



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

KINTAMPO SOUTH DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning Services
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
EA	Enumeration Area
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NCPEC	National Census Publicity and Education Committee
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons living with disabilities
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Kintampo South District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 81,000 with more males (52.0%) than females (48.0%), giving a sex ratio of 108.4. Nine in every ten (91.1%) of the population reside in rural areas while 8.9 percent are in urban areas. The population of the district is youthful with more than two-fifth (42.3%) aged below 15 years and the elderly persons (aged 60 years and older) in smaller proportion (6.6%). Thus, the District's population pyramid has a broad base and tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 88.8 with the males ratio (89.2) is being slightly higher than that of females (88.4).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 4.5 which is higher than the regional average of 3.6. The General Fertility Rate is 132.3 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 29.2 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 8.3 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 7.5 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 92.5 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (71.2%) living in the district were born elsewhere in another region while 28.8 percent were born elsewhere in the Brong Ahafo Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Eastern (22.7%) and Volta (18.4%) are in high proportions followed by Greater Accra (16.5%) and Ashanti (16.2%).

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 80,344 with a total number of 15,522 households. The average household size in the district is 5.2 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 47.6 percent of the total household population. Heads of households and spouses form 19.3 percent and 10.8 percent respectively of the household population. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 30.5 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (44.1%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 40.7 percent have never married and 6.6 percent are in consensual unions. By age 25-29 years, nearly six in ten (59.2%) of females are married compared to less than one-third of males (31.6%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 48.6 percent while widowed

males account for only 8.3 percent. Among the married population, 61.1 percent have no education while 20.4 percent of the never married population have never been to school. About nine in ten of the married population are employed, 1.2 percent are unemployed and 8.9 percent are economically not active. For those who have never married, 53.8 percent are employed, 2.3 percent are unemployed and 43.9 percent are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.1 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.7 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.4 percent.

Religious affiliation

Majority (62.4%) of the population in the district are Christians with Catholics dominating with a proportion of 26.5 percent, followed by the Pentecostal/charismatic (15.2%). Those who profess to be Islam constitute 20.9 percent and those with no religion form 11.8 percent. Females (66.9%) are more likely than males (58.3%) to be Christians. On the other hand, males (14.2%) are more likely than females (9.3%) to belong to no religion.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 58.4 percent are literate and 41.6 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (63.1 %) than that of females (53.4%). Six out of ten people (60.7%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the district, 35.5 percent has never attended school, 25.0 percent have attended in the past and 39.5 percent are currently attending. Of those currently attending, 16.9 percent are in Kindergarten, 51.6 percent are at primary level and 15.6 percent are in Junior High Schools. Thus, 84.1 percent of the pupils in the district are in Basic schools.

Economic Activity Status

Four-fifth (80.9%) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 19.1 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.6 percent are employed while 2.4 percent are unemployed. Of the unemployed population, 58.9 percent are seeking work for the first time. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (45.6%), 26.4 percent perform household duties and 12.4 percent are either too old or too young to work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, 80.5 percent are engaged as Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 6.4 percent are in Service and sales work and 4.8 percent are engaged as Craft and related trades workers. Females are more likely than males to be engaged as service and sales and craft and related trades workers. In contrast, males (83.7%) are more likely than females (76.8%) to be engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

Industry

In terms of sector of employment, more than three-quarters (78.0%) are engaged by the Agricultural sector, 17.4 percent by the Service sector and 4.6 percent by the Industry sector. Whereas more males (81.7%) than females (73.6%) are employed by the Agricultural sector, more females than males are employed by the Service and Industry sectors.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 61.7 percent are self-employed without employees, 26.5 percent are contributing family workers and 5.6 percent are employees. Male employees (7.1%) are in higher proportion than their female counterparts (3.8%). On the contrary, females (33.3%) are more likely than males (20.7%) to be contributing family workers. Males who are self-employed without employees (65.6%) are also in relatively higher proportion than their female counterparts (57.1%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 95.3 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 3.4 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 26.5 percent own mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 31.5 percent as compared to 21.0 percent of females. Less than one percent (0.9%), of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Males (1.2%) are twice more likely than females (0.6%) to use internet facility. Less than two percent (1.5%) of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About three percent (2.9%) of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population (2.9%) with disability is slightly higher than that of females (2.8%). The main types of disability in the district are emotional (27.3%), physical (26.2%) and intellectual (19.6%). In terms of locality, 2.7 percent of the population in urban localities and 2.9 percent of the population in rural localities have disability. Six in ten (61.8%) persons with disability are employed and 35.9 percent are economically not active. Of the population with disability, 49.5 percent have never been to school and 44.0 percent have up to basic level of school education.

Agriculture

About 90 percent (88.3%) of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. Nine out of ten households (90.5%) in rural localities and 70.0 percent households in urban localities are engaged in agricultural activities. An overwhelming majority of households (98.2%) are involved in crop farming and livestock rearing (42.5%). Poultry (57.4%) is the dominant animal reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Kintampo South District is 13,779 representing 4.2 percent of the total number of houses in the Brong Ahafo Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.8 which is higher in urban areas (6.6%) than in rural areas (5.8%).

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (51.1%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses and 35.4 percent are separate houses. Less than three-quarters (72.6%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 12.2 percent are owned by private individuals and 12.0 percent are owned by relatives who are not household members.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 69.8 percent and cement/concrete which constitutes 18.3 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (73.2%) and mud/earth

(24.8%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units. Metal sheets (48.2%) and thatch/palm leaf or raffia (48.2%) are the two main roofing materials for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (14.4%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 5.7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are flashlight/torch (53.1%), kerosene lamp (23.6%) and electricity (21.1%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (81.7%) and charcoal (10.6%). The four main sources of water in the district are river or stream (42.4%) and bore-hole/pump/tube well (30.2%).

Public toilet (27.8%) and pit latrine (19.5%) are the most widely used toilet facilities in the district. As high as 47.0 percent of households in the district, have no toilet facility.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 57.5 percent. About 19.6 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately and 14.3 percent of households dump their solid waste in public containers. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (52.8%) and onto the street (39.1%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Kintampo South District is one of the 27 administrative districts in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. The district was carved out of the former Kintampo District by Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462), 2004 with Jema as its administrative capital. The District was created by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1781 and was duly inaugurated.

This chapter provides a brief description of the district profile in terms of the physical features, political administration, social and cultural structure and the district economy. It also discusses the organization of the report as well as concepts and definitions used in the report

1.2 Physical features

1.2.1 Location and size

The District lies within longitudes 1°20' West and 2°10' West and latitude 8°15' North and 7°45' North. The District shares boundaries with the Kintampo North Municipality to the north, the Nkoranza North and Techiman North Districts to the South, the Atebubu and Pru Districts to the East and to the Wenchi Municipality to the West. It covers a land area of 1,513.34 km² and comprises about 122 settlements (District Assembly's survey).

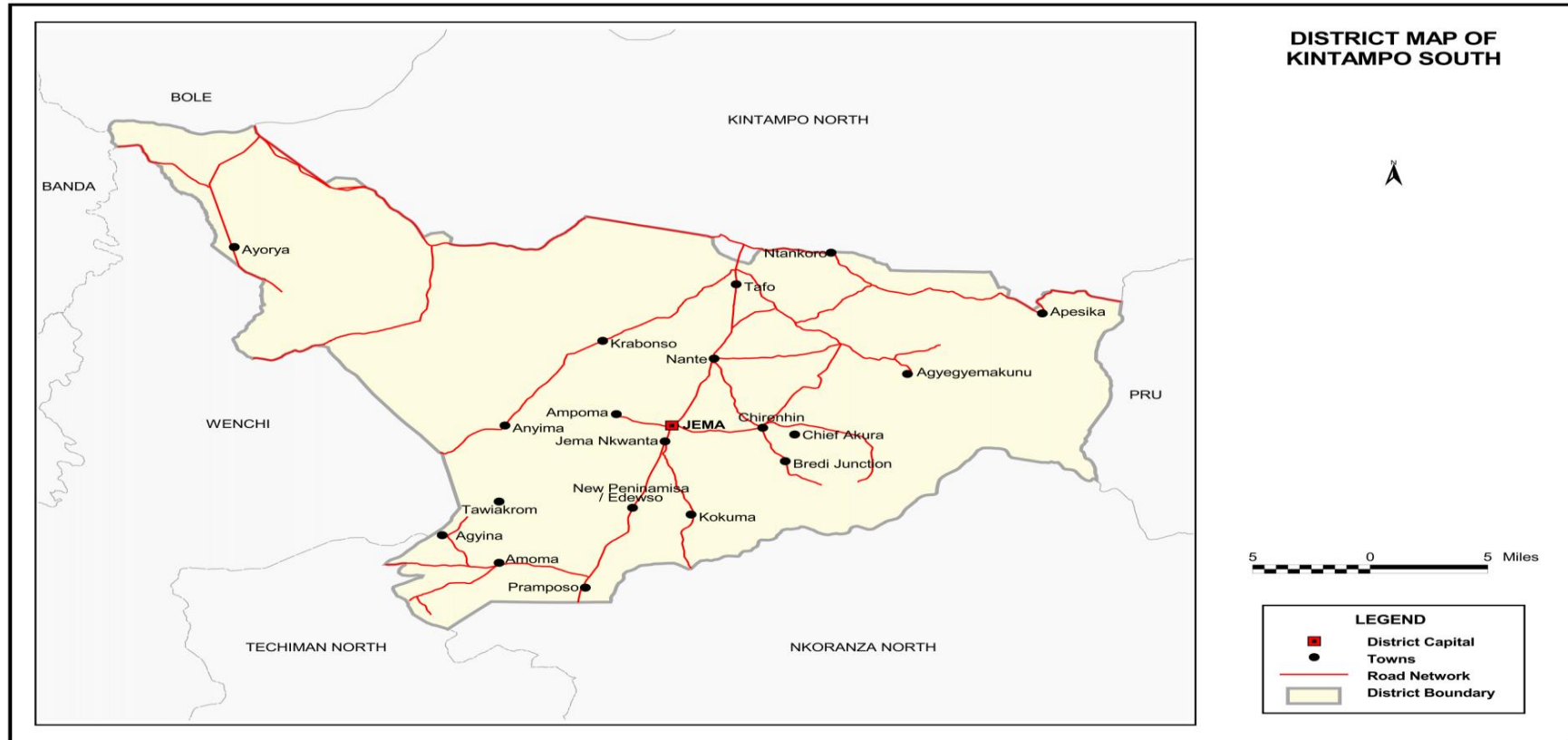
1.2.2 Relief and drainage

The District falls within the Voltaian Basin and the Southern Voltaian Plateau physiographic regions. The Voltaian Basin is made up of flat-bedded rocks and is extremely plain with rolling and undulating land surface with an elevation of between 60-150 metres above sea level. The Southern Voltaian Plateau occupying the Southern and South-eastern part of the district is characterized by series of escarpments.

