	5,917	100.00	4,348	73.5	350	5.9	1,219	20.6
Married	18,316	100.00	14,158	77.3	700	3.8	3,458	18.9
Separated	1,000	100.00	751	75.1	44	4.4	205	20.5
Divorced	2,486	100.00	1,916	77.1	83	3.3	487	19.6
Widowed	3,383	100.00	1,829	54.1	40	1.2	1,514	44.8

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 and by naturalization. The nationality of the population in the District by sex is given by Table 3.8 which shows that 98.1 percent of the population are Ghanaians while only 1.9 percent are non-Ghanaians. Ghanaians by birth constitute 94.6 percent, persons with dual nationality constitute 2.9 percent while Ghanaians by naturalization form 0.6 percent. Among the non-Ghanaians, (ECOWAS nationals) form 1.1 percent while other African nationals constitute 0.4 percent.

More than half of the Ghanaian nationals in the District are females (51%). The proportion of male non- Ghanaians (2.1%) is marginally higher than the proportion of female non-Ghanaians (1.9%).

Table 3.8: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	136,140	100.0	66,350	100.0	69,790	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	128,724	94.6	62,674	94.5	66,050	94.6
Dual Nationality	3,900	2.9	1,883	2.8	2,017	2.9
Ghanaian by naturalisation	845	0.6	396	0.6	449	0.6
ECOWAS	1,450	1.1	771	1.2	679	1.0
Africa other than ECOWAS	691	0.5	351	0.5	340	0.5
Other	530	0.4	275	0.4	255	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Data collected on religion and sex shows that 78.9 percent of the District population are Christians, 13.8 percent are Muslims while only 0.8 percent are Traditionalists. The proportion of the population which does not profess any religion constitutes 5.8 percent. Among the Christians, Pentecostal and Charismatic churches have the largest number of persons (30.8%) followed by Protestants (18.1%). Catholics recorded 13.8 percent of the Christian population which is equal to the proportion of Muslims in the District.

Table 3.9: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	136,140	100.0	66,350	100.0	69,790	100.0
No Religion	7,956	5.8	5,067	7.6	2,889	4.1
Catholic	18,796	13.8	9,106	13.7	9,690	13.9
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	24,583	18.1	11,468	17.3	13,115	18.8
Pentecostal/Charismatic	41,962	30.8	19,242	29.0	22,720	32.6
Other Christians	22,066	16.2	10,576	15.9	11,490	16.5
Islam	18,796	13.8	9,787	14.8	9,009	12.9
Traditionalist	1,083	0.8	642	1.0	441	0.6
Other	898	0.7	462	0.7	436	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are more female Christians than males in the District. The Christian denomination with the highest proportion of females is the Pentecostal/Charismatic with 32.6 percent of the female population. However there are more male Muslims (14.8%) than that of the Muslim female population (12.9%). Similarly the proportion of the male population in the District who professes no religion (7.6%) is also higher than that of the female population with no religion (4.1%).

3.6 Literacy and Education

The 2010 PHC collected data on literacy and full time education for the District. The data on education are pertinent in assessing the strides made by the District towards the achievement of the millennium Development Goal two (MDG2). For this reason the various levels of educational attainment and literacy have been covered in this section.

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.10 presents the percentages of the population 11 years and older in the District who were literate in at least one language by sex and age groups .the results shows that 84.4 percent of the population aged 11 years and older are literate while 15.6 percent are not literate.

Among the 11-14 years age group, 97.5 percent are literate. Almost nine out of every ten males (89.5%) are literate whereas seven out of every ten females (79.7%) are literate. A proportion of 72.3 percent and 64.8 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian language combined among the male and female literate population respectively. The proportion of literate females in English only (15.1%) is higher than the proportion of males literate in English only (13.1%). Also, the proportion of females literate in Ghanaian language only (19.4%) is also higher than the proportion of males in Ghanaian language only (13.3%). The pattern of decreasing proportion of the literate by age also exists among both males and females.

At younger ages (11-19 years) the proportions of literate males and females are about the same in the region of 90 percent. Differences occurred after age 20 years when the differences between males and females who were literate begin to widen.

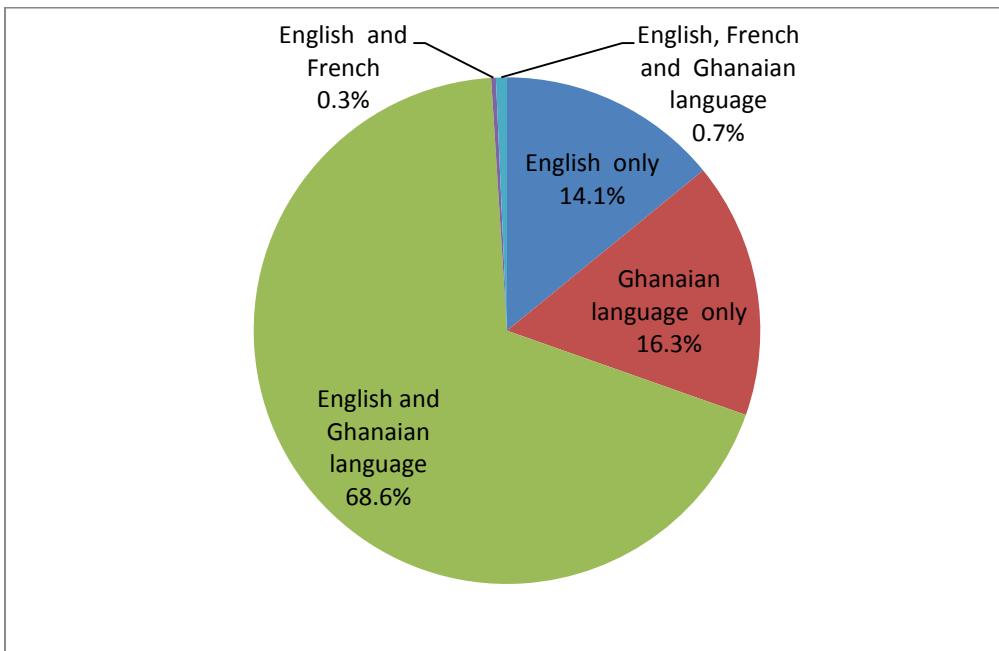
Table 3.10: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Age group	None(not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language	Other
Both sexes									
Total	14,579	78,981	100.0	14.1	16.3	68.6	0.3	0.7	0.0
11-14	324	12,795	100.0	19.8	11.0	68.3	0.2	0.7	0.0
15-19	680	13,410	99.2	14.2	8.2	76.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
20-24	1,208	11,014	100.0	13.5	12.8	72.8	0.2	0.7	0.0
25-29	1,540	9,776	100.0	15.2	17.2	66.7	0.3	0.6	0.0
30-34	1,422	7,815	100.0	13.9	22.2	62.7	0.5	0.7	0.0
35-39	1,445	6,438	100.0	12.9	24.3	61.8	0.3	0.7	0.0
40-44	1,146	5,048	100.0	11.6	24.4	62.8	0.3	0.8	0.0
45-49	1,062	3,896	100.0	9.7	22.9	66.1	0.3	1.0	0.0
50-54	888	3,268	100.0	10.3	21.9	66.8	0.2	0.8	0.0
55-59	687	1,828	100.0	8.9	18.4	71.7	0.2	0.9	0.0
60-64	835	1,326	100.0	7.5	19.5	71.2	0.2	1.6	0.0
65+	3,342	2,367	100.0	10.3	22.2	66.6	0.5	0.5	0.0
Male									
Total	4,666	39,830	100.0	13.1	13.3	72.3	0.3	0.9	0.0
11-14	164	6,536	100.0	19.3	11.2	68.7	0.2	0.7	0.0
15-19	278	6,705	100.0	13.2	7.7	77.8	0.2	1.0	0.0
20-24	418	5,104	100.0	12.1	11.1	75.9	0.3	0.6	0.0
25-29	502	4,657	100.0	14.3	13.1	71.4	0.3	0.9	0.0
30-34	502	3,865	100.0	13.0	17.3	68.0	0.6	1.0	0.0
35-39	493	3,233	100.0	12.2	17.9	68.3	0.5	1.0	0.0
40-44	376	2,628	100.0	10.7	18.5	69.2	0.5	1.1	0.0
45-49	380	2,076	100.0	8.9	17.8	71.4	0.4	1.5	0.0
50-54	287	1,677	100.0	9.8	15.7	73.0	0.3	1.1	0.0
55-59	229	1,057	100.0	7.7	12.7	78.2	0.2	1.2	0.0
60-64	217	832	100.0	7.2	14.5	75.8	0.1	2.3	0.0
65+	820	1,460	100.0	8.5	16.0	74.4	0.5	0.6	0.0
Female									
Total	9,913	39,151	100.0	15.1	19.4	64.8	0.2	0.6	0.0
11-14	160	6,259	100.0	20.3	10.8	68.0	0.3	0.7	0.0
15-19	402	6,705	100.0	15.2	8.6	75.3	0.1	0.7	0.0
20-24	790	5,910	100.0	14.7	14.3	70.1	0.2	0.8	0.0
25-29	1,038	5,119	100.0	16.0	21.0	62.4	0.2	0.4	0.0
30-34	920	3,950	100.0	14.8	27.1	57.4	0.4	0.3	0.0
35-39	952	3,205	100.0	13.7	30.6	55.2	0.2	0.3	0.0
40-44	770	2,420	100.0	12.5	30.8	55.9	0.2	0.6	0.0
45-49	682	1,820	100.0	10.6	28.7	60.2	0.2	0.3	0.0
50-54	601	1,591	100.0	10.8	28.4	60.3	0.1	0.4	0.0
55-59	458	771	100.0	10.5	26.3	62.6	0.1	0.4	0.0
60-64	618	494	100.0	7.9	27.9	63.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
65+	2,522	907	100.0	13.1	32.1	54.0	0.4	0.3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.2 shows literacy in languages for the population 11 years and older. The majority of the population reported that they were literate in English and Ghanaian language (68.6%) while the population literate in English only recorded 14.1 percent. Very noticeably, 16.3 percent of this population is also literate in Ghanaian language only.

Figure 3.2: Literacy in Languages



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.4 Level of education and school attendance

Table 3.11 presents the population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. Of this population, 49.2 percent are currently in school while 50.8 percent attended school in the past. Nearly half (46.5%) of those currently in school are at the primary level while majority of those who schooled in the past completed the Junior High school (35.4%). This is almost twice the proportion of current students of the District who are in Junior High schools (18.7%).

The proportion of the population three years and older who are receiving basic education (Primary, JHS or Middle school) among those in school currently (65.2%) is less than the proportion of the population who had basic education in the past (79.5%).

Moreover, the proportion of the population who had secondary school education (SHS or Secondary) among those who schooled in the past was 12.7 percent and this was slightly higher than the proportion of the population attending secondary school now (8.0%). Only 1.8 percent of the population in school are into tertiary education while of those who attended school in the past, four percent had tertiary education.

3.6.5 Educational level and school attendance by sex.

The table further shows that more males (75.8%) have had basic education in the past than males who are currently receiving basic education (64.9%). More than eighty percent (83.2%) of females who attended school in the past, had basic education.

One out of every ten females who schooled in the past (10.6%) had secondary education but this was marginally higher than females who are currently pursuing secondary education (8.0%). In the same vein 14.8 percent of males had secondary education in the past which is also higher than males currently pursuing secondary education (8.0%).

Additionally, the proportion of males who had tertiary education in the past (5.5%) was also, at the time of the census, more than the proportion of females with tertiary education in the past (2.5%) as well as males currently attending tertiary institutions (2.2%) compared 1.4 percent for females.

Table 3.11: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,983	100.0	27,444	100.0	25,539	100.0	54,567	100.0	26,983	100.0	27,584	100.0
Nursery	4,005	7.6	2,017	7.3	1,988	7.8	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	8,741	16.5	4,608	16.8	4,133	16.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	24,662	46.5	12,684	46.2	11,978	46.9	8,684	15.9	3,179	11.8	5,505	20.0
JSS/JHS	9,919	18.7	5,130	18.7	4,789	18.8	19,310	35.4	9,007	33.4	10,303	37.4
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	15,387	28.2	8,259	30.6	7,128	25.8
SSS/SHS	4,234	8.0	2,199	8.0	2,035	8.0	5,237	9.6	2,885	10.7	2,352	8.5
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,705	3.1	1,118	4.1	587	2.1
Vocational/technical/commercial	173	0.3	99	0.4	74	0.3	1,100	2.0	521	1.9	579	2.1
Post middle/secondary certificate	290	0.5	97	0.4	193	0.8	978	1.8	539	2.0	439	1.6
Tertiary	959	1.8	610	2.2	349	1.4	2,166	4.0	1,475	5.5	691	2.5

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

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the country. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produces them: a working population often referred to as the “employed”. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009). Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population. In Ghana, over the years, a number of job opportunities have been created in the public and private sectors in a wide range of economic activities.

Contributing to employment opportunities in any country or area are factors such as the structure of the population, proportion of the economically active population and the labour market. A detailed study of the dynamics of the population and the labour market helps to identify the employment opportunities available and the structure of the economy. The population census results for various years provide data on the labour force and economic characteristics of the population.

This chapter provides information obtained from the census on economic characteristics such as occupation, industry and the labour force available to the District. It identifies the proportion of the population of the District who are economically active or not active and the sectors where the population of the District is mostly employed as well as the major occupations and services provided in the District.

4.2.1 Economic activity status

The economic activity status of persons aged 15 years and older is presented in Table 4.1. Out of a total population of 80,441, 71.3 percent are economically active (both employed and unemployed) while 28.7 percent are not economically active. Of the economically active population, 95.2 percent is employed and 4.8 percent are unemployed.

The proportion of the employed population aged 15 years and above who worked and those who did not work but had job to go to, constitute 99.8 percent of the employed population. On the other hand 58.8 percent of the unemployed population were first time job seekers and 41.2 percent were those who had lost their jobs.

Almost half of the economically not active population (48.1%) were students in full time education while a quarter (25.9%) was engaged in household chores at the time of the census.

The proportion of male population aged 15 years and older who are economically active and are employed (95.2%) is higher than those for females (93.9%). On the other hand the proportion

of females who are not economically active (31.3%) is higher than that of the males (25.8%). Most females who are not economically active are in full time education (38.6%).

With regards to the economically not active population the table shows that male students comprise 61 percent compared to 38.6 percent female students. This implies that there are more male students than females in the District. A third of the economically not active females (33.7%) were also engaged in household chores while 12.9 percent were either too young or old.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	80,441	100.0	37,796	100.0	42,645	100.0
Economically active	57,330	71.3	28,029	74.2	29,301	68.7
Employed	54,564	95.2	27,046	96.5	27,518	93.9
Worked	52,336	95.9	26,217	96.9	26,119	94.9
Did not work but had job to go back to	2,104	3.9	780	2.9	1,324	4.8
Did voluntary work without pay	124	0.2	49	0.2	75	0.3
Unemployed	2,766	4.8	983	3.5	1,783	6.1
Worked before, seeking work and available	1,140	41.2	368	37.4	772	43.3
Seeking work for the first time and available	1,626	58.8	615	62.6	1,011	56.7
Economically not active	23,111	28.7	9,767	25.8	13,344	31.3
Did home duties (household chore)	5,993	25.9	1,501	15.4	4,492	33.7
Full time education	11,108	48.1	5,958	61.0	5,150	38.6
Pensioner/Retired	479	2.1	358	3.7	121	0.9
Disabled/Sick	1,176	5.1	469	4.8	707	5.3
Too old/young	2,326	10.1	598	6.1	1,728	12.9
Other	2,029	8.8	883	9.0	1,146	8.6

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

4.2.3 Employed population by age 15 years and older

Table 4.2 shows the sex and age composition of the population 15 years and older by status of economic activity. The table indicates that age group 25-29 years accounted for 16.3 percent of employed persons in the District. Age group 15-19 years accounted for 5.8 percent of the employed, a situation which may suggest that some persons in this age group are attending school or in apprenticeship. The proportion of employed persons starts declining to three percent (3%) at the age group 60-64 years and older.

Forty six percent of the economically not active population are young adolescents (15-19 years) while age group 20-24 years (young adults) accounted for 17.5 percent.

However with the economically not active population, more than half of males (53.8%) who were not active seven days before the census night were aged 15-19 years while females in this age group accounted for 39.5 percent of the economically not active female population.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	80,441	100.0	54,564	100.0	2,766	100.0	23,111	100.0
15 - 19	14,090	17.5	3,144	5.8	418	15.1	10,528	45.6
20 - 24	12,222	15.2	7,315	13.4	873	31.6	4,034	17.5
25 - 29	11,316	14.1	8,919	16.3	618	22.3	1,779	7.7
30 - 34	9,237	11.5	7,843	14.4	307	11.1	1,087	4.7
35 - 39	7,883	9.8	6,932	12.7	198	7.2	753	3.3
40 - 44	6,194	7.7	5,532	10.1	98	3.5	564	2.4
45 - 49	4,958	6.2	4,500	8.2	77	2.8	381	1.6
50 - 54	4,156	5.2	3,640	6.7	58	2.1	458	2.0
55 - 59	2,515	3.1	2,157	4.0	25	0.9	333	1.4
60 - 64	2,161	2.7	1,622	3.0	72	2.6	467	2.0
65+	5,709	7.1	2,960	5.4	22	0.8	2,727	11.8
Male								
Total	37,796	100.0	27,046	100.0	983	100.0	9,767	100.0
15 - 19	6,983	18.5	1,588	5.9	142	14.4	5,253	53.8
20 - 24	5,522	14.6	3,479	12.9	306	31.1	1,737	17.8
25 - 29	5,159	13.6	4,327	16.0	204	20.8	628	6.4
30 - 34	4,367	11.6	3,975	14.7	94	9.6	298	3.1
35 - 39	3,726	9.9	3,456	12.8	86	8.7	184	1.9
40 - 44	3,004	7.9	2,795	10.3	34	3.5	175	1.8
45 - 49	2,456	6.5	2,278	8.4	33	3.4	145	1.5
50 - 54	1,964	5.2	1,780	6.6	27	2.7	157	1.6
55 - 59	1,286	3.4	1,153	4.3	13	1.3	120	1.2
60 - 64	1,049	2.8	830	3.1	33	3.4	186	1.9
65+	2,280	6.0	1,385	5.1	11	1.1	884	9.1
Female								
Total	42,645	100.0	27,518	100.0	1,783	100.0	13,344	100.0
15 - 19	7,107	16.7	1,556	5.7	276	15.5	5,275	39.5
20 - 24	6,700	15.7	3,836	13.9	567	31.8	2,297	17.2
25 - 29	6,157	14.4	4,592	16.7	414	23.2	1,151	8.6
30 - 34	4,870	11.4	3,868	14.1	213	11.9	789	5.9
35 - 39	4,157	9.7	3,476	12.6	112	6.3	569	4.3
40 - 44	3,190	7.5	2,737	9.9	64	3.6	389	2.9
45 - 49	2,502	5.9	2,222	8.1	44	2.5	236	1.8
50 - 54	2,192	5.1	1,860	6.8	31	1.7	301	2.3
55 - 59	1,229	2.9	1,004	3.6	12	0.7	213	1.6
60 - 64	1,112	2.6	792	2.9	39	2.2	281	2.1
65+	3,429	8.0	1,575	5.7	11	0.6	1,843	13.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work the person is engaged in at the establishment where the person works. Table 4.3 shows that 30.5 of the employed population 15 years and older are skilled in agriculture, forestry and fishing about a quarter (26.6%) are engaged in services and sales while 19.4 percent are into craft and trade related workers. The two leading occupational categories do not require highly skilled expertise. However the proportion of the occupations which require skills and training such as professionals, managers and technicians accounted for 8.9 percent of the employed population in the District.

Higher proportion of males aged 15 years and older are engaged in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers (29.6%) while females (40.6%) are into service and sales work. The proportion of employed females engaged in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery (31.4%) is greater than the males engaged in this sector.

One out of ten (10.2%) of females were engaged in craft and related trades, but more than a quarter (28.8%) of males were employed in this sector. Generally the dominant occupation for both males and females in the District is agriculture, forestry and fishing.

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	54,564	100.0	27,046	100.0	27,518	100.0
Managers	1,182	2.2	589	2.2	593	2.2
Professionals	2,900	5.3	1,726	6.4	1,174	4.3
Technicians and associate professionals	746	1.4	563	2.1	183	0.7
Clerical support workers	476	0.9	269	1.0	207	0.8
Service and sales workers	14,529	26.6	3,347	12.4	11,182	40.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	16,638	30.5	8,010	29.6	8,628	31.4
Craft and related trades workers	10,598	19.4	7,789	28.8	2,809	10.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3,588	6.6	3,507	13.0	81	0.3
Elementary occupations	3,897	7.1	1,236	4.6	2,661	9.7
Other occupations	10	0.0	10	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows the employed population of the District 15 years and older by industry and sex. Agriculture including forestry and fishing constitutes the largest industry employing 31.1 percent of the workforce and 26.6% are employed by wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles are (26.6%) while manufacturing accounted for 9.9 percent.

Though the District is a quarrying enclave, mining and quarrying recorded 0.4 percent of the population in employment. Accommodation and food service and transportation and storage services both accounted for 6.3 and 6.1 percent respectively.

The Table further shows that a higher proportion of females aged 15 years and older are found in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (31.2%) and wholesale and retail (32.1%). These proportions for female in these industries are higher than those for males.

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	54,564	100.0	27,046	100.0	27,518	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	16,973	31.1	8,378	31.0	8,595	31.2
Mining and quarrying	204	0.4	195	0.7	9	0.0
Manufacturing	5,420	9.9	2,762	10.2	2,658	9.7
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	35	0.1	25	0.1	10	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	106	0.2	47	0.2	59	0.2
Construction	2,644	4.8	2,580	9.5	64	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14,494	26.6	5,663	20.9	8,831	32.1
Transportation and storage	3,415	6.3	3,305	12.2	110	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	3,335	6.1	294	1.1	3,041	11.1
Information and communication	112	0.2	86	0.3	26	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	249	0.5	124	0.5	125	0.5
Real estate activities	10	0.0	10	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	174	0.3	134	0.5	40	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	145	0.3	112	0.4	33	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	344	0.6	256	0.9	88	0.3
Education	2,380	4.4	1,348	5.0	1,032	3.8
Human health and social work activities	647	1.2	275	1.0	372	1.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	243	0.4	202	0.7	41	0.1
Other service activities	3,277	6.0	1,083	4.0	2,194	8.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services, producing activities of households for own use	356	0.7	166	0.6	190	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 presents employed population 15 years and older by employment status. About 60 percent of the employed populations were self-employed without employees. Contributing family workers make up 7.1 percent of the employed population whilst. Apprentices form 5.6 percent of the economically active population.

Half of the employed males (51.6%) are self-employed without employees but this is less than the same proportion for females who are self-employed without employees (68.3%). More females are therefore likely to be self-employed than males. However the proportion of males who were employees (23%) are more than twice the proportion of females who are employees (10%). A reasonable proportion of employed females (9%) were contributors to family work. The proportion of employed males who contributed to family work (5.2%) was however less.