The major rivers are Pumpum, Oyoko, Nante and Tanti. These rivers flow to join the Black Volta as shown in Figure 1.1. Most of the rivers are seasonal in nature and thus fluctuate in volume. This feature of the rivers makes them unreliable for irrigation purposes with the exception of Nante, which offers opportunities for irrigation.

The soil type identified in the District is sandy loam to clay loam and gravels which are suitable for the cultivation of subsistence and cash crops. Also, the savanna ochrosol found in the District is more supplied with organic matter and nutrients. Generally the soil aids the cultivation of tubers, cereals, teak, cash crops, vegetables and legumes. Again the availability of grasses and shrubs make the area favourable for rearing of all kinds of livestock.

Figure 1.1: Relief map of Kintampo South district



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.3 Climate

The Kintampo South District experiences a Wet Semi-equatorial climate. This is because the District lies in the transitional zone between the Wet Semi-Equatorial and Tropical Continental climates. Like other parts of the country, the District experiences two seasons namely wet and dry. The mean annual rainfall is between 1400mm-1800mm. The Wet season shows double maxima rainfall pattern (i.e. major and minor). The mean monthly temperature in the District is between 24°C in August and 30°C in March. These conditions create sunny conditions for most part of the year.

1.2.4 Vegetation

The vegetation of the District falls under the Woodland Savannah Zone. However, due to its transitional nature, the area does not exhibit typical savannah conditions. The District has an extensive forest reserve of about 150.50km² known as the Bosomoa Forest Reserve. The tree species found in the reserves include, Teak, Odum, Wawa, Senya, Manana and Mahogany, which have given rise to timber extraction. These reserves can be found in the areas around: Krutakyi, Jema, Ampoma, Anyima, Nante and Krabonso.

Typical in the District is the formation of a “fringe forest” found along the banks of major rivers and streams. The type of tree species prevalent includes the mahogany, odum, senya, apupuo, shea, sawa, and sawadawa among others. These trees have adapted to the environment but are dispersed.

1.3 Political and administrative structure

The District Assembly is the highest administrative and political authority in the district. The District Chief Executive is the political and executive head who is also the chairman of the executive committee of the assembly. The District Coordinating Director is the administrative head and is responsible for the day to day administrative issues in the District. There are various units and decentralised departments under the assembly. The district is made up of three Area councils namely Amoma-Pamdu, Anyima, and Apesika area councils with 20 electoral areas as well as 20 unit committees. There is also a single constituency with one Member of Parliament.

1.4 Social and cultural structure

1.4.1 Traditional set up

The Kintampo South District falls under the Nkoranza traditional area. The chief of Jema is the Kyidomhene of the Nkoranza paramount and the Krontihene of Jema administer the day to day traditional duties of the area. There are a number of festivals that are celebrated by the people in the District. The most widely celebrated festival is the Yam festival which takes place in October every year. This comes as no surprise since the district is noted as one of the leading producers of all varieties of yam in the Brong Ahafo region. (MoFA, Kintampo South District).

Diago is another festival celebrated by the people in the area and is celebrated in December. Due to the diverse nature of the district, there are varieties of festival in the district amongst the other ethnic group such as the Damba festival by the Dagombas. Apart from festivals commonly celebrated by inhabitants of the District, there are some “fetish” practices that are organised in the District to mark and signify important events and commemorate certain milestones.

1.4.2 Ethnicity and Language

The Kintampo South District can be described as being cosmopolitan since there are several tribes co-existing in all the communities within the district. Some of the tribes are the Akan, Grusi, Mole-Dagbon and other minor ethnic groups such as Dagarti, Bassare and Kokombas. This may be due to in- migration of settler farmers from the north.

1.5 Economy

The district is well endowed with human and natural resources particularly tourists attraction sites, mineral deposits, forest and timber species, rich soils and climatic conditions.

1.5.1 Economic activities/potential

Agriculture is one of the economic activities in the district and as such plays a very important role in its economy. Cash crops like cashew, ginger and mango have been identified with the capacity to boost economic growth and reduce poverty. Crop farming is the highest agricultural activity of about 98.2 percent.

1.5.2 Social infrastructure

The District has the following educational facilities; Seventy (70) Kindergartens, Seventy-four (74) Primary Schools and thirty-two (32) Junior High Schools. The District can only boast of one (1) Senior High School located at Jema.

The District has a Government Hospital located at Jema, four (4) Health Centres located at Mansie, Amoma, Anyima and Apesika. The District also has eight (8) Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) Compounds at Krabonso, Dumso, Ayorya, Ampoma, Bredi, Agyegyemakunu, Kwabia and Paninamisa. The district has only one (1) Rural Bank, which is an agency of the Kintampo Rural Bank. The Bank is located at Jema.

1.5.3 Transportation

The total road network of feeder roads in the district is 385.44 km. Out of the total length of 385.44 km, 135.59 km (35.2%) is motorable all year whilst the remaining 249.85 km (64.8%) are not motorable throughout the year. (see Figure 1.2 above)

1.5.4 Tourism

The Districts has a lot of historical sites which have scientific and aesthetic importance, which have the potential of attracting tourists but are yet to be developed. This includes the Nante waterfall, Chirehin waterfall and caves at Jema, Kokuma and Chirehin and the alligator pond at Amoma. There are also numerous valleys and hills in the district which are tourist attraction sites.

1.5.5 Mining

There are reported mineral deposits of diamond at Mansie and gold at Anyima. The economic viability of such minerals for exploitation in order to create more jobs and to generate income for development is unknown. There are clay deposits at Nante which can be molded into bricks and tiles for construction.

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.

Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night.

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

The birthplace of a person refers to the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. If after delivery a mother stayed outside her locality of usual residence for six months

or more or had the intention of staying in the new place for six or more months, then the actual town/village of physical birth becomes the birthplace of the child.

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Information Communication Technology (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 Organisation of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The population size and age-sex composition of a district has implications for its socio-economic development and well-being of the people. It is always imperative that size, composition and distribution of any population be analyzed to facilitate development planning, programme and policy implementation. A change in the population of an area can be attributed mainly to three factors; fertility, mortality and migration. Population size and composition has influence on the potential human resource requirements and level of provision of social services such as schools, hospitals/clinics and housing. This chapter discusses the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, fertility, mortality and migration of the Kintampo South District.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population of the Kintampo South District as recorded in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The population of the District is 81,000 with 42,129 (52.0%) males and 38,871 (48.0%) females. The District has a youthful population with majority of them in the age groups 0-4 (14.8%), 5-9 (14%), 10-14 (13.0%) and 15-19 (10.0%). The least proportions are among age group 65 years and older which constitutes about 5 percent and a working age (15-64) population recording the highest(53%). It is also observed that males and females aged 0-14 years constitute 42.3 percent each of the total male and total female populations.

Table 2.1 further indicates that, out of the total population of 81,000, the urban population constitute 8.9 percent and the rural is 91.1 percent. It can be observed that there is a relatively higher proportion of the youth in both urban and rural areas.

2.2.1 Sex ratio

It is the ratio of males to females in a population. As presented in Table 2.1, the sex ratio for Kintampo South as recorded in 2010 Population and Housing Census is 108.4. This means for every 108 males there are 100 females. Among the various age groups, 55-59 has highest sex ratio of 140.4, followed by 65-69 (137.7) and 15-19 (125.8). The least sex ratio of 65.1 is among the age group 90-94. The table further indicates that age group 0- 14 (children) has a sex ratio of 108.4, 15-64 (working age group) with 107.9 and 65+ (aged) with sex ratio of 113.7.