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

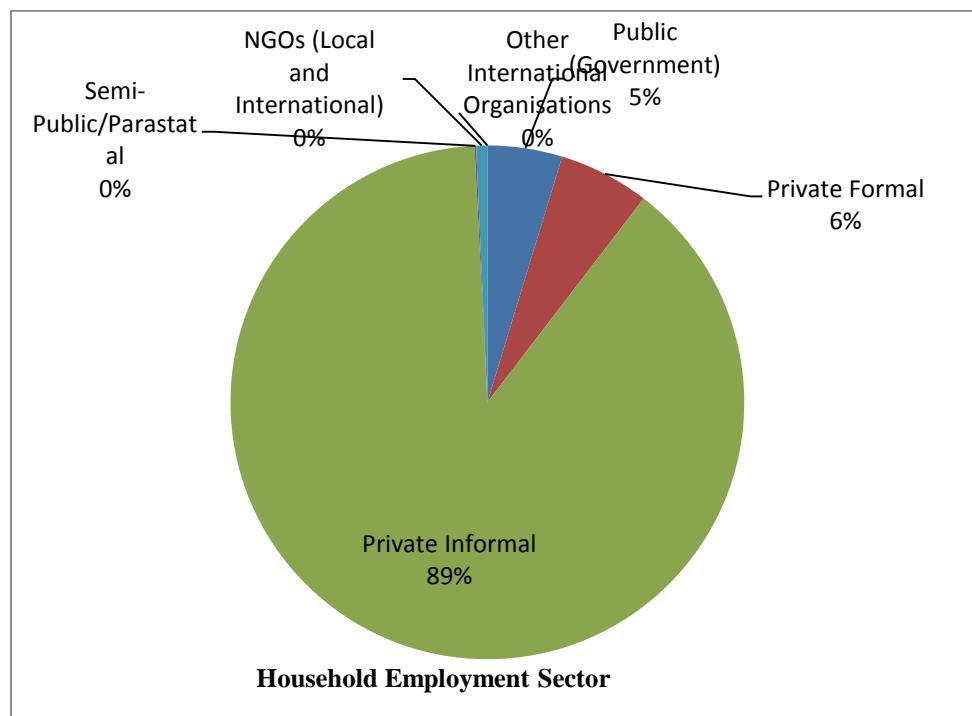
Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	54,564	100.0	27,046	100.0	27,518	100.0
Employee	9,017	16.5	6,223	23.0	2,794	10.2
Self-employed without employee(s)	32,736	60.0	13,954	51.6	18,782	68.3
Self-employed with employee(s)	4,339	8.0	2,716	10.0	1,623	5.9
Casual worker	1,079	2.0	748	2.8	331	1.2
Contributing family worker	3,870	7.1	1,394	5.2	2,476	9.0
Apprentice	3,037	5.6	1,777	6.6	1,260	4.6
Domestic employee (House help)	386	0.7	187	0.7	199	0.7
Other	100	0.2	47	0.2	53	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 indicates that the private sector is the largest employer in the District accounting for 94.4 percent of employed persons (private formal 5.7% and private informal 88.7%). The public sector according to the 2010 PHC is the second largest employer but only employs 4.7 percent of economically active persons. It is worth emphasizing that the private informal sector (88.7%) is the largest sector that employs majority of the working population in the District.

Figure 4.4: Employment sector



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Ninety two percent (92%) of the females are employed in the private informal sector. Also the proportion of males employed by government is (58.9%), thus there are more male public workers than females.

Although more (85.4%) of males are in private informal sector, this shows that more population both male and female are engaged in the informal private sector.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	54,564	100.0	27,046	100.0	27,518	100.0
Public (Government)	2,585	4.7	1,522	5.6	1,063	3.9
Private Formal	3,131	5.7	2,115	7.8	1,016	3.7
Private Informal	48,420	88.7	23,110	85.4	25,310	92.0
Semi-Public/Parastatal	44	0.1	22	0.1	22	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	374	0.7	269	1.0	105	0.4
<u>Other International Organisations</u>	10	0.0	8	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information communications technology (ICT) plays an important role in the global economy and is widely recognized as key enabler of the socio-economic and political transformation of developing nations. ICT is seen as vital for reducing poverty, enhancing economic growth and ensuring good governance.

In their efforts to move Ghana towards a knowledge-based information society and economy, successive governments of Ghana and other agencies have pursued several initiatives to accelerate the process of ICT development in the country. Key among these is the development of a national fibre optic network and a National ICT for Accelerated Development Policy (ICT4AD). These developments are aimed at promoting the rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure; strengthening the institutional and regulatory framework for managing the ICT sector; promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy; implementing e-governance by deploying ICT infrastructure in all government institutions; building a National Data Centre to consolidate data needed for decision making by the government; building Regional Innovation Centers to promote ICT; and ensuring access to ICT at all levels of society. There has also been massive investment in ICT infrastructure by telecommunications operators and internet service providers.

The impact of these developments on Ghana has been positive; the contribution of ICT to gross domestic product increased from 2.3 percent in 2009 to 10.5 percent in 2011 and the industry created 3,500 additional jobs in 2011 compared to 3,050 in 2010 (National Development Planning Commission, NDPC, 2011). The penetration rate of mobile phones and use of the internet have also improved considerably in recent years as a result of investment in ICT infrastructure and a favorable enabling environment. The mobile phone penetration rate increased from 74 percent in 2009 to 84.6 percent in 2011. The number of internet subscribers in turn increased from 1,296,047 to 4,086,428 during the same period (National Communications Authority, 2011).

Notwithstanding with the significant contribution of ICT to the economy, the industry continues to face some challenges, including high communications infrastructure prices, poor quality of connectivity, and uneven access to infrastructure and services.

The main source of data for this chapter is the 2010 Population and Housing Census, which, for the first time, collected data on access to ICT for individuals and households. Specifically, information was sought from persons 12 years and older with mobile phones; persons using internet facilities at home, in an internet café, on a mobile phone or other devices; households with desktop/laptop computers; and households with fixed telephone lines. This chapter analyses access to these ICT facilities in relation to socio-demographic characteristics such as age, sex, education, locality of residence, District and economic activity status in the Afigya Kwabre District.

The advent of information communication technology has its attendant benefits for a population. The 2010 population and housing census therefore captured households and population of the District which was conversant with the use of mobile phones, fixed telephone lines, laptops and computers etc. This chapter therefore examines the extent to which the Afigya Kwabre District has embraced technology for development.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 indicates that 54.7% percent of the population 12 years and older own mobile phones in the District. The proportion of males who own mobile phones (60.5%) is higher than the same proportion for females (39.5%) aged 12 years and older.

5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 shows that the proportion of the population 12 years and older who use internet facility in the District is 5.5 percent. However, the proportion of males in this age category who use internet facility (7.4%) is as twice as those for females (3.7%).

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	90,406	100	49,490	54.7	4,948	5.5
Male	42,907	47.5	25,958	60.5	3,177	7.4
Female	47,499	52.5	23,532	49.5	1,771	3.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

The Table 5.2 shows households having fixed lines by sex of head. The percentage of households having fixed lines is 0.9. Of the male headed households 1.0 percent have fixed telephone lines compared with 0.9 percent of female headed households.

5.5 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

The distribution of households with desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone lines by sex of head of household in the District is shown in table 5.2.

The percentage of households having desktop/laptop computers is 5.8. Of this 6.7 percent male headed households and 4.1 percent of female headed households have computers.

Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines and sex of head

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	30,066	100	1,731	5.8	283	0.9
Male	19,044	63.3	1,283	6.7	182	1.0
Female	11,022	36.7	448	4.1	101	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been 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 (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). PWD's have more often than not been marginalized and the systems of education and infrastructure are not friendly to them. It is therefore quite important to acquire data on PWD's so as to pay the necessary attention to address the challenges PWD'S face. This chapter therefore analyses the data collected on PWD'S Vis-a-Vis the non-PWDS. Attempt is made to identify the types of disability prevalent in the District, the economic activity status of PWD's and the educational and literacy levels attained by PWD'S in the District.

They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to socio-economic development. Accordingly, they are often seen as a burden on society, and their unfortunate circumstances are viewed by some as a curse or punishment. Furthermore, they tend to have poorer health status, lower educational attainment, less economic participation and higher levels of poverty than people without disabilities (World Health Organization, 2011).

Disabilities now considered a societal development issue because of its direct relationship to poverty. The development of a nation depends on the contributions of not only a segment of the population but also on the collective contributions of every individual, including PWDs. In an attempt to understand the situation of PWDs in relation to policy formulation, the Ghana Statistical Service for the first time collected detailed data on PWDs in the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

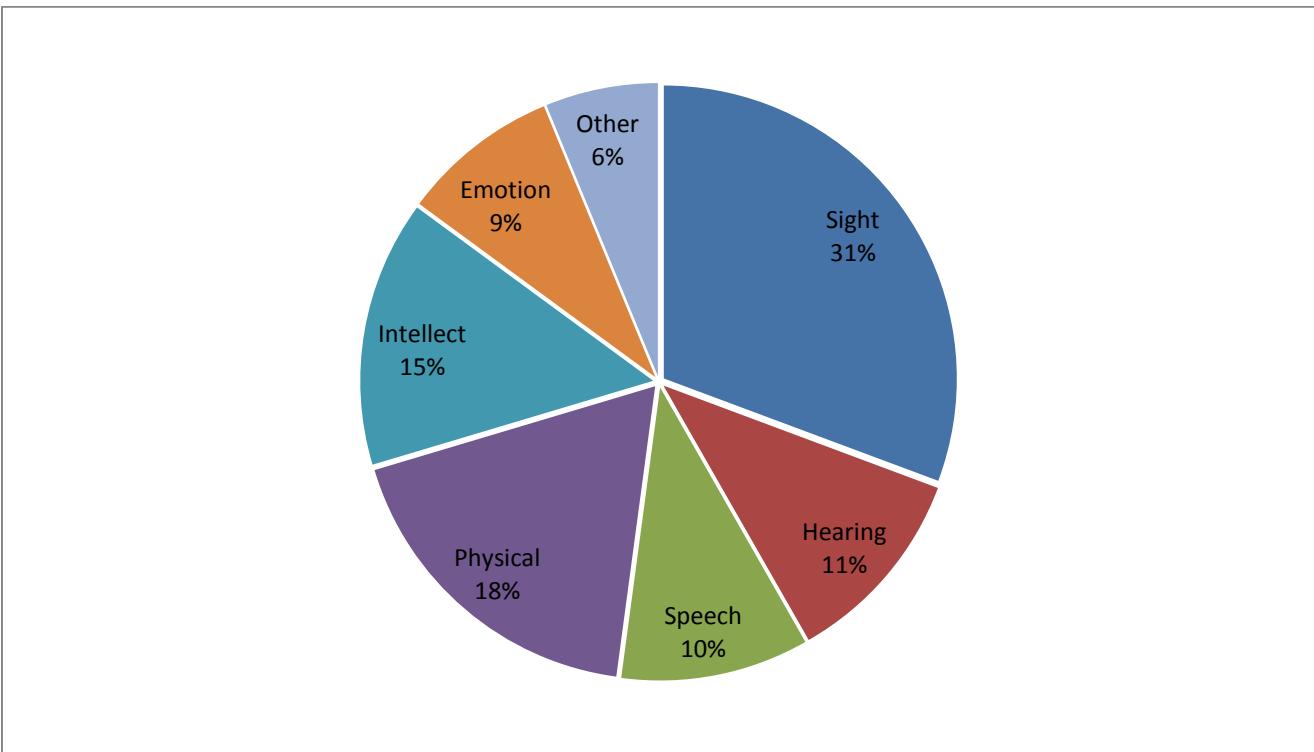
6.2 Distribution of Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that, there are 3,460 persons with some form of disability representing 2.5 percent of the total population of the District. Some PWDs reported double or more disabilities during the census.

6.3 Type of disability

Figure 6.1 shows the the proportion of the type of disability within the population with some form of disability. Sight impairment (40.5%) is the most common disability followed by physical challenges (24.1%) and intellectual malfunctioning (19.4%).

Figure 6.1: Percentage of type of disability



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the males sight related disability constitute 38.3 percent of all cases of disability and that of the females 42.4 percent. Also the proportion of females with both sight and physical disabilities are 67.1 percent whilst their male counterparts are 61.8 percent. However the proportion of males with hearing, intellectual, speech, emotional and other disabilities is 71.9 percent, whilst those of the females are 63.4 percent (Table 6.1).