Table 2.1: Population size by sex

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	81,000	42,129	38,871	108.4	7,236	73,764
0 - 4	11,968	6,072	5,896	103	957	11,011
5-9	11,665	6,068	5,597	108.4	925	10,740
11-14	10,664	5,696	4,968	114.7	899	9,765
15 - 19	8,319	4,634	3,685	125.8	849	7,470
20 - 24	6,529	3,331	3,198	104.2	638	5,891
25 - 29	5,539	2,732	2,807	97.3	605	4,934
30 - 34	5,021	2,442	2,579	94.7	462	4,559
35 - 39	4,549	2,267	2,282	99.3	403	4,146
40 - 44	3,935	2,037	1,898	107.3	344	3,591
45 - 49	2,993	1,549	1,444	107.3	271	2,722
50 - 54	2,765	1,451	1,314	110.4	195	2,570
55 - 59	1,697	991	706	140.4	170	1,527
60 - 64	1,557	838	719	116.6	135	1,422
65 - 69	889	515	374	137.7	80	809
70 - 74	1,226	662	564	117.4	120	1,106
75 - 79	733	405	328	123.5	69	664
80 - 84	543	255	288	88.5	47	496
85 - 89	217	103	114	90.4	36	181
90 - 94	137	54	83	65.1	25	112
95+	54	27	27	100	6	48
All Ages	81,000	42,129	38,871	108.4	7,236	73,764
0 - 14	34,297	17,836	16,461	108.4	2,781	31,516
15 - 64	42,904	22,272	20,632	107.9	4,072	38,832
65+	3,799	2,021	1,778	113.7	383	3,416
Age-dependency ratio	88.79	89.16	88.4		77.7	89.96

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.2 Age Dependency

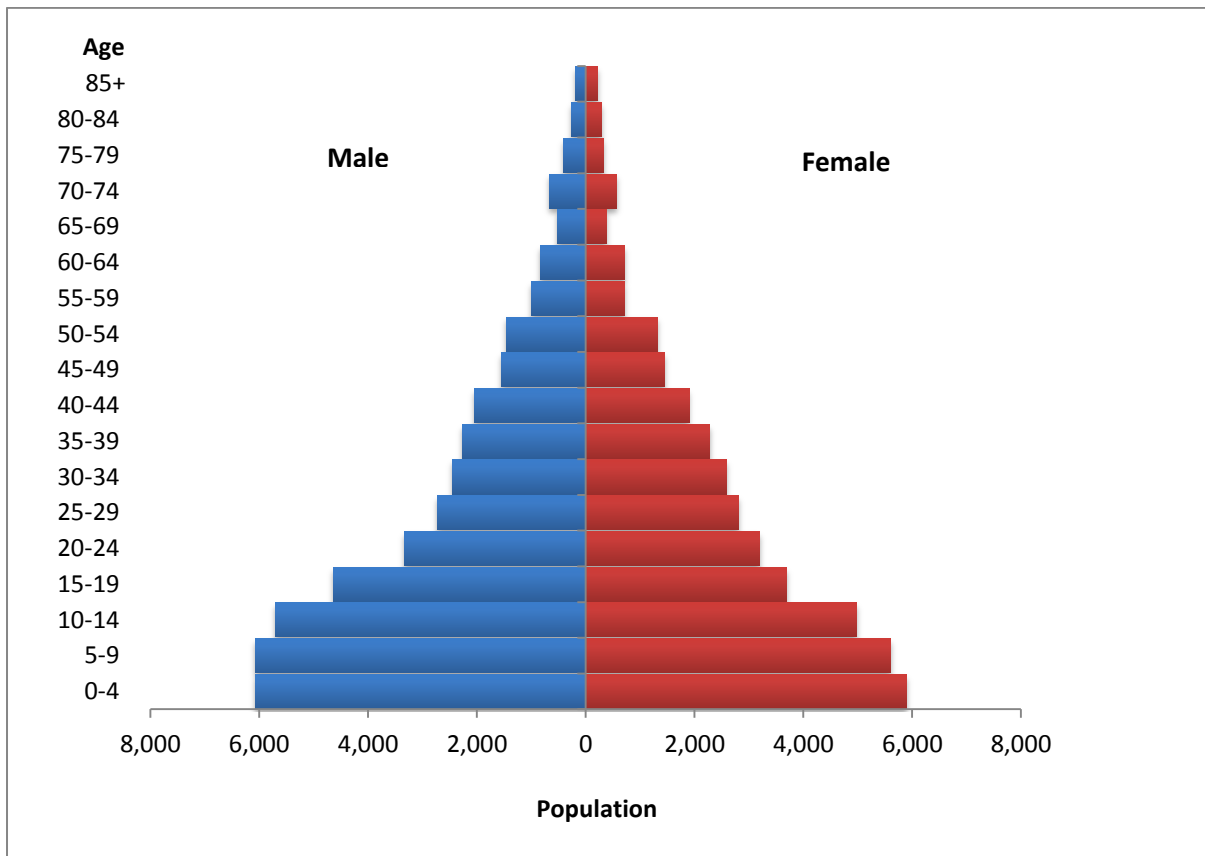
The dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in dependent ages (youth under 15 years and persons 65 years and older) to those in productive ages (15 to 64 years). Table 2.1 shows the age dependency ratio for the District. The dependency ratio is 88.8 compared to the regional age dependency ratio of 81.3. A high dependence ratio means that a great burden and responsibilities are put on the working age population.

The table indicates that the population aged 0-14 years constitute 42.3 percent of the total population, aged 15-64 (53.0%), whilst age group 65 years and older is about 5.0 percent. Child dependency (79.9%) is high as compared to adult dependency (8.9%). This would put a strain on the family budget and prevent other pressing issues from being addressed as much of the money would be used in educating the children, for example, providing clothing, hospital bills, paying of school fees and other utilities.

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The age structure of the population is basically shaped by the effects of fertility and mortality. The age-sex structure presented in figure 1 shows that Kintampo South District has a typical broad-based and narrows as age increases. The age pyramid is similar to the age and sex structure of the Brong Ahafo region.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

This section provides information on fertility, mortality and migration which are the three main factors that affect the size and composition of the population.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have and which is affected by cultural, social, economic and health factors such as the proportion of women in sexual union, the percentage of women using contraception, the level of induced abortion amongst others. Information on fertility is crucial for district planners and others who seek to formulate policies that will help bridge the gap between high population growth and economic development. Fertility rates affect the development of an area. Lower fertility rates are more beneficial to families and the community as well.

Table 2.2 shows that in the Kintampo South District, the total fertility rate is 4.5. This means that on the average a female aged 15-49 years will give birth to 4.5 children throughout her reproductive years. This rate is higher than the regional TFR of 3.58 and the national TFR of 3.28. The general fertility rate of is 132.3 compared to the regional average of 105.9. GFR is the number of births in a given year per 1000 women aged 15-49. The crude birth rate (CBR) of the District is 29.2, which is higher than the regional average of 26.6.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,310,983	572,813	60,685	3.6	105.9	26.3
Asunafo South	95,580	22,115	2,706	4.0	122.4	28.3
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	30,007	3,452	3.9	115.0	27.7
Asutifi North	52,259	12,681	1,606	4.3	126.6	30.7
Dormaa Municipal	112,111	29,337	2,816	3.3	96.0	25.1
Dormaa Central Municipal	50,871	12,773	1,424	3.7	111.5	28.0
Tano South	78,129	18,766	2,257	4.0	120.3	28.9
Tano North	79,973	19,493	2,063	3.6	105.8	25.8
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	36,146	2,644	2.6	73.1	21.5
Sunyani West	85,272	22,452	2,150	3.2	95.8	25.2
Berekum Municipal	129,628	36,119	3,001	2.8	83.1	23.2
Jaman South	92,649	23,759	2,314	3.3	97.4	25.0
Jaman North	83,059	20,640	1,747	3.0	84.6	21.0
Tain	88,104	20,692	2,139	3.5	103.4	24.3
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	22,028	2,188	3.4	99.3	24.4
Techiman Municipal	147,788	39,718	4,079	3.5	102.7	27.6
Nkoranza South	100,929	24,772	3,000	4.0	121.1	29.7
Nkoranza North	65,895	14,779	1,915	4.4	129.6	29.1
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	24,760	2,940	4.0	118.7	27.8
Sene West	57,734	13,378	1,446	3.7	108.1	25.0
Pru	129,248	30,261	2,981	3.4	98.5	23.1
Kintampo South	81,000	17,893	2,367	4.5	132.3	29.2
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	23,040	2,652	3.9	115.1	27.8
Asutifi South	53,584	12,657	1,360	3.6	107.5	25.4
Dormaa West	47,678	11,282	1,487	4.5	131.8	31.2
Techiman North	59,068	15,421	1,619	3.5	105.0	27.4
Banda	20,282	4,402	474	3.7	107.7	23.4
Sene East	61,076	13,442	1,858	4.6	138.2	30.4

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

Table 2.3 shows the female population 12 years and older and the number of births they ever had and the number surviving. The table shows that there are 25,258 females in the District and children ever born (CEB) to them is 77,829. Children surviving to females 12 years and older is 65,539. It is seen from the table that, out of the total number of females aged 12 years and older, the number of females aged 15-19 years (3,685) is the highest whilst the lowest is 706 in the age group 55-59.

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	25,258	77,829	39,386	38,443	65,539	32,913	32,626
12-14	2,848	20	9	11	15	5	10
15-19	3,685	553	242	311	486	204	282
20-24	3,198	3,201	1,595	1,606	2,881	1,399	1,482
25-29	2,807	6,032	3,108	2,924	5,449	2,764	2,685
30-34	2,579	9,064	4,561	4,503	8,301	4,146	4,155
35-39	2,282	10,125	5,221	4,904	9,042	4,636	4,406
40-44	1,898	10,319	5,183	5,136	9,024	4,513	4,511
45-49	1,444	8,433	4,242	4,191	7,204	3,616	3,588
50-54	1,314	8,392	4,336	4,056	6,937	3,548	3,389
55-59	706	4,552	2,232	2,320	3,655	1,783	1,872
60+	2,497	17,138	8,657	8,481	12,545	6,299	6,246

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The table indicates that the number of male (32,913) children surviving is higher than female (32,626) children surviving. As expected, females aged 12-14 years have the least number (20) of children ever born. This could be attributed to the fact that most of the females aged 12-14 years could be schooling or in apprenticeship and therefore would not have begun child bearing as much as those in the older ages. It could be observed from the table that among the age groups, more males survived than females.

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. Mortality, as one of the three components of population change, plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care. Table 2.4 indicates deaths in households and crude death rate by district and region. The crude death rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 populations in a given year. The crude death rate (8.28 per 1000) in the District is higher than that for the region average of 6.14 per 1000 population.

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

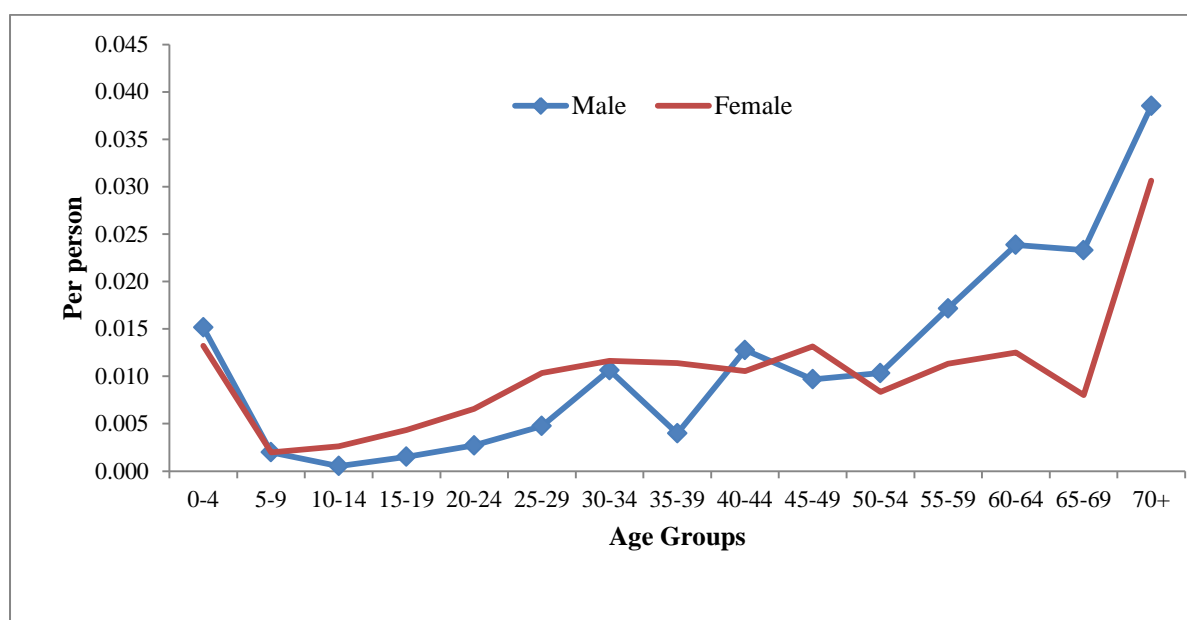
District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,310,983	14,189	6.1
Asunafo South	95,580	472	4.9
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	626	5.0
Asutifi North	52,259	458	8.8
Dormaa Municipal	112,111	782	7.0
Dormaa East	50,871	399	7.8
Tano South	78,129	542	6.9
Tano North	79,973	475	5.9
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	455	3.7
Sunyani West	85,272	462	5.4
Berekum Municipal	129,628	858	6.6
Jaman South	92,649	514	5.5
Jaman North	83,059	627	7.5
Tain	88,104	566	6.4
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	704	7.8
Techiman Municipal	147,788	854	5.8
Nkoranza South	100,929	703	7.0
Nkoranza North	65,895	637	9.7
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	625	5.9
Sene West	57,734	344	6.0
Pru	129,248	351	2.7
Kintampo South	81,000	671	8.3
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	673	7.0
Asutifi South	53,584	227	4.2
Dormaa West	47,678	275	5.8
Techiman North	59,068	427	7.2
Banda	20,282	191	9.4
Sene East	61,076	271	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: *Number of deaths per 1000 population

Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages. The figure 2.4 presents reported age specific death rates by sex in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Generally, females deaths is higher than males from age group 5-9 to 35-39 whiles males recorded higher mortality from age group 50-54 and above. Again it is seen that there are more male deaths among at the 0-4 age group as compared to females. The rates for males and females decrease sharply from age 0-4 to age 5-9 and increase up to age 30-34. The rates stabilize slightly from 40-44 and 50-54 and then increase sharply with advancement in age. The high female mortality death rates in the reproductive ages underscore high maternal mortality rates in the District.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.5 shows the causes of deaths in households. From the table, out of the total deaths in the district, 7.5 percent is caused by accident/violence/homicide/suicide. This is lower than the regional (8.7) and national figures (11.6).

Table 2.5: Causes of deaths in households

District	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/violence/homicide/suicide	All other causes
All Ghana	163,534	11.6	88.4
Brong Ahafo	14,189	8.7	91.3
Asunafo South	472	8.3	91.6
Asunafo North	626	10.4	89.6
Asutifi	685	7.6	92.4
Dormaa Municipal	1,057	9.2	90.8
Dormaa East	399	8.8	91.2
Tano South	542	8.7	91.3
Tano North	475	6.9	93.1
Sunyani Municipal	455	7.9	92.1
Sunyani West	462	15.2	84.8
Berekum	858	9.2	90.8
Jaman South	514	10.7	89.3
Jaman North	627	6.2	93.8
Tain	757	5.5	94.5
Wenchi	704	7.4	92.6
Techiman	1,281	10.8	89.2
Nkoranza South	703	11.5	88.5
Nkoranza North	637	4.7	95.3
Atebubu Amantin	625	9.9	90.1
Sene	615	9.1	90.9
Pru	351	6.3	93.7
Kintampo South	671	7.5	92.5
Kintampo North	673	8.2	91.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migrations data are presented in Table 2.6 depicts the birthplace of migrants by duration of residence. Migrants refer to persons who were not born in the locality where they were enumerated in the District. Out of a total number of 30,876 migrants, 28.8 percent were born elsewhere in the region, while 69.6 percent were born in another region and 1.6 percent outside Ghana. Most of the migrants in the District were born in the Upper West Region (25.1%), Northern (23.4%) and Upper East (10.5%) and these 3 northern regions constitute almost 60 percent of the migrants in the District.

Table 2.6 shows that migrants who have stayed in their locality of residence for 5 years and more form over 60 percent. About 24 percent of the migrants have stayed between 1-4 years and only 12.8 percent have stayed less than 1 year. The regions with the highest proportion of migrant population that has stayed in the district for more than 20 years are the Upper East (34.3%), and Upper West (28.6%).

Table 2.6: 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	30,876	12.8	24.2	14.6	22.7	24.2
Born elsewhere in the region	8,882	13.8	29.9	16.2	18.1	21.9
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	357	14.3	27.7	18.5	20.4	19
Central	224	13.8	34.8	9.8	23.2	18.3
Greater Accra	425	16.5	34.1	16.5	15.1	17.9
Volta	207	18.4	21.3	15	21.3	24.2
Eastern	317	22.7	35.3	12.6	15.1	14.2
Ashanti	1,759	16.2	26.4	14.6	20.5	22.3
Northern	7,226	14.2	26.9	13.9	24.1	21
Upper East	3,230	9.9	17	12.5	26.3	34.3
Upper west	7,758	10.6	17.8	15.1	27.8	28.6
Outside Ghana	491	15.5	29.1	16.5	16.7	22.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on household composition, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, educational attainment and literacy of the Kintampo South District. Household is defined as a person or group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound share the same house keeping arrangements and recognize one person as head of household of the population (2010 PHC).

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household size by locality of residence

Table 3.1 shows that the household population in Kintampo South is 80,344 with urban household population of 7,079 and that of the rural is 73,265. The household population in rural areas (91.2%) is higher than that of the urban (8.8%). There are 15,522 households in the District with a higher proportion of rural (89.4%) households than urban households (10.6%). The average household size in the District is 5.2. There are variations in the household size in terms of locality of residence. Average household size in rural (5.3 persons per household) is larger than the urban average of 4.3.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total household population	2,265,458	80,344	7,079	8.81	73,265	91.19
Number of households	490,515	15,522	1,644	10.59	13,878	89.41
Average household size	4.6	5.2	4.3		5.3	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household population by composition and sex

The composition of the Ghanaian household is a reflection of the social structure of the country. There are four major components of the household composition; household heads, spouses, children and other relatives. The household composition is therefore defined in terms of the relationship of members of the household to the person they accept and recognize as the head, who is responsible for the management and upkeep of the house. Household composition refers to the patterns of relationships between the head of household and other members of the household. This includes relationships such as spouse (wife/husband), child (son/daughter), grandchild, parent/parent-in-law, brother/sister; other relative and non-relative. 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.

Factors like migration, modernisation and the tradition of the extended family still persist, as several households of the extended family mostly live in the same housing unit.