6.4 Population with disability by locality of residence

Table 6.1 shows population by type of locality, disability type and sex. In the urban localities, 1.8 percent of the populations are PWDs. The proportion of PWDs with sight problem is higher for both males (48.0%) and females (48.4%) in both urban and rural areas of the District. Physical disability is also common in urban and rural areas for both sex.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
All localities						
Total	136,140	100.0	66,350	100.0	69,790	100.0
Without disability	132,680	97.5	64,729	97.6	67,951	97.4
With disability	3,460	2.5	1,621	2.4	1,839	2.6
Sight	1,401	40.5	621	38.3	780	42.4
Hearing	505	14.6	244	15.1	261	14.2
Speech	474	13.7	265	16.3	209	11.4
Physical	835	24.1	381	23.5	454	24.7
Intellect	671	19.4	327	20.2	344	18.7
Emotion	398	11.5	192	11.8	206	11.2
Other	284	8.2	138	8.5	146	7.9
Urban						
Total	35,100	100.0	16,822	100.0	18,278	100.0
Without disability	34,480	98.2	16,553	98.4	17,927	98.1
With disability	620	1.8	269	1.6	351	1.9
Sight	299	48.2	129	48.0	170	48.4
Hearing	86	13.9	43	16.0	43	12.3
Speech	66	10.6	37	13.8	29	8.3
Physical	126	20.3	36	13.4	90	25.6
Intellect	61	9.8	28	10.4	33	9.4
Emotion	70	11.3	28	10.4	42	12.0
Other	47	7.6	31	11.5	16	4.6
Rural						
Total	101,040	100.0	49,528	100.0	51,512	100.0
Without disability	98,200	97.2	48,176	97.3	50,024	97.1
With disability	2,840	2.8	1,352	2.7	1,488	2.9
Sight	1,102	38.8	492	36.4	610	41.0
Hearing	419	14.8	201	14.9	218	14.7
Speech	408	14.4	228	16.9	180	12.1
Physical	709	25.0	345	25.5	364	24.5
Intellect	610	21.5	299	22.1	311	20.9
Emotion	328	11.5	164	12.1	164	11.0
Other	237	8.3	107	7.9	130	8.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Activity

Activity status refers to the economic and non-economic activity of persons during the reference period (the seven days preceding the census night). Persons who worked for pay, profit or family gain, those who did not work but had jobs to return to and those unemployed, are referred to as economically active. The economically not active are persons who did not work and were not seeking for work. These include homemakers, students, retired persons, disabled and are unable to work and those with ill-health or too old to work.

Table 6.2 presents population 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. More than half of the PWD's are employed (52.1%) while the unemployed PWD's form 2.5 percent of PWD,s. The proportion of the PWD's population who are not economically active is 45.4 percent.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	80,441	100.0	54,564	68	27,660	3.4	23,111	28.7
No disability	77,758	100.0	53,167	68.4	2,698	3.5	21,893	28.2
With a disability	2,683	100.0	1,397	52.1	68	2.5	1,218	45.4
Sight	1,179	100.0	597	50.6	33	2.8	549	46.6
Hearing	358	100.0	192	53.6	12	3.4	154	43.0
Speech	285	100.0	138	48.4	10	3.5	137	48.1
Physical	692	100.0	294	42.5	11	1.6	387	55.9
Intellectual	439	100.0	246	56.0	7	1.6	186	42.4
Emotional	302	100.0	154	51.0	9	3.0	139	46.0
Other	215	100.0	117	54.4	5	2.3	93	43.3
Male								
Total	37,796	100.0	27,046	71.6	983	2.6	9,767	25.8
No disability	36,568	100.0	26,354	72.1	960	2.6	9,254	25.3
With a disability	1,228	100.0	692	56.4	23	1.9	513	41.8
Sight	512	100.0	284	55.5	10	2.0	218	42.6
Hearing	169	100.0	108	63.9	4	2.4	57	33.7
Speech	158	100.0	90	57.0	2	1.3	66	41.8
Physical	320	100.0	132	41.3	7	2.2	181	56.6
Intellectual	207	100.0	122	58.9	4	1.9	81	39.1
Emotional	143	100.0	78	54.5	3	2.1	62	43.4
Other	101	100.0	60	59.4	2	2.0	39	38.6
Female								
Total	42,645	100.0	27,518	64.5	1,783	4.2	13,344	31.3
No disability	41,190	100.0	26,813	65.1	1,738	4.2	12,639	30.7
With a disability	1,455	100.0	705	48.5	45	3.1	705	48.5
Sight	667	100.0	313	46.9	23	3.4	331	49.6
Hearing	189	100.0	84	44.4	8	4.2	97	51.3
Speech	127	100.0	48	37.8	8	6.3	71	55.9
Physical	372	100.0	162	43.5	4	1.1	206	55.4
Intellectual	232	100.0	124	53.4	3	1.3	105	45.3
Emotional	159	100.0	76	47.8	6	3.8	77	48.4
Other	114	100.0	57	50.0	3	2.6	54	47.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 captures data on population 3 years and older **Table 6. 3 shows population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education.** Of the persons that are disabled 31.5 percent have never attended school, 4.4 percent at pre- primary level and 53.4 percent at Basic school level. The proportion of males with disability who have never attended school (22.7%) is lower than the same proportion for females (39.1%). Of disability types, a higher oportion of males who have intellectual disability have never been to school (36.6%) but with females it is with those with physical disability (46.6%).

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

Sex/Disability type	Educational level attained									
	Total	Percent	Never	Percent	Pre-		Basic	Percent	Sec/SHS	
					Prim	Percent			and higher	Percent
Total	123,935	100.0	16,385	13.2	12,746	10.3	77,962	62.9	16,842	13.6
No disability	120,659	100.0	15,354	12.7	12,602	10.4	76,213	63.2	16,490	13.7
With a disability	3,276	100.0	1,031	31.5	144	4.4	1,749	53.4	352	10.7
Sight	1,352	100.0	403	29.8	43	3.2	702	51.9	204	15.1
Hearing	463	100.0	166	35.9	16	3.5	249	53.8	32	6.9
Speech	401	100.0	118	29.4	26	6.5	224	55.9	33	8.2
Physical	806	100.0	293	36.4	32	4.0	406	50.4	75	9.3
Intellectual	604	100.0	238	39.4	40	6.6	297	49.2	29	4.8
Emotional	376	100.0	101	26.9	20	5.3	216	57.4	39	10.4
Other	270	100.0	54	20.0	21	7.8	165	61.1	30	11.1
Male										
Total	60,017	100.0	5,590	9.3	6,625	11.0	38,259	63.7	9,543	15.9
No disability	58,493	100.0	5,244	9.0	6,550	11.2	37,370	63.9	9,329	15.9
With a disability	1,524	100.0	346	22.7	75	4.9	889	58.3	214	14.0
Sight	591	100.0	116	19.6	20	3.4	349	59.1	106	17.9
Hearing	221	100.0	58	26.2	9	4.1	134	60.6	20	9.0
Speech	230	100.0	50	21.7	15	6.5	142	61.7	23	10.0
Physical	370	100.0	90	24.3	20	5.4	202	54.6	58	15.7
Intellectual	284	100.0	104	36.6	21	7.4	135	47.5	24	8.5
Emotional	182	100.0	43	23.6	11	6.0	105	57.7	23	12.6
Other	130	100.0	18	13.8	11	8.5	82	63.1	19	14.6
Female										
Total	63,918	100	10,795	16.9	6,121	9.6	39,703	62.1	7,299	11.4
No disability	62,166	100	10,110	16.3	6,052	9.7	38,843	62.5	7,161	11.5
With a disability	1,752	100	685	39.1	69	3.9	860	49.1	138	7.9
Sight	761	100	287	37.7	23	3.0	353	46.4	98	12.9
Hearing	242	100	108	44.6	7	2.9	115	47.5	12	5.0
Speech	171	100	68	39.8	11	6.4	82	48.0	10	5.8
Physical	436	100	203	46.6	12	2.8	204	46.8	17	3.9
Intellectual	320	100	134	41.9	19	5.9	162	50.6	5	1.6
Emotional	194	100	58	29.9	9	4.6	111	57.2	16	8.2
Other	140	100	36	25.7	10	7.1	83	59.3	11	7.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Ghana is regarded as an agricultural country, largely due to the high proportion of land and labour used in agricultural activities and the contribution made by this sector to Ghana's gross domestic product (GDP). The agricultural sector is also an important contributor to the country's foreign exchange earnings. However, over the years, the variables that make agriculture important in the economy have been declining gradually, although in a fluctuating fashion. The contribution to foreign exchange earnings averaged 45 percent in the 1990s but dropped to 40 percent in the 2000s. The contribution to GDP also declined from over 40 percent in the 1990s to 30 percent in the 2000s (ISSER, 2000, 2011).

Data collected on the District in the PHC brought to the fore the fact that the economy of the District is mainly agrarian. A large number of households are into agriculture and its related activities. This chapter analyses the characteristics of agricultural households. An agricultural household is defined as where, at least, one person in the household is engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming (GSS, 2012).

7.2 Households in agriculture

Table 7.1 indicates households by agricultural activity and locality. Overall, 36.9 percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. Only one percent and 0.1 percent of households are engaged in tree planting and fish farming respectively.

Households into crop farming constitute 97.3 percent of agricultural households in the District as compared to households who are involved in fish farming (0.1%).

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Type of activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	30,066	100.0	8,017	100.0	22,049	100.0
Households engages in agriculture	11,108	36.9	1,351	16.9	9,757	44.3
Crop farming	10,809	97.3	1,269	93.9	9,540	97.8
Tree planting	112	1.0	36	2.7	76	0.8
Livestock rearing	1,978	17.8	251	18.6	1,727	17.7
Fish farming	15	0.1	1	0.1	14	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

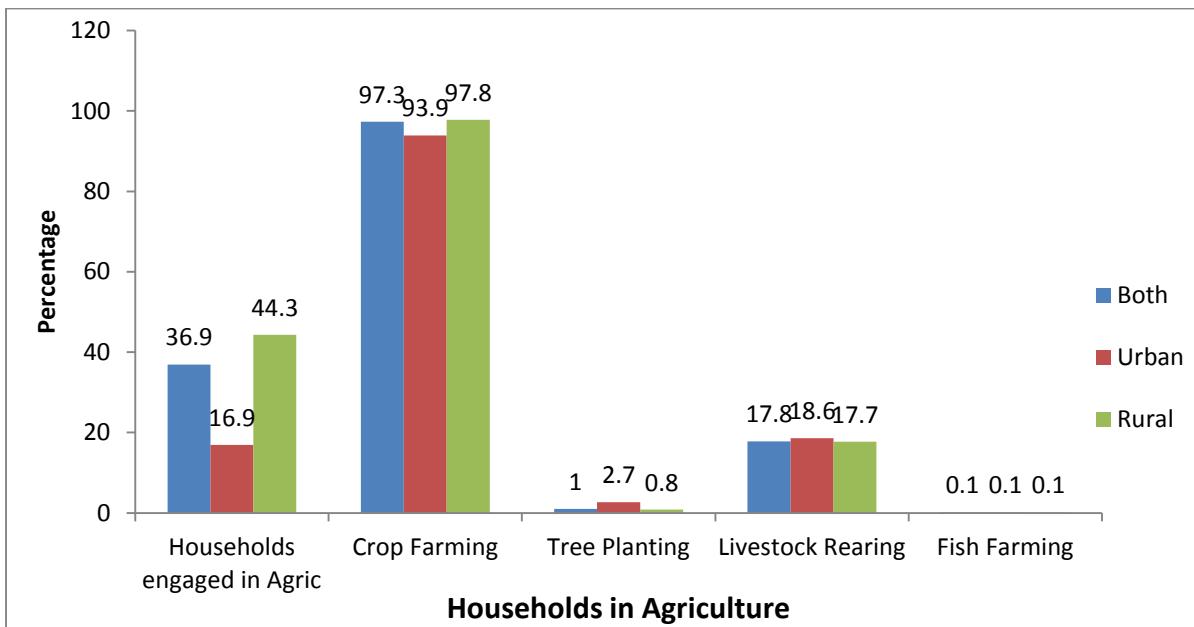
7.2.1 Households in agriculture by locality

Figure 7.1 shows the percentage distribution of the agricultural households by urban and rural localities in the District. Out of 11,108 households engaged in agriculture, 87.9 percent are in rural localities and 97.8 percent of them are into crop farming. And out of 9,757 households

engaged in agriculture, in urban localities 16.9 percent of households are engaged in crop farming and livestock farming are 18.6 percent.