Table 3.2 shows majority of the household members in the District are child (47.6%), household heads (19.3%) and spouse (10.6%). Grandchildren (8.6%) and other relative

(6.1%) also form sizeable proportions of household members. The table indicates a small percentage of the household member being adopted and non-relatives confirm the presence and extent of fostering in the living arrangements of household in the District. The proportion of the male (27.6%) population who are heads of households is over two times higher than females (10.4%). Also there are differences in the proportion of the male and female population who are children to the household heads. The proportion of male child (49.1%) while female child constitute 46.0 percent.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	80,344	100.0	41,787	100.0	38,557	100
Head	15,522	19.3	11,529	27.6	3,993	10.4
Spouse (wife/husband)	8,490	10.6	391	0.9	8,099	21
Child (son/daughter)	38,249	47.6	20,509	49.1	17,740	46.0
Parent/Parent in-law	604	0.8	104	0.3	500	1.3
Son/Daughter in-law	613	0.8	121	0.3	492	1.3
Grandchild	6,866	8.6	3,595	8.6	3,271	8.5
Brother/Sister	3,122	3.9	2,112	5.1	1,010	2.6
Step child	621	0.8	334	0.8	287	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	226	0.3	111	0.3	115	0.3
Other relative	4,866	6.1	2,169	5.2	2,697	7
Non-relative	1,165	1.5	812	1.9	353	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household population by structure and sex

Household structure is defined as classification of ties of affiliation of persons who constitute households. In other words, it refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) between household members who were present on census night. Table 3.3 shows that, a higher proportion of the population live in extended family (58.1%) than nuclear family (41.9%). Males (43.0%) are more likely to live in a nuclear family than females (40.6%). The extended family forms the majority due to the clan system, tradition, societal beliefs and culture. The extended family is seen as a source of support for the immediate family on both economic and social issues (Kwatei, Nana Kwaku Kwakye, *The Ghanaian (African) Extended Family System*, April, 2009). Higher proportion of females (59.4%) are found in nuclear households than males (57.0%).

Households (Head, spouse(s), children Head's relatives constituting 33.1 percent. This is followed by the nuclear (Heads, spouse(s), children with 30.5 percent. The nuclear family cannot be relegated to the background because of modernizations and cultural borrowing. It could be seen that Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives) is higher among females (33.2) than males (33.0%). This shows the important role played by the extended family. Head and Spouse only form the least (1.9%) for both sexes.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	80,344	100.0	41,787	100.0	38,557	100.0
Nuclear family	33,656	41.9	17,989	43.0	15,667	40.6
Head only	2,230	2.8	1,725	4.1	505	1.3
Head and a spouse only	772	1.0	392	0.9	380	1.0
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	24,521	30.5	12,974	31.0	11,547	29.9
Single parent Nuclear	6,133	7.6	2,898	6.9	3,235	8.4
Extended family	46,688	58.1	23,798	57.0	22,890	59.4
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	26,614	33.1	13,801	33.0	12,813	33.2
Extended + non relatives	1,590	2.0	869	2.1	721	1.9
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	1,971	2.5	1,062	2.5	909	2.4
Single parent Extended	10,746	13.4	4,774	11.4	5,972	15.5
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,015	1.3	454	1.1	561	1.5
Head and other composition but no spouse	4,752	5.9	2,838	6.8	1,914	5.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

3.3.1 Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex

Generally, marriage in Ghana is recognized as a union between a man and a woman with the knowledge of both families. In Ghana, the purpose of marriage is to provide companionship for the couple, the means to offer support for each other, and a legitimate avenue for sexual satisfaction and reproduction. Marriage includes formal unions that are legal, traditional or religiously sanctioned, and informal cohabitating unions. The 2010 Census collected information on the marital status of persons from age 12 years and older.

Table 3.4 shows that 40.7 percent of persons aged 12 and older have never married and 44.1 percent are married. Others are divorced (3.4%), widowed (4.1%), and informal/consensual union/living together (6.6%) or separated (1.2%). Majority of the population aged 12-24 years have never married. This could be attributed to the fact that they may be in school or in apprenticeship. However, most of the population aged 25-44 years is married. Majority of the population 65 and over are married (54.7%).

The table indicates that 46.9 percent of females are married as compared with 41.4 percent of their male counterparts. Also a higher proportion of the males (48.5%) have never married as compared to 32.1 percent of the females in the district. This could be due to the fact that females marry earlier than males and also there is a tendency among females to remarry in order to seek for support to cater for the family. About 8.3 percent of females are in informal, consensual union or living together as compared to 5.0 percent of the males. A higher proportion of females are separated, divorced or widowed than their male counterparts.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	52,753	100.0	40.7	6.6	44.1	1.2	3.4	4.1
12 - 14	6,050	100.0	94.6	0.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	8,319	100.0	90.5	2.8	6.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	6,529	100.0	63.6	10.5	24.1	1.0	0.6	0.2
25 - 29	5,539	100.0	37.2	14.0	45.6	1.3	1.4	0.6
30 - 34	5,021	100.0	18.2	11.3	65.0	1.8	2.5	1.3
35 - 39	4,549	100.0	9.1	9.2	73.8	2.2	3.9	1.8
40 - 44	3,935	100.0	6.0	7.0	76.4	1.9	5.6	3.1
45 - 49	2,993	100.0	3.7	5.8	77.1	2.0	6.7	4.6
50 - 54	2,765	100.0	3.7	4.8	73.9	1.3	7.8	8.5
55 - 59	1,697	100.0	2.5	4.1	73.1	2.2	8.5	9.7
60 - 64	1,557	100.0	3.1	2.4	67.6	2.4	8.3	16.2
65+	3,799	100.0	3.0	1.8	54.7	1.6	11.8	27.2
Male								
Total	27,495	100.0	48.5	5.0	41.4	1.1	2.6	1.4
12 - 14	3,202	100.0	94.4	0.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,634	100.0	94.9	0.6	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	3,331	100.0	83.8	4.1	11.3	0.6	0.2	0.0
25 - 29	2,732	100.0	56.3	10.2	31.6	0.8	1.1	0.0
30 - 34	2,442	100.0	30.3	11.2	54.1	1.6	2.2	0.6
35 - 39	2,267	100.0	15.1	9.3	69.3	2.4	3.1	0.8
40 - 44	2,037	100.0	9.8	7.2	75.1	2.1	4.8	1.0
45 - 49	1,549	100.0	6.4	5.9	78.9	1.6	5.4	1.7
50 - 54	1,451	100.0	5.3	4.8	80.2	1.5	5.4	2.7
55 - 59	991	100.0	3.3	4.3	82.9	1.5	5.1	2.7
60 - 64	838	100.0	3.9	3.8	76.3	2.9	7.2	6.0
65+	2,021	100.0	3.7	2.0	75.8	1.5	8.7	8.3
Female								
Total	25,258	100.0	32.1	8.3	46.9	1.4	4.2	7.0
12 - 14	2,848	100.0	94.8	0.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,685	100.0	85.0	5.7	8.8	0.3	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	3,198	100.0	42.6	17.2	37.6	1.3	1.0	0.4
25 - 29	2,807	100.0	18.6	17.7	59.2	1.7	1.7	1.1
30 - 34	2,579	100.0	6.7	11.4	75.2	1.9	2.8	1.9
35 - 39	2,282	100.0	3.1	9.2	78.3	1.9	4.7	2.8
40 - 44	1,898	100.0	1.9	6.8	77.8	1.7	6.5	5.3
45 - 49	1,444	100.0	0.9	5.6	75.3	2.5	8.1	7.6
50 - 54	1,314	100.0	1.9	4.9	66.8	1.1	10.4	14.9
55 - 59	706	100.0	1.3	3.7	59.3	3.1	13.2	19.4
60 - 64	719	100.0	2.1	0.8	57.4	1.9	9.6	28.1
65+	1,778	100.0	2.2	1.5	30.7	1.7	15.3	48.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and level of education

Table 3.5 shows persons 12 years and older by marital status and level of education. Out of a total number of 52,753 of the population 12 years and older at all levels of education, 23,253 (44.07%) are married and 21,447 (40.65%) are never married. Those in the informal/consensual union/living together and separated constitute 6.6 and 1.2 percent respectively.. Among the never married, 10.2 percent have secondary education, 67.3 percent have basic education and 1.4 percent have post middle/secondary certificate/diploma training. Also among the married, most of them have no education (61.1%). About 33 percent had basic education while only small proportions have tertiary (0.4%) and vocational/technical/commercial (0.6%). A high percentage of males (0.6%) who are married than females (0.1%) are in the tertiary level. This could be due to the fact that females tend to marry earlier than males and the tendency not getting to the tertiary level is high. Some may even drop out along the way due to pregnancy, sexual harassment and forced marriages. It is observed that 47.8 percent of the female population 12 years and older had no education compared to 37.9 percent of males.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic	Seco -dary	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma	Tertiary
Both Sexes								
Total	52,753	100.0	42.7	48.8	6.0	0.5	1.7	0.4
Never married	21,447	100.0	20.4	67.3	10.2	0.3	1.4	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,479	100.0	28.3	62.8	6.0	0.9	1.7	0.3
Married	23,253	100.0	61.1	32.7	3.0	0.6	2.1	0.4
Separated	649	100.0	46.5	47.9	3.7	0.2	1.4	0.3
Divorced	1,781	100.0	53.1	43.0	2.4	0.4	1.1	0.1
Widowed	2,144	100.0	78.4	19.4	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.1
Male								
Total	27,495	100.0	37.9	50.8	7.6	0.6	2.5	0.6
Never married	13,347	100.0	22.7	64.1	10.8	0.2	1.7	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,370	100.0	26.1	61.4	7.5	1.5	2.9	0.6
Married	11,396	100.0	55.6	34.9	4.5	0.8	3.4	0.7
Separated	302	100.0	48.7	43.4	6.0	0.0	1.3	0.7
Divorced	708	100.0	46.2	48.4	3.7	0.6	1.0	0.1
Widowed	372	100.0	61.8	32.3	0.8	1.3	3.5	0.3
Female								
Total	25,258	100.0	47.8	46.6	4.3	0.3	0.9	0.1
Never married	8,100	100.0	16.6	72.8	9.2	0.3	1.0	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,109	100.0	29.7	63.7	5.1	0.6	0.9	0.1
Married	11,857	100.0	66.4	30.6	1.6	0.4	0.9	0.1
Separated	347	100.0	44.7	51.9	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.0
Divorced	1,073	100.0	57.6	39.3	1.6	0.4	1.1	0.0
Widowed	1,772	100.0	81.9	16.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.6 provides information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. It can be seen from the table that, 73.7 percent are employed, 1.8 percent are unemployed and 24.6 percent are economically not active. About 54 percent of the never married population are employed while less than 2 percent are unemployed. Also about a quarter of the never married are economically not active. This high proportion of those never married who are economically not active could be due to the fact that they are in school. Concerning the population who are married, 89.8 percent are employed, 1.2 percent are unemployed and 8.9 percent are economically not active.

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

Marital status	Total		Economically active		Economically not active
	Number	Percent	Employed	Unemployed	
Both sexes					
Total	52,753	100.0	73.7	1.8	24.6
Never married	21,447	100.0	53.8	2.3	43.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,479	100.0	83.6	3.2	13.1
Married	23,253	100.0	89.8	1.2	8.9
Separated	649	100.0	86.9	2.0	11.1
Divorced	1,781	100.0	83.0	1.3	15.6
Widowed	2,144	100.0	68.8	0.8	30.4
Male					
Total	27,495	100.0	76.6	1.4	22.0
Never married	13,347	100.0	59.9	2.0	38.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,370	100.0	93.3	0.7	6.0
Married	11,396	100.0	92.9	0.8	6.3
Separated	302	100.0	95.0	0.3	4.6
Divorced	708	100.0	86.9	1.1	12.0
Widowed	372	100.0	76.6	1.1	22.3
Female					
Total	25,258	100.0	70.5	2.2	27.3
Never married	8,100	100.0	43.7	2.6	53.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,109	100.0	77.4	4.9	17.7
Married	11,857	100.0	86.9	1.6	11.5
Separated	347	100.0	79.8	3.5	16.7
Divorced	1,073	100.0	80.5	1.5	18.0
Widowed	1,772	100.0	67.1	0.8	32.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Economically Not active include pensioners/retired; disabled/too sick to work; too old/too young; students

Seven-eight percent of the male population are economically active (employed and unemployed) while 22.0 percent are economically not active. On the other hand, 72.7 percent of the female population are economically active and 23.3 percent are economically not active. Table 3.6 also shows that the never married males (59.9%) are more likely to be

employed than their female (43.7%) counterparts. Similarly, a higher proportion of males (92.9%) who are married are employed compared to females (86.9%).

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 provides information on the nationality of the population. Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. It shows that 95.1 percent of the total populations in the district are Ghanaians by birth while 1.8 percent are Ghanaians with dual nationality. Less than 1 percent are Ghanaians by naturalization. The proportion of the male (95.1%) population who are Ghanaians by birth is almost the same as females (95.0%). In the District, 1.8 percent of the population are non-Ghanaians (ECOWAS, African other than ECOWAS and other nationals).

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	81,000	100.0	42,129	100.0	38,871	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	77,004	95.1	40,068	95.1	36,936	95.0
Dual Nationality Ghanaian by naturalisation	1,492	1.8	736	1.7	756	1.9
ECOWAS Africa other than ECOWAS	606	0.7	310	0.7	296	0.8
Other	1,099	1.4	606	1.4	493	1.3
	491	0.6	259	0.6	232	0.6
	308	0.4	150	0.4	158	0.4

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

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the religious affiliation of the population by sex. From the table, majority of the population are Christians (62.4%). Again it is observed that 20.9 percent of the total population are Muslims and 11.8 percent have no religion. The male Catholics are 26.0 percent and females constitute 27.0 percent. Also a higher proportion of females than males are Pentecostal/Charismatic and the Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.). The male dominates the Islamic religion of about 22.1 percent while the females constitute 19.6 percent.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	81,000	100.0	42,129	100.0	38,871	100.0
No Religion	9,591	11.8	5,975	14.2	3,616	9.3
Catholic	21,482	26.5	10,971	26.0	10,511	27.0
Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	9,872	12.2	4,625	11.0	5,247	13.5
Pentecostal/Charismatic	12,343	15.2	5,635	13.4	6,708	17.3
Other Christians	6,849	8.5	3,312	7.9	3,537	9.1
Islam	16,948	20.9	9,320	22.1	7,628	19.6
Traditionalist	3,203	4.0	1,997	4.7	1,206	3.1
Other (Specify)	712	0.9	294	0.7	418	1.1

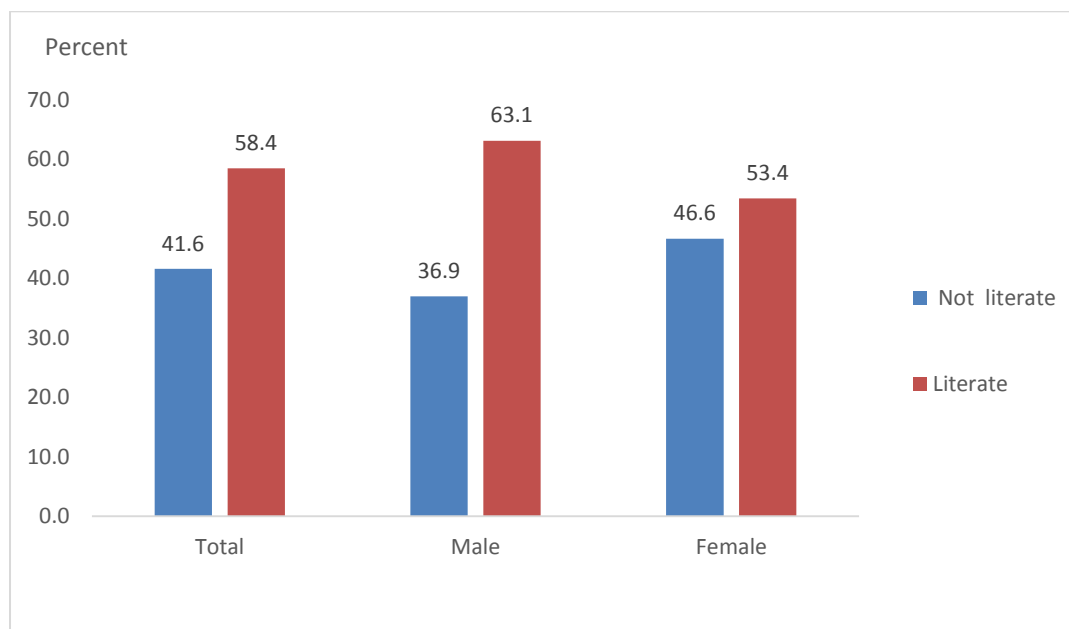
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy and education of persons 11years and older

This section provides information on literacy status of persons 11 years and older. Literacy here means the ability to read and write with understanding. In the District, 56.4 percent are literate while 41.6 percent are not literate. A higher proportion of females (46.6%) are not literate complete compared to males (36.9%). On the other hand, males (63.1%) are more literate than females (53.4%).

Figure 3.1: Population 11 years and older by literacy status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.1 Literacy of persons 11years and older

Table 3.9 indicates that among the population 11 years and older, the majority (60.7%) are literate in both English and Ghanaian language, followed by those who are literate in English only (29.4%). Only a small fraction of the population is literate in English and French (0.2%). A higher proportion of males (64.2%) are literate in English and Ghanaian language than their female counterparts (56.2%). About 64 percent of the male population are literate in English and Ghanaian language while 29.4 percent are literate in English only. On the other hand, the proportion who are literate in English and Ghanaian language is 56.2 percent. Literacy in English and Ghanaian language is very high in all the age groups where it ranges from 50.5 percent in age group 11-12 years to 74.1 percent in age group the 55-59 years.