The proportion of agricultural households engaged in fish farming (aqua culture) in both urban and rural community is very low as it is relatively new in the District.

Figure 7.1: Distribution of Agricultural households by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

7.3.1 Crop farming and Tree planting

The major farming activities in the District are crop farming, tree planting and livestock farming. As explained above, crop farming is the predominant agricultural activity (97.3%). Tree planting is not popular in the District.

7.3.2 Livestock rearing and fish farming

Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock reared in the District and their numbers. The results indicate that, a total of 107,999 live stocks are kept in the District by 3,182 farmers with an average of 34 per farmer.

The data indicates that the most common livestock reared in the District include chicken, sheep and goat. The average number of chicken per farmer is 51 and that of sheep and goat are 18 and 15 respectively.

At the moment fish farming is relatively not popular in the District as only six people are engaged in it.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Type of livestock	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	107,999	3,182	34
Beehives	395	10	40
Cattle	3,220	95	34
Chicken	71,411	1,403	51
Dove	31	8	4
Duck	1,105	72	15
Goat	8,951	607	15
Grass-cutter	520	27	19
Guinea fowl	2,320	123	19
Ostrich	74	4	19
Pig	2,461	73	34
Rabbit	1,043	28	37
Sheep	12,305	680	18
Silk worm	288	10	29
Snail	100	1	100
Turkey	368	23	16
Other	243	12	20
Fish farming	3,164	6	527
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	0	0	0
Other	243	12	20
Marine fishing	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Human settlements in the Afigya Kwabre District vary from one household to the other. This is reflected in the stock of houses that accommodates the population of the District. Data on housing collected goes a long way to raise issues of sanitary conditions and the quality of life of the citizenry. Information obtained from the census on housing units gives data on construction materials used for the housing and dwelling units. It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers formulate relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to meet the District's housing needs. This chapter provides information on the type of dwelling units, occupancy status, methods of waste disposal, main materials used in house construction, access to utilities and household facilities. This information would enable policy making on housing needs and assessment of the country.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows the stock of houses by type of locality. There are 30066 households in the District with a household population of 133,696 with 18,134 houses.

A household is made up of an average of 4.4 persons which is the same as the national average but higher than the Ashanti regional average (4.1%). Of the total household population, the average population per house was 7.4 which is higher than the national average (7.1%) but less than the Ashanti regional average (8.1%). The average household per house is 1.7 that is there are almost two households living in one house. This is slightly higher than the national average (1.6%) but lower than the regional average (2.0%).

Of the total households, rural household constitute 74.2 percent while urban households make up 25.8 percent. Household in the rural areas contains an average of 4.5 persons which is slightly higher than the average household size in urban localities (4.3 persons).

On the other hand, in the urban communities the average number of people per house is 8.0 which is higher than the average number of people per house in the rural communities (7.2 persons). Similarly the average households per house in an urban house is (1.9), which is marginally higher than that of the rural houses (1.6).

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	136,140	100.0	35,100	25.8	101,040	74.2
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	133,696	100.0	34,462	25.8	99,234	74.2
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	18,134	100.0	4,296	23.7	13,838	76.3
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	30,066	100.0	8,017	26.7	22,049	73.3
Average households per house	1.6	2	1.7		1.9		1.6	
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	7.4		8		7.2	
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.4		4.3		4.5	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy

8.3.1 Type of dwelling

Table 8.2 presents the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. Almost half (49.4%) of the households in the District reside in compound houses followed by separate houses (26.3%). Flat/department and semidetached houses account for 8.1 and 7.6 percent of houses in the District respectively.

Half of dwelling units in urban localities (50.4%) are compound houses which is almost the same for rural dwelling units where compound houses account for 49 percent .Generally compound houses and separate houses are the dominant occupied dwelling units in both urban and rural areas, however, a reasonable proportion of dwelling units in urban localities (13.6%) are flats and apartments.

A little over half (55.6%) of female headed households reside in compound houses. Also almost half of male headed households reside in compound houses.

Table 8.2: 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
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	30,066	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	7,918	26.3	27.5	24.4	22.3	27.8
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	2,300	7.6	7.9	7.2	7.2	7.8
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	2,442	8.1	8.9	6.8	13.6	6.1
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	14,852	49.4	45.8	55.6	50.4	49.0
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	862	2.9	3.7	1.5	1.2	3.5
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	124	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5
Tent	10,343	1,791	61	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	16,304	125	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	86	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	1,255	4.2	4.6	3.4	4.0	4.2
Other	9,846	1,951	41	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of ownership

Table 8.3 presents dwelling units and their ownership by sex of household head and type of locality. Household members own 42.5 percent of dwelling units in the District. Private individuals own 29.9 percent while household relatives (who are not household members) also own 23.9 percent of the dwelling

Among the urban communities in the District, greater proportions (38.8%) of the dwelling units are owned by household members. Also the proportion of urban dwelling units owned by private individuals was 36 percent.

The proportion of rural dwelling units owned by household members was 44.1 percent. The proportion of rural dwelling units owned by private individuals was 27.7 percent.

Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed Percent	Female headed Percent	Urban Percent	Rural Percent
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	30,066	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	12,774	42.5	41.5	44.1	38.0	44.1
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	232	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	7,178	23.9	21.5	27.9	23.0	24.2
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	8,991	29.9	32.6	25.3	36.0	27.7
Private employer	83,610	20,482	456	1.5	2.0	0.8	1.4	1.6
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	96	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	217	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.9
Other	24,000	4,653	122	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Main construction material for Outer Walls

Table 8.4 shows the main construction material for outer walls of dwelling unit by type of locality. About eighty percent of outer walls of houses in the District are made of cement block or concrete (79.1%). Outer walls of houses that are constructed with f mud brick/earth constitute (15.2)percent of the total housing stock in the district. Also 91 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in urban localities are made of cement blocks or concrete whilst 5.5 percent are made from mud brick/earth.

In rural localities, 74.7 percent of dwelling units had their outer walls made of concrete. However a significant proportion of the rural dwelling units (18.8%) had their outer walls made from mud brick/earth.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	32,375	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	250,238	4,924	15.2	5.5	18.8
Wood	200,594	27,438	294	0.9	0.6	1.0
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	10,549	259	0.8	0.6	0.9
Stone	11,330	2,014	102	0.3	0.1	0.4
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	313	1.0	0.1	1.3
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	840,519	25,609	79.1	91.0	74.7
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	576	1.8	0.9	2.1
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	42	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,768	16	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	39,206	7,665	240	0.7	1.1	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main constriction material for floors of dwelling unit

Table 8.5 indicates that the main constriction material for the floor of dwelling units in the District is cement/concrete (76.2%) as against 17.5 percent of earth/mud.

Urban dwelling units in the District had 80.9 percent of their floors made of concrete, whilst rural dwelling units have 74.5 percent of their floors constructed with cement/concrete. Nonetheless about one-fifth (20.4%) of the floors are constructed with earth mud.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	30,066	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	164,333	5,265	17.5	9.6	20.4
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	875,714	22,904	76.2	80.9	74.5
Stone	32,817	8,731	216	0.7	0.6	0.8
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	84	0.3	0.2	0.3
Wood	52,856	6,032	34	0.1	0.2	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	399	1.3	2.0	1.1
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	19,826	529	1.8	2.4	1.5
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	558	1.9	3.7	1.2
Other	15,567	2,624	77	0.3	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main construction material for the roof for dwelling units

According to From Table 8.6 the main material for roofing of dwelling units in the District is metal sheet (92.6%). Thatch, palm leaf or raffia account for 1.8 percent whilst cement/concrete account for 1.9 percent. The situation is similar in both urban and rural localities where 94.8 percent of urban dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets and that of rural dwelling units are 91.7 percent.

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

Main Roofing material	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	32,375	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,885	166	0.5	0.3	0.6
Wood	45,547	10,933	246	0.8	0.7	0.8
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	29,972	92.6	94.8	91.7
Slate/asbestos	759,039	12,990	74	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cement/concrete	141,072	36,284	630	1.9	2.2	1.8
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	475	1.5	0.4	1.9
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	33,299	592	1.8	0.8	2.2
Other	35,935	5,517	198	0.6	0.4	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Information on number of sleeping rooms available to a household is useful in determining whether or not the space available to households is considered to be overcrowded or not. The higher the number of people in a room, the higher the risk for health implications, especially in relation to contagious diseases.

Table 8.7 captures the data on household size and number of rooms used by the household. Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or residential status. The results indicate that the most dominant type of household size in the District is single person household (17%) followed by four member household (13%).

The results further show that 61.4 percent of households sleep in one room, 19.9 percent sleeps in two rooms and nine percent sleep in three rooms. Also, 9.7 percent of households sleep in four or more rooms.

For single member households, 93.9 percent sleep in one room while 3.8 percent sleep in two rooms. More than half of two member households, three member households, four member households and five member households sleep in one room. For all six-member households 32.1 percent sleep in two rooms.

The proportion of households that sleeps in one room tend to decrease as the household sizes increases such that for households made up of ten persons and over, the proportion decreased to 9.6 percent.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms									Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more	
2	3,716	100.0	79.4	17.0	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
3	4,070	100.0	74.7	16.2	6.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	
4	4,204	100.0	66.6	20.6	7.8	2.8	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	
5	3,722	100.0	55.3	26.1	10.6	4.6	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	
6	2,929	100.0	44.7	32.1	12.7	5.9	2.4	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	
7	2,122	100.0	35.6	32.4	15.8	9.2	3.7	2.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	
8	1,465	100.0	26.1	30.0	21.0	12.0	5.9	3.0	1.2	0.5	0.4	
9	928	100.0	19.1	30.1	20.8	14.8	8.6	4.5	1.0	0.5	0.6	
10+	1,766	100.0	9.6	17.5	23.9	18.9	12.9	7.2	4.5	3.0	2.5	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Source of lighting

Table 8.8 shows that 1 lighting in the households of the dwelling units in the District are electricity (grid) (76.5%) flashlight (11.9%) and kerosene lamp (9.1%).

The use of electricity is very high among the urban dwelling units (83.5%) than among the rural dwelling units (73.9%).

Also one-tenth (10.2%) of rural dwelling units tend to use kerosene and this was higher than the proportion of urban dwelling units that use kerosene (6.2%).

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban Percent	Rural Percent
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	30,066	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	23,000	76.5	83.5	73.9
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	241	0.8	0.5	0.9
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	2,741	9.1	6.2	10.2
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	62	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	53	0.2	0.1	0.2
Candle	41,214	9,472	250	0.8	0.7	0.9
Flashlight/torch	858,651	195,345	3,589	11.9	8.5	13.2
Firewood	13,241	1,484	71	0.2	0.2	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	414	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,893	43	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Sources of cooking fuel

From Table 8.9, almost half (47%) of the households in the District use charcoal as a main source of cooking fuel followed by wood (32.3%) and gas (12.6%). The proportion of urban households that use charcoal is 62.4 percent and that of rural households is 41.4 percent. Among the rural households, 40.3 percent use wood as a source of cooking fuel almost the same as the proportion that uses charcoal.

8.6.3 Cooking space

Most households in the District (26%) have separate rooms for exclusive use as cooking space while 24 percent and 17.1 percent cook on verandah and separate rooms shared with other households respectively. A proportion of households in the District (16.7%) also cook in open space in the compound (Table 8.9).

One third (33.8%) of urban households cook on the verandah while a little over one-fifth (26.7%) of rural households cooking separate rooms for exclusive use of the households. This implies that most urban households cook on verandah while majority of rural households have separate rooms for cooking.