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

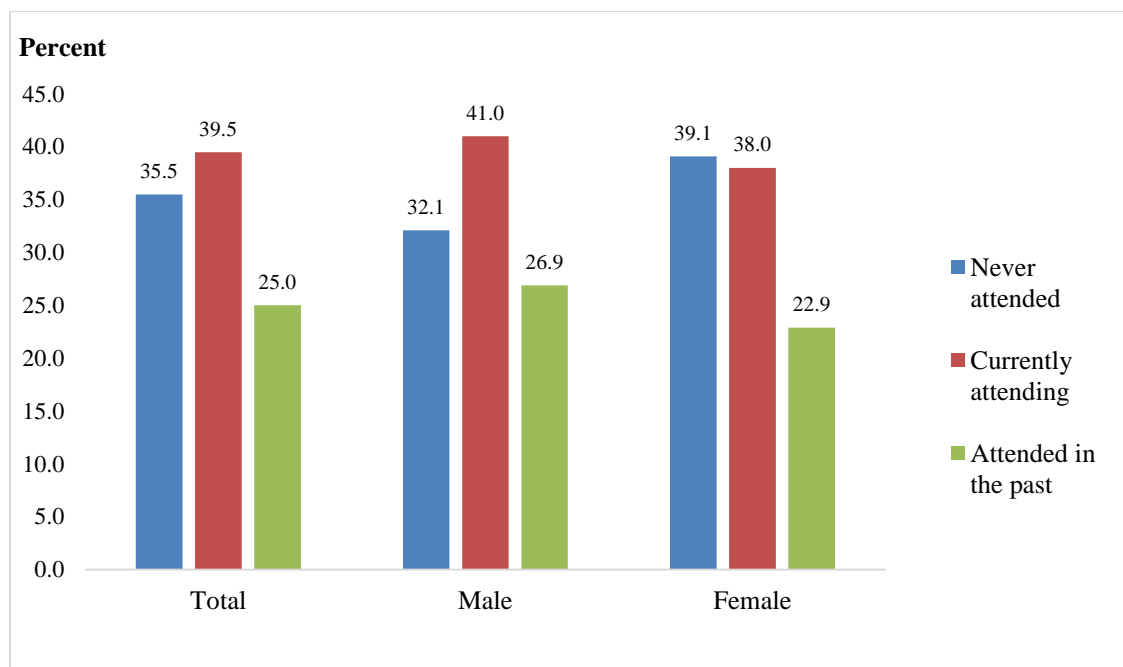
Age	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	Language of literacy				
				English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	54,553	22,671	100.0	29.4	9.5	60.7	0.2	0.2
11-14	7,850	719	100.0	40.6	8.6	50.5	0.2	0.1
15-19	8,319	1,335	100.0	32.6	5.8	61.2	0.1	0.2
20-24	6,529	2,142	100.0	28.1	6.9	64.7	0.1	0.2
25-29	5,539	2,378	100.0	26.0	10.2	63.0	0.3	0.4
30-34	5,021	2,672	100.0	25.8	13.2	60.5	0.3	0.3
35-39	4,549	2,532	100.0	24.0	15.1	60.5	0.1	0.3
40-44	3,935	2,397	100.0	20.2	14.6	64.8	0.1	0.3
45-49	2,993	1,702	100.0	20.4	12.4	66.8	0.2	0.1
50-54	2,765	1,685	100.0	15.9	11.9	71.3	0.3	0.6
55-59	1,697	944	100.0	13.5	12.1	73.7	0.3	0.4
60-64	1,557	1,089	100.0	11.1	14.5	74.1	0.2	0.0
65+	3,799	3,076	100.0	19.1	15.1	65.4	0.1	0.3
Male								
Total	28,499	10,522	100.0	27.9	7.5	64.2	0.1	0.3
11-14	4,206	389	100.0	38.9	7.5	53.4	0.1	0.1
15-19	4,634	710	100.0	33.3	5.1	61.3	0.1	0.2
20-24	3,331	927	100.0	25.6	5.0	69.2	0.0	0.3
25-29	2,732	1,043	100.0	25.2	8.4	65.7	0.2	0.5
30-34	2,442	1,142	100.0	24.1	9.9	65.2	0.3	0.5
35-39	2,267	1,152	100.0	23.7	10.1	65.7	0.2	0.4
40-44	2,037	1,133	100.0	18.4	12.6	68.4	0.2	0.4
45-49	1,549	779	100.0	19.9	7.9	71.8	0.3	0.1
50-54	1,451	792	100.0	14.3	6.7	77.7	0.5	0.9
55-59	991	486	100.0	11.7	8.3	79.4	0.4	0.2
60-64	838	488	100.0	9.4	10.9	79.4	0.3	0.0
65+	2,021	1,481	100.0	17.4	12.2	70.0	0.2	0.2
Female								
Total	26,054	12,149	100.0	31.3	12.1	56.2	0.2	0.1
11-14	3,644	330	100.0	42.6	9.9	47.1	0.3	0.1
15-19	3,685	625	100.0	31.7	6.8	61.2	0.1	0.1
20-24	3,198	1,215	100.0	31.2	9.3	59.3	0.2	0.1
25-29	2,807	1,335	100.0	27.0	12.2	60.1	0.5	0.2
30-34	2,579	1,530	100.0	27.8	17.3	54.7	0.2	0.0
35-39	2,282	1,380	100.0	24.4	21.2	54.1	0.0	0.3
40-44	1,898	1,264	100.0	22.9	17.5	59.6	0.0	0.0
45-49	1,444	923	100.0	21.3	19.0	59.5	0.2	0.0
50-54	1,314	893	100.0	18.5	20.2	61.3	0.0	0.0
55-59	706	458	100.0	17.3	19.8	62.1	0.0	0.8
60-64	719	601	100.0	16.1	25.4	58.5	0.0	0.0
65+	1,778	1,595	100.0	24.0	23.5	51.9	0.0	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 School attendance and level of education

Figure 3.2 provides information on school attendance of the population 3 years and older. About 36 percent of the population have never attended any formal education, 39.5 are currently attending school and one-quarter (25.0) have attended school in the past. Females are more likely not to attend school than males (39.1%) than males (32.1%). However, a higher proportion of males (67.9%) have ever attended school (i.e. currently attending and attended in the past) than females (60.9%).

Figure 3.2: Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 shows the population 3 years and older by level of education, and sex. Of those currently attending school, half (51.6%) are in primary school, while 15.6 percent are in JHS, 4.7 percent are in SHS and less than one percent (0.5%) are in the tertiary, with the lowest proportion in secondary/vocational/technical/commercial (0.1%). At the primary and JSS/JHS level, there is a higher proportion of females than males, whilst at all other levels, the percentage of males are higher than females

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	29,209	100.0	15,796	100.0	13,413	100.0	18,461	100.0	10,363	100.0	8,098	100.0
Nursery	3,041	10.4	1,591	10.1	1,450	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	4,926	16.9	2,574	16.3	2,352	17.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	15,072	51.6	7,967	50.4	7,105	53.0	5,419	29.4	2,664	25.7	2,755	34.0
JSS/JHS	4,568	15.6	2,647	16.8	1,921	14.3	5,880	31.9	2,963	28.6	2,917	36.0
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,243	23.0	2,656	25.6	1,587	19.6
SSS/SHS	1,384	4.7	852	5.4	532	4.0	1,389	7.5	943	9.1	446	5.5
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	407	2.2	300	2.9	107	1.3
Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	31	0.1	18	0.1	13	0.1	209	1.1	135	1.3	74	0.9
Post middle/ secondary certificate	44	0.2	35	0.2	9	0.1	379	2.1	280	2.7	99	1.2
Tertiary	143	0.5	112	0.7	31	0.2	535	2.9	422	4.1	113	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The composition of the working population often determines the course of social and economic development. Data about economic activities involved by the working population in the district is very critical to determine the level of development of the district.

This chapter analyses data on economic activities undertaken in the district. Participation in economic activity helps an individual to improve one's well-being. The main focus of the analysis is on five areas, type of economic activity, occupation, industry, employment status, and employment sector. There is also information on the economically active population and economically not active population, the employed and unemployed. Although data were collected on population five years and older, most of the analyses in this section will be on the population 15 years and older.

The question on economic activity was asked of all persons five years and above who engaged in any activity for pay (cash or kind) or profit or family gain for at least one hour during the seven days preceding census night.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 presents the data on the economic activity status for all persons 15 years and older by sex in Kintampo South District. According to the table, majority of the population 15 years and older are economically active (80.9%) while 19.1 percent are economically inactive. Among the economically active persons, a large percentage of 97.6 are employed and a small percentage of 2.4 percent are unemployed. There are variations in the activity status among males and females in the district. The proportion of males (98.1%) who are employed is higher than that of females (96.9%). Again, out of the employed population, 97.6 percent of males and 96.5 percent females worked. This indicates that both sexes almost equally participated in the economic activity which is positive for the economic development of the district. Among the females, 3.1 percent are unemployed while the figure is lower for males (1.9%).

The table further shows that, more females (22.0%) than males (16.4%) are economically not active. It is also noted that more males (1.0%) are pensioners or retired than females (0.3%). This could be attributed to the fact that males dominate the labour market especially in the formal sector. Among the economically inactive persons the proportion of males attending school (full time students) is far much higher (57.7%) than that of the females (35.7%). Household work which mostly includes household chores like cooking, fetching water, washing utensils and clothes, cleaning house and compound etc. featured as the reason for not being economically active. The proportion of females engaged in household work (33.3%) is significantly higher (about twice) than that of males (17.8%). This could be attributed to the cultural tendencies in our societies, that house work is a domain of females.

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	46,703	100.0	24,293	100.0	22,410	100.0
Economically active	37,786	80.9	20,301	83.6	17,485	78.0
Employed	36,862	97.6	19,924	98.1	16,938	96.9
<i>Worked</i>	35,791	97.1	19,443	97.6	16,348	96.5
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,025	2.8	456	2.3	569	3.4
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	46	0.1	25	0.1	21	0.1
Unemployed	924	2.4	377	1.9	547	3.1
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	380	41.	145	38.	23	43.0
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	544	58.	232	61.	31	57.0
<i>9</i>					2	
Economically not active	8,917	19.1	3,992	16.4	4,925	22.0
Did home duties (household chore)	2,350	26.4	710	17.8	1,640	33.3
Full time education	4,063	45.6	2,303	57.7	1,760	35.7
Pensioner/Retired	53	0.6	40	1.0	13	0.3
Disabled/Sick	746	8.4	333	8.3	413	8.4
Too old/young	1,108	12.4	403	10.1	705	14.3
Other	597	6.7	203	5.1	394	8.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 provides data on the population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. It shows that out of the total population of 46,703 of 15 years and older, 36,863 (79%) are employed, unemployed is 924 (1.9%), while the economically not active are 8,917 (19.1%). It is observed that unemployment is more pronounced among the 15-29 year-olds as compared to that of the employed.