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District		
			Total Number	Percent	Urban Percent
Main source of cooking fuel for household					
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	30,066	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	2,079	6.9	6.7
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	9,726	32.3	10.6
Gas	996,518	237,251	3,785	12.6	19.4
Electricity	29,794	7,952	88	0.3	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	116	0.4	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	14,119	47.0	62.4
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	105	0.3	0.2
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	28	0.1	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	427	11	0.0	0.1
Other	7,759	1,894	9	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household					
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	30,066	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	2,630	8.7	7.9
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	7,805	26.0	24.0
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	5,147	17.1	13.4
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	417	1.4	0.5
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	1,582	5.3	1.8
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	4,918	123	0.4	0.4
Verandah	1,173,946	304,294	7,211	24.0	33.8
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	5,034	16.7	17.8
Other	21,007	3,961	117	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Lastly, about a quarter (24%) of urban households also use separate rooms for cooking exclusively while a fifth of rural households (20.4%) cook on veranda.

8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and other Domestic use

8.7.1 Source of Drinking Water

The availability of and accessibility to improved 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. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhea.

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).

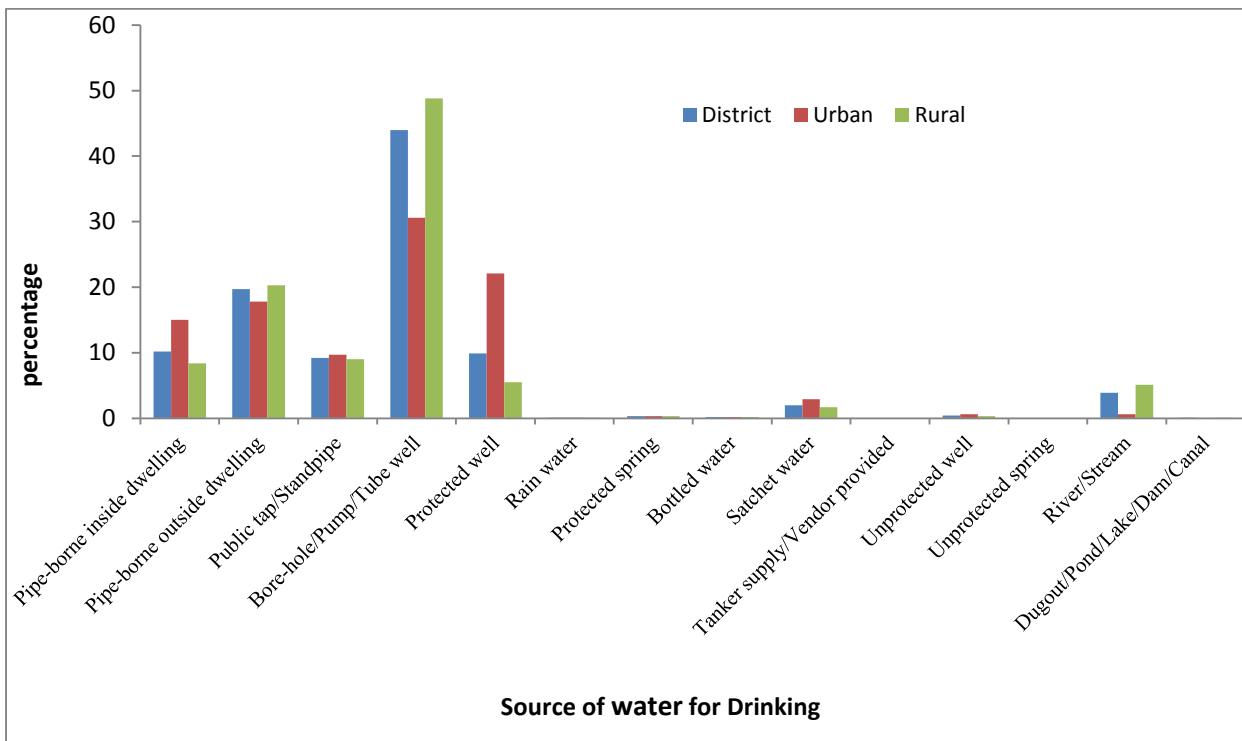
Figure 8.2 shows the source of drinking water by households in the District. Households in the District obtained their drinking water from seven main sources namely boreholes/pump/tube well (44%), pipe borne water inside dwelling (10.2%) pipe borne water outside dwelling (19.7%), public tap/stand pipe (9.2%), protected well (9.9%), sachet water (2.0%) and river/stream (3.9%).

The also indicate more than half of households in the District (53.9%) obtained their drinking water from wells (both protected wells and boreholes) while 39.1 percent of households obtain water from the tap (within dwelling, outside dwelling and public tap or stand pipe).

The results also show variations in the use of piped borne water and wells in the localities of the District. The proportion of rural households that obtain drinking water from boreholes was 48.8 percent and that of urban households was 30.6 percent.

Also urban households in the District tend to use pipe borne water (42.5%) and this was marginally higher than the proportion of rural households who obtain drinking water from the tap (37.7%).

Figure 8.2: Source of drinking water



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

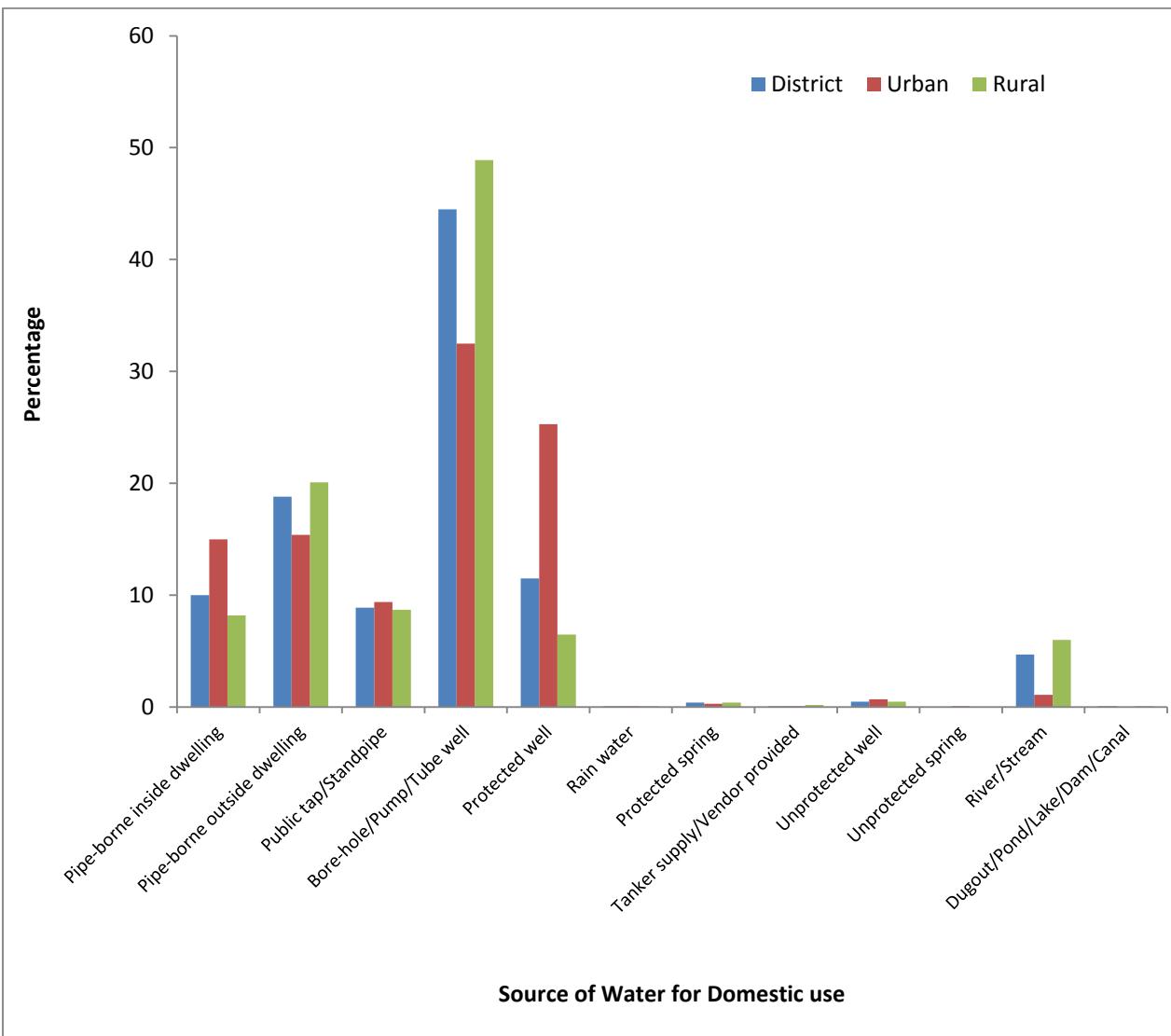
8.7.2 Source of water for domestic use

Water for other domestic use by households in the District is mainly from boreholes/pump/tube well (44.5%) followed by pipe borne outside dwelling (18.8%) and protected wells (11.5%). The proportion of households that use piped borne water for domestic use (37.7%) was less than the proportion of households that draw water from wells for domestic use (56%).

In urban households, the use of water from wells for domestic use (57.8%) is higher than the proportion of rural households that obtain water from wells for domestic use (55.4%). Similarly piped borne water for domestic use in urban households (39.8%) is higher than piped borne water use among households in rural localities (37%).

However 48.9 percent of households in rural households use water from bore holes as their main source of water for domestic use. This was higher than the proportion of urban households which use water from bore holes (32.5%).

Figure 8.3: Source of water for domestic use



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	30,066	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	3,056	10.2	15.0	8.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	5,912	19.7	17.8	20.3
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	113,626	2,758	9.2	9.7	9.0
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	348,433	13,222	44.0	30.6	48.8
Protected well	321,091	80,800	2,988	9.9	22.1	5.5
Rain water	39,438	1,457	24	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	93	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	53	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	41,265	610	2.0	2.9	1.7
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	4,676	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	120	0.4	0.6	0.3
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	10	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/stream	502,804	58,333	1,178	3.9	0.6	5.1
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	1,441	28	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	3,972	850	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	30,066	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	3,011	10.0	15.0	8.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	5,658	18.8	15.4	20.1
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	112,574	2,674	8.9	9.4	8.7
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	354,585	13,393	44.5	32.5	48.9
Protected well	465,775	101,863	3,470	11.5	25.3	6.5
Rain water	39,916	2,376	32	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	120	0.4	0.3	0.4
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	5,110	40	0.1	0.1	0.2
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	157	0.5	0.7	0.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	14	0.0	0.1	0.0
River/stream	588,590	65,730	1,411	4.7	1.1	6.0
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	2,547	33	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	10,302	1,860	53	0.2	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

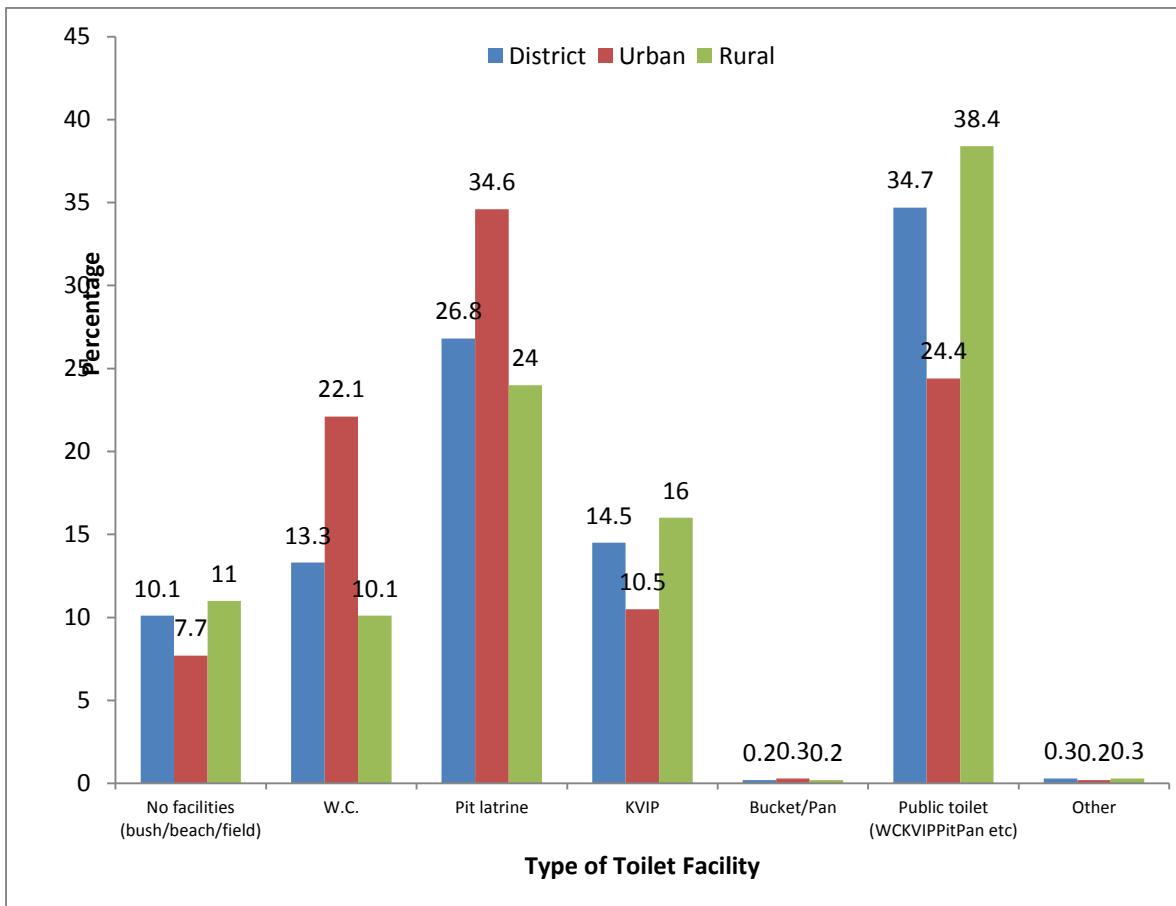
8.8.1 Toilet facilities

Table 8.11 presents data on the use of toilet facility and bathing facilities by households. The table shows that a third (34.7%) of households in the District use public toilet while 26.8 percent use pit latrine. A significant proportion also use KVIP (14.5%) and WC (13.3%). However one out of every ten (10.1) did not have toilet facilities and may resort to the bushes.

The most common form of toilet facility in urban and rural households is the pit latrine and public toilet. However the proportion of rural households that use public toilets (38.4%) is higher than the proportion of urban households that use public toilet (24.4%). In contrast, the proportion of

urban households that use pit latrines (34.6%) is also higher than the proportion of rural households.

Figure 8.4: Use of toilet facility by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

On bathing facilities used by households, 45 percent of households in the District shared separate bathrooms in the same house. Also 24 percent of households owned their own bathrooms for exclusive use while a significant proportion (15.0%) shared open cubicle for bathing purpose.

There is not difference between the proportion of urban households and the proportion of rural households that shared separate bathrooms in the same house. However rural households that shared open cubicle (13.9%) was less than the proportion of urban households that shared open cubicle for bathing (18.1%).

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total	Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	30,066	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	3,046	10.1	7.7	11.0
W.C.	839,611	261,106	3,999	13.3	22.1	10.1
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	8,063	26.8	34.6	24.0
KVIP	572,824	98,434	4,369	14.5	10.5	16.0
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	72	0.2	0.3	0.2
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	487,596	10,426	34.7	24.4	38.4
Other	23,385	3,867	91	0.3	0.2	0.3
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	30,066	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	7,218	24.0	25.9	23.3
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	13,522	45.0	46.8	44.3
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	1,928	6.4	4.8	7.0
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	4,519	15.0	18.1	13.9
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	140	0.5	0.1	0.6
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	543	1.8	0.7	2.2
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	2,140	7.1	3.4	8.5
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,320	25	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	2,861	31	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 shows that majority of households (63.6%) dispose of their solid waste in open space at public dumps and 12.2 percent dispose of their solid waste into public containers. The proportions of households whose solid waste are collected (4.7%) are not quite many. About one-tenth (9.0%) of households also dispose of their waste through burning.

Most rural households (72.5%) dump their solid waste in public spaces as compared to the urban households (39.3%). A significant proportion of urban households (30.8%) also dispose of their waste in public containers.

For liquid waste, table 8.12 shows that 40.9 percent throw their liquid waste onto the compound of their houses. Another 31.4 percent of households throw their liquid waste onto the street or outside their houses while 13.1 percent of households throw their liquid waste into gutters. Only 9.1 percent of households in the District dispose of their liquid waste through drainage system into gutters.

The proportion of urban and rural households who throw their liquid waste onto their compounds are almost the same (41.6% and 40.7% respectively). However the proportion of urban households that dispose of their liquid waste via drainage system into gutter (15.8%) is higher than the proportion of rural households (6.7%).

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	30,066	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	1,414	4.7	9.6	2.9
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	2,720	9.0	12.1	8.0
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	3,662	12.2	30.8	5.4
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	19,133	63.6	39.3	72.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	1,779	5.9	3.2	6.9
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	1,213	4.0	4.6	3.8
Other	53,805	7,540	145	0.5	0.3	0.5
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	30,066	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	644	2.1	2.6	2.0
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	2,740	9.1	15.8	6.7
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	908	3.0	2.6	3.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	9,443	31.4	17.8	36.3
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	3,942	13.1	19.3	10.9
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	12,301	40.9	41.6	40.7
Other	38,294	3,550	88	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC District report is a novelty, because it will provide essential data that will help policy maker that would help policy makers to draft relevant policies. It will also help governance structures to plan and formulate policies using evidence-based procedures. The indispensability of outcomes from the 2010 PHC has been discussed into policy recommendations that would help in putting the development planning of the Afigya Kwabre District in proper context. Academic study and research on the District would also be premised on founded data. It is the objective of this chapter to provide policy implications and recommendations that would benefit policy makers and the District Assembly.

9.2 Summary and Conclusion

9.2.1 Socio-demographic characteristics

Socio-demographic characteristics were discussed under chapters two and three. The 2010 census puts the population of the District at 136,140. There are a total of 65,928 migrants in the District representing 48.5 percent of the total District population.

The under-five population of the District has the largest number in term of age distribution. Most of the people reside in the rural areas accounting for 74 percent of the District population. More than half (71.3%) of the population is within the economically active age bracket (15-64 years). This gives the District a strong economic development potential in terms of supply of labor force.

The age dependency ratio is 82.17, meaning almost 83 persons are dependent on every 100 economically active persons. This is on a higher side given the fact that most economically active persons are into subsistent agriculture with little earnings.

Of the entire population of the District the women in the reproductive age group (12-49 years) constitute about a third (30.6%). The total fertility rate was 3.71 (every woman in the reproductive age group may have an average of 4 children) and the general fertility rate was 108.3. (108 children may be born among every 100 women). The crude birth rate was 28.1.

Of the total number of deaths 401 (42%) were children under five years implying that child mortality is quite high in the District. Majority of deaths in the District (88.7%) were caused by natural and other causes. However the major proportions of deaths cases (11.3%) was caused by violence, accident, homicide or suicide. This means that one out of every ten deaths was caused by unnatural causes.

9.2.2 Social characteristics

The total population of households in the District was 133,696 giving an average household size of 4.1 percent. The Majority of household heads in the District are male constituting 63 percent of the population of household heads.

Of the population aged 12 years and older, 41 percent had never married while 37.8 percent are married. At the time of the census, 9.7 percent of population in this age group married but are separated, divorced or widowed. About one out of every ten (11.5%) were in consensual union. The divorced constituted 3.8 percent of the population.

Even though the legal marriage age in Ghana is 16, 5.5 percent of the population aged 12-14 years largely are married at the time of the census. The age group with the largest number of the married persons was 45-49 years constituting 70.4 percent of the married population. The Age group 65 and older recorded 35.8 percent of its population being widowed.

Among the sexes, males who are never married (48.2%) are more than females never married (34.5%). The married among the female population aged 12 years and older (38.6%) are also more than the married males (37.0%). Also 10.4% of males are in consensual union as against 12.5% females also in consensual union.

Almost 85 percent of the populations aged 11 years and older are literate. Among the literates, 68.6 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian language, 16.3 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only, 14.1 percent are literate in English only and 0.3 percent are literate in both French and English.

Results of the population three years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex of the District is outlined in the main report. Of this population, 49.2 percent are currently in school while 50.8 percent attended school in the past. Nearly half (46.5%) of those currently in school are at the primary level while majority of those who schooled in the past completed the junior high schools (35.4%). This is almost twice the proportion of current students of the District who are in junior high schools (18.7%).

Only 1.8 percent of the populations in school are into tertiary education while 4 percent of those who attended school in the past, had tertiary education implying that tertiary education is on a decline in the District. One out of every ten females who schooled in the past (10.6%) had secondary education but this was marginally higher than females who are currently into secondary education (8.0%).

On nationality 98.1 percent of the District population is Ghanaians while 1.9 percent are non-Ghanaians.

Data collected on religion reveals that 78.9 percent of the entire District population is Christians. 13.8 percent are Muslims and 0.8 percent are Traditionalists. The proportion of the population which does not profess any religion constitutes 5.8 percent.

9.2.3 Economic characteristics

Almost three-fourth (71.3%) of the District population are economically active (employed and unemployed) while 28.7 percent are not economically active. Among the economically active population, 95.2 percent are employed and 4.8 percent are unemployed. Also 58.8 percent of the unemployed are first time job seekers whilst 41.2 percent are those who had lost their jobs. Almost half of the economically not active population (48.1%) were students in full time education while a quarter (25.9%) was engaged in household chores at the time of the census.

A third (30.5%) of the employed population 15 years and older are skilled agricultural, (including forestry and fishery) workers. About 27 percent are into service and sales while 19.4 percent are into craft and other trade. However the proportion of the occupations which require skills and training such as professionals ,managers and technicians accounted for 8.9 percent of the employed population in the District. Majority of the employed females (40.6%) are into service and sales while majority of employed males are into agriculture. Also more females are into agriculture than males. Though the District is a quarrying enclave, mining and quarrying recorded only 0.4 percent of the employed population 15 years and above

Sixty percent of the employed population are self-employed without employees while eight percent were self-employed with employees. The proportion of employed who were employees (work for others) constitute 16.5 percent. The private sector is the largest employer in the District accounting for 94.4 percent of employed persons in the District (private formal 5.7% and private informal 88.7%).

9.2.4 Ownership of ICT items

More than half (54.7%) of the population aged 12 years and older own mobile phones in the District whilst 5.5 percent use internet services. The data reveals that (0.9%) have fixed telephone lines.

Male headed households constitute 74.1 percent of all households with laptop/ desktop computers. This implies that computers are more likely to be used among male headed households than female headed households

9.2.5 Disability

There are 3,460 persons with some form of disability representing 2.5 percent of the total population of the District. Some PWDs reported double or more disabilities. Of the population with some form of disability, visual or sight impairment (40.5%) is the most common followed by physical disability (24.1%) and intellectual malfunctioning (19.4%).

There are 2,683 (PWDs) in the economically active age group constituting 3.3 percent of the economically active age bracket(15-64 years)More than half of PWDs in this age group (54.6%) are economically active thus are either employed or unemployed. (52.1% employed and unemployed 2.5%) whereas 45.4 percent are not economically active.

9.2.6 Housing conditions

The number of houses in the District is 18,134 accommodating 30,066 households in the District. An average household has 4.4 members. The total District household population is 133,696 indicating that the average population per house is seven (7.4%)

The most common household size in the District is single person household (17%) followed by four member household (13%). The level of household size that sleeps in one room tend to decrease while the household size increases such that for households made up of ten persons and over, the proportion decreased to 9.6 percent

Almost half (49.4%) of households in the District reside in compound houses followed by separate houses (26.3%) and also a high proportion of the dwelling units are owned by household members (42.5%).

Cement block or concrete (79.1%) are the main construction material for the outer walls of dwelling units followed by mud brick/earth (15.2%). The main construction material for the floor of dwelling units in the District is cement/concrete (76.2%) a significant portion (17.5%) was also made of earth/mud. Moreover main material for roofing of dwelling units in the District is metal sheet

The sources lighting in the households of the dwelling units in the District are electricity (grid) (76.5%) flashlight (11.9%) and kerosene lamp (9.1%). Almost half (47%) of households in the District use charcoal as a main source of cooking fuel followed by wood (32.3%) and gas (12.6%).

Twenty- six percent of households have separate rooms for exclusive use as cooking space while 24 percent and 17.1 percent cook on veranda and separate rooms shared with other households respectively. A significant proportion of households in the District (16.7%) also cook in an open space on the compound.

Households in the District obtained their drinking water from seven main sources namely boreholes/pump/tube well (44%), pipe borne water inside dwelling (10.2%) pipe borne water outside dwelling (19.7%), public tap/stand pipe (9.2%), protected well (9.9%), sachet water (2.0%), river/stream (3.9%).

Water for other domestic use by households in the District is mainly from boreholes/pump/tube well (44.5%), pipe borne outside dwelling (18.8%) and protected wells (11.5%

Over a third (34.7%) of households in the District uses the public toilet while 26.8 percent use pit latrine. A proportion of 14.5percent use KVIP and13.3percent use WC .However one out of every ten (10.1) do not have toilet facilities and resort to the open space and the bush.

The proportion of rural households that use public toilets (38.4%) was higher than the proportion of urban households that use public toilet (24.4%). In contrast, the proportion of urban households that use pit latrines (34.6%) was also higher than the proportion of rural households that use pit latrines (24.5%). Also 45 percent of households in the District shared separate bathroom in the same house.

A higher proportion of households (63.6%) dispose of their solid waste in open space at public dumps and 12.2 percent dispose of their solid waste into public containers. For liquid waste, 40.9 percent throw their liquid waste on the compound of their houses. Another 31.4 percent of households throw their liquid waste on the street or outside their houses while 13.1 percent of households throw their liquid waste into gutters. About 6 9.1 percent of households in the District dispose of their liquid waste through plumbing system.

9.2.7 Agricultural households

AMore than one third (36.9%) of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. Majority of agricultural households in the District (97.3%) are into crop farming compared to those engaged in livestock rearing (17.8%).The most common livestock reared in the District are chicken, sheep and goat. Fish farming is relatively low in the District as it is engaged by only six people despite its huge potentials in the District.

9.3 Recommendations

The various socio-demographic characteristics present challenges as well as opportunities. The challenges include creating employment for the young population. The opportunity could be the population size of the District which gives it a potential to be a municipality. A municipality may attract a lot of investors and may also increase statutory allocations to the District. The District should negotiate with the political authorities for a Municipality status.. Also high migration portends urbanization and so the District planning unit may have to work in concert with the works department to forestall shanty settlements and all other negative antecedents of urbanization.

The problem of unemployment among the youth cannot be under estimated. Agriculture the main stay of the economy of the District should be developed and made attractive to them. Well-structured financial and technical support in the form of Extension service should be considered.

The private informal sector continues to be the largest employer of the economically active persons. Planners and the District assembly should put in place financial schemes to help Small and Medium Enterprize (SME's) to grow as majority of the population are employed by their own businesses, farms and other business initiatives. The District should take steps to register all business enterprises in the District.

A chunk of the population though may have had basic education, secondary education and tertiary educations (higher education) are rather low. The District education unit may have to roll out plans to absorb more of the JHS leavers into secondary education. Moreover a scholarship scheme should be extended to facilitate entry in to tertiary education. The social welfare department should step up their operations in order to nip, the rising early childhood marriages in the bud.

Modern and efficient waste disposal through a sewage and plumbing system is not widely used in the District. This therefore places the sanitary conditions of the District on a lower score and as such the environmental department may embark on sensitization while the works departments ensure that such modern systems are emplaced in buildings.

Under-five mortality is high and as such the District health unit may have to consider maternal and child health as a priority in order to save lives. Focus should be on infrastructural development and public education.

Almost half of PWD's are not economically active and there should be training programs to make them employable. The proportion of PWD's with education was though encouraging (68.6%) their education always terminated at the basic level. What is more, vocational training is almost absent among PWDs. This therefore calls for a holistic policy to educate PWDs to equip them with the needed skills for sustainable livelihood.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	133,696	100.0	34,462	100.0	99,234	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	5,144	3.8	1,377	4.0	3,767	3.8
Household with head and a spouse only	2,274	1.7	608	1.8	1,666	1.7
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	15,615	11.7	4,395	12.8	11,220	11.3
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	37,462	28.0	9,658	28.0	27,804	28.0
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	27,419	20.5	7,252	21.0	20,167	20.3
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,172	1.6	595	1.7	1,577	1.6
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	4,299	3.2	1,044	3.0	3,255	3.3
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	25,286	18.9	6,065	17.6	19,221	19.4
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,695	2.0	684	2.0	2,011	2.0
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	11,330	8.5	2,784	8.1	8,546	8.6

Table A2: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged

Activity/Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	30,066	133,696	65,131	68,565	21,295	10,626	10,669
Households engaged in agricultural activities	11,108	58,375	28,411	29,964	21,295	10,626	10,669
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	10,830	56,909	27,627	29,282	20,712	10,255	10,457
Households engaged in crop farming	10,809	56,782	27,571	29,211	20,624	10,210	10,414
Households engaged in tree growing	112	771	385	386	314	174	140
Agro forestry (tree planting)	112	771	385	386	314	174	140
Alligator pepper	10	61	29	32	38	15	23
Apples	24	137	65	72	55	27	28
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	20	157	76	81	55	28	27
Avocado	4	26	12	14	5	4	1
Banana	33	264	126	138	87	49	38
Beans	98	655	327	328	243	144	99
Black pepper	5	18	10	8	7	5	2
Black berries	1	6	1	5	1	0	1
Cabbage	65	338	172	166	120	69	51
Carrot	161	903	463	440	367	215	152
Cashew	38	250	117	133	79	41	38
Cassava	6,820	36,298	17,323	18,975	12,801	5,954	6,847
Citronella	15	93	39	54	37	13	24
Citrus	186	956	480	476	329	197	132
Cloves	5	20	10	10	9	6	3
Cocoa	3,750	20,362	10,119	10,243	7,599	3,966	3,633
Coconut	78	372	187	185	142	76	66
Cocoyam	621	3,647	1,669	1,978	1,180	545	635
Cocoyam/Taro (kooko)	93	490	242	248	184	84	100
Coffee	3	25	11	14	6	4	2
Cola	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Cotton	4	25	12	13	8	4	4
Cucumber	29	158	85	73	70	36	34
Egg plant	5	40	26	14	7	3	4
Gallic	3	13	6	7	5	3	2
Garden eggs	108	658	336	322	205	103	102
Ginger	4	46	23	23	5	2	3
Groundnut	45	251	124	127	80	31	49
Guava	15	85	43	42	29	15	14
Kenaf	5	39	17	22	7	4	3
Lemon grass	1	3	3	0	1	1	0
Lettuce	7	28	11	17	11	8	3
Maize	3,628	20,499	10,096	10,403	7,256	3,663	3,593
Mango	8	45	26	19	12	6	6
Melon (agusi)	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Millet	15	92	49	43	35	18	17

Table A2: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (cont'd)

Activity/Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Oil palm	600	3,056	1,573	1,483	1,110	657	453
Okro	484	2,610	1,203	1,407	906	400	506
Onion	22	103	43	60	51	23	28
Pawpaw	35	199	97	102	68	33	35
Peas	7	40	16	24	14	9	5
Pepper	438	2,585	1,217	1,368	901	414	487
Pineapple	36	217	99	118	88	46	42
Plantain	4,387	23,432	11,141	12,291	8,390	3,834	4,556
Potatoes	8	50	25	25	14	7	7
Rice	234	1,740	918	822	630	368	262
Shea tree	1	2	1	1	1	1	0
Soya beans	5	25	7	18	15	6	9
Spinach	2	5	3	2	4	2	2
Sugarcane	9	38	24	14	13	11	2
Sweet pepper	2	6	2	4	6	2	4
Tiger nut	4	19	12	7	5	2	3
Tobacco	7	40	17	23	8	5	3
Tomatoes	337	1,958	977	981	648	362	286
Water melon	10	53	25	28	16	12	4
Yam	370	2,285	1,094	1,191	776	390	386
Other	160	869	444	425	284	166	118

Table A3: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House Holds	Houses
		Total	Female	Male		
1	Atimatin	18,465	9,654	8,811	4,382	2,442
2	Nkukua Buoho	5,960	3,050	2,910	1,277	670
3	Afrancho	5,675	2,919	2,756	1,380	593
4	Kyekyewere	5,000	2,655	2,345	978	591
5	Ahenkro	4,904	2,507	2,397	1,103	550
6	Tetrem	4,901	2,460	2,441	1,071	576
7	Taabuom	4,816	2,408	2,408	1,079	894
8	Wioso	4,254	2,143	2,111	918	491
9	Bronkrong	4,090	2,059	2,031	991	453
10	Ankaase	3,877	2,009	1,868	844	416
11	Adwumakase-Kese	3,300	1,780	1,520	674	322
12	Kodie	3,269	1,631	1,638	770	307
13	Nkwantakese	3,182	1,614	1,568	745	594
14	Adomakoma Buoho-Krobo	2,952	1,498	1,454	638	379
15	Heman Buotto	2,890	1,461	1,429	629	427
16	Kwamang	2,755	1,399	1,356	636	314
17	New Kyekyire	2,482	1,255	1,227	583	276
18	Ejuratia	2,444	1,247	1,197	517	304
19	Hemang	2,430	1,346	1,084	589	244
20	Amoako	2,388	1,220	1,168	559	329

Table A4: Population by age groups in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
		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	Atimatum	18,465	2,414	2,388	2,240	1,951	1,840	1,858	1,539	1,214	893	679	515	306	215	120	131	162
2	Nkukua Buoho	5,960	832	778	692	687	621	593	426	375	302	218	149	95	58	29	42	63
3	Afrancho	5,675	781	723	656	619	591	602	462	330	278	202	136	97	65	36	37	60
4	Kyekyewere	5,000	841	683	673	511	362	282	251	247	208	188	192	134	123	83	91	131
5	Ahenkro	4,904	765	709	613	491	375	346	341	305	206	161	151	105	102	75	58	101
6	Tetrem	4,901	699	714	677	585	301	324	265	240	206	182	176	125	91	85	82	149
7	Taabuom	4,816	709	609	587	451	505	477	389	319	239	190	129	61	43	41	27	40
8	Wioso	4,254	597	540	506	423	475	396	348	292	216	148	108	49	50	29	31	46
9	Bronkrong	4,090	618	526	493	392	426	386	367	281	227	113	97	47	25	20	21	51
10	Ankaase	3,877	594	530	513	404	349	290	221	164	162	136	131	80	81	54	74	94
11	Adwumakase-Kese	3,300	524	491	417	356	248	196	170	150	142	98	125	65	78	47	78	115
12	Kodie	3,269	476	443	400	323	320	275	249	223	126	104	88	65	47	32	44	54
13	Nkwantakese	3,182	425	450	458	286	224	236	198	196	178	109	90	67	54	40	49	122
14	Adomakoma Buoho-Krobo	2,952	406	386	364	310	318	308	231	192	160	104	63	40	25	11	11	23
15	Heman Buotto	2,890	370	394	371	312	271	263	233	175	148	105	89	46	32	17	14	50
16	Kwamang	2,755	420	387	313	296	229	211	169	156	96	99	85	73	50	36	38	97
17	New Kyekyire	2,482	349	285	300	269	280	255	206	177	121	93	59	32	17	18	10	11
18	Ejuratia	2,444	365	306	308	255	195	170	113	122	101	128	99	49	61	48	64	60
19	Hemang	2,430	336	341	301	256	203	174	131	122	92	98	76	72	48	44	51	85
20	Amoako	2,388	368	335	323	229	176	159	130	132	95	106	90	58	44	30	43	70

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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