As portrayed in Table 4.2, the size of the employed population increases from the age group 20-24, reaches a peak in the age group 25-29 and then starts dropping. Beyond these age groups, the size of the employed population decreases as age increases till the age 65+. About 74 percent of the employed population falls within the age group 20-54 years. The participation of economic activities i.e. employed population is higher among females than males in the age group 20-54.

Majority of the economically inactive population are in the age groups 15-19 years (47.0%), followed by those in the age group 20-24 (17.4%). Majority of the population in that age group are attending school fully and therefore are not seeking or available for job. Almost 64 percent of the economically inactive population is below the age 25 years. The age groups 65+ constitute about 13 percent and this may be as a result of retirement or too weak to work. After the age of 24, females are more likely to be economically inactive compared to their male counterparts.

Table 4.2: 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	46,703	100.0	36,862	100.0	924	100.0	8,917	100.0
15 - 19	8,319	17.8	3,963	10.8	162	17.5	4,194	47.0
20 - 24	6,529	14.0	4,672	12.7	304	32.9	1,553	17.4
25 - 29	5,539	11.9	4,691	12.7	195	21.1	653	7.3
30 - 34	5,021	10.8	4,540	12.3	112	12.1	369	4.1
35 - 39	4,549	9.7	4,227	11.5	51	5.5	271	3.0
40 - 44	3,935	8.4	3,744	10.2	26	2.8	165	1.9
45 - 49	2,993	6.4	2,855	7.7	14	1.5	124	1.4
50 - 54	2,765	5.9	2,591	7.0	15	1.6	159	1.8
55 - 59	1,697	3.6	1,591	4.3	6	0.6	100	1.1
60 - 64	1,557	3.3	1,352	3.7	29	3.1	176	2.0
65+	3,799	8.1	2,636	7.2	10	1.1	1,153	12.9
Male								
Total	24,293	100.0	19,924	100.0	377	100.0	3,992	100.0
15 - 19	4,634	19.1	2,366	11.9	69	18.3	2,199	55.1
20 - 24	3,331	13.7	2,476	12.4	111	29.4	744	18.6
25 - 29	2,732	11.2	2,427	12.2	75	19.9	230	5.8
30 - 34	2,442	10.1	2,299	11.5	51	13.5	92	2.3
35 - 39	2,267	9.3	2,172	10.9	19	5.0	76	1.9
40 - 44	2,037	8.4	1,986	10.0	11	2.9	40	1.0
45 - 49	1,549	6.4	1,508	7.6	10	2.7	31	0.8
50 - 54	1,451	6.0	1,382	6.9	8	2.1	61	1.5
55 - 59	991	4.1	953	4.8	1	0.3	37	0.9
60 - 64	838	3.4	763	3.8	16	4.2	59	1.5
65+	2,021	8.3	1,592	8.0	6	1.6	423	10.6
Female								
Total	22,410	100.0	16,938	100.0	547	100.0	4,925	100.0
15 - 19	3,685	16.4	1,597	9.4	93	17.0	1,995	40.5
20 - 24	3,198	14.3	2,196	13.0	193	35.3	809	16.4
25 - 29	2,807	12.5	2,264	13.4	120	21.9	423	8.6
30 - 34	2,579	11.5	2,241	13.2	61	11.2	277	5.6
35 - 39	2,282	10.2	2,055	12.1	32	5.9	195	4.0
40 - 44	1,898	8.5	1,758	10.4	15	2.7	125	2.5
45 - 49	1,444	6.4	1,347	8.0	4	0.7	93	1.9
50 - 54	1,314	5.9	1,209	7.1	7	1.3	98	2.0
55 - 59	706	3.2	638	3.8	5	0.9	63	1.3
60 - 64	719	3.2	589	3.5	13	2.4	117	2.4
65+	1,778	7.9	1,044	6.2	4	0.7	730	14.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 presents the distribution of occupation of employed persons 15 years and older in the Kintampo South District. About 8 out of 10 of the employed population 15 years and older are in the skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupation with males having a higher proportion of 83.7 percent as compared with 76.8 percent of the females. The service and sales workers occupation which is the second highest in the district is dominated by females (11.4%) who are about five times the proportion of the males (2.2%). More females are also found in managerial (1.1%) and craft and related trades workers (5.9%) as compared with 0.6 percent and 3.8 percent of the males and females respectively. Male dominance is widely seen in plant and machine operators and assemblers (3.0%) and professionals (2.8%) as compared with 0.1 and 1.6 percent of the females respectively. Interestingly apart from Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery and Service and sales workers occupations, the remaining groups contribute less than 5 percent of the occupation.

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	36,862	100.0	19,924	100.0	16,938	100.0
Managers	309	0.8	117	0.6	192	1.1
Professionals	827	2.2	555	2.8	272	1.6
Technicians and associate professionals	260	0.7	151	0.8	109	0.6
Clerical support workers	153	0.4	98	0.5	55	0.3
Service and sales workers	2,363	6.4	438	2.2	1,925	11.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	29,683	80.5	16,672	83.7	13,011	76.8
Craft and related trades workers	1,761	4.8	766	3.8	995	5.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	609	1.7	594	3.0	15	0.1
Elementary occupations	888	2.4	528	2.7	360	2.1
Other occupations	9	0.0	5	0.0	4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry is defined as the type of activity carried out by the enterprise where a person is working or the type of product produced or services rendered by an establishment. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period.

Table 4.4 indicates the distribution of employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex in the Kintampo South District. Agriculture forestry and fishing employ 78.0 percent of the working population with higher proportion of males (81.7%) than females (73.6%). The District has predominantly been an agricultural economy. Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle industry employs about 5 percent of the employed population and is dominated by females (8.1%) as compared with 2.8 percent of the males. Manufacturing employed only 3.9 percent with the proportion of females being twice (5.5%) as high as that of males (2.5%). Accommodation and food services, and education each recorded 2 percent. Accommodation and food services employs higher proportion of females (3.9%) than males (0.3%). However, the proportion of males (2.5%) employed in education is higher than females (1.4%).

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	36,862	100.0	19,924	100.0	16,938	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	28,753	78.0	16,285	81.7	12,468	73.6
Mining and quarrying	8	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0
Manufacturing	1,440	3.9	507	2.5	933	5.5
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	43	0.1	20	0.1	23	0.1
Construction	210	0.6	204	1.0	6.0	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,929	5.2	564	2.8	1,365	8.1
Transportation and storage	445	1.2	433	2.2	12	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	734	2.0	65	0.3	669	3.9
Information and communication	16	0.0	12	0.1	4.0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	25	0.1	13	0.1	12	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	90	0.2	43	0.2	47	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	57	0.2	43	0.2	14	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	181	0.5	139	0.7	42	0.2
Education	732	2.0	503	2.5	229	1.4
Human health and social work activities	248	0.7	123	0.6	125	0.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	38	0.1	36	0.2	2	0.0
Other service activities	617	1.7	178	0.9	439	2.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	1,291	3.5	750	3.8	541	3.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

This section provides information on the employment status of the employed 15 years and older. Employment status refers to the status or position of a person in the establishment where he/she works currently or previously worked. The data indicate that 61.7 percent of the working population is self-employed without employees. The corresponding proportion for male is 65.6 percent and female is 57.1 percent. This high percentage is an indication of low growth in the formal economy. Hence a high rate of job creation in the informal sector. This is followed by contributing family worker of 26.5 percent which accounts for 20.7 percent of male employment as compared to 33.3 percent of the females. This shows that there are more females involved in contributing to family work than males. The share of the employee population is 5.6 percent. The male employee population (7.1%) is nearly twice that of

female employee population (3.8%). This means that there are more males in the paid employment than females. The low proportion of paid employee may be due to the large proportion of the working population who are either subsistence farmers or unpaid family worker.

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	36,862	100.0	19,924	100.0	16,938	100.0
Employee	2,058	5.6	1,406	7.1	652	3.8
Self-employed without employee(s)	22,749	61.7	13,069	65.6	9,680	57.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,116	3.0	636	3.2	480	2.8
Casual worker	543	1.5	447	2.2	96	0.6
Contributing family workers	9,761	26.5	4,125	20.7	5,636	33.3
Apprentice	388	1.1	113	0.6	275	1.6
Domestic employee (House help)	190	0.5	98	0.5	92	0.5
Other	57	0.2	30	0.2	27	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. Table 4.6 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The total population 15 years and older in the employment sector are 36,862, with males being 19,924 and the females 16,938. This shows that the employment sector is male dominated.

The table shows that the percentage of population who are employed in the private informal sector is 95.3 percent, followed by the Public Government constituting 3.4 percent. This could be attributed to the fact that the district is a rural agrarian economy and majority of the people are self-employed. The proportion of males employed in the public (Government) sector is higher (4.2) than that of the females (2.5). The least employed persons in Kintampo South District are the Semi-Public/Parastatal which is 13 males and 6 females and Other International Organization recorded 10 males and 4 females.

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	36,862	100.0	19,924	100.0	16,938	100.0
Public (Government)	1,255	3.4	840	4.2	415	2.5
Private Formal	354	1.0	228	1.1	126	0.7
Private Informal	35,120	95.3	18,777	94.2	16,343	96.5
Semi-Public/Parastatal	19	0.1	13	0.1	6	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	100	0.3	56	0.3	44	0.3
Other International organisations	14	0.0	10	0.1	4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

The rate with which Information Communication Technology (ICT) is developing and its impact on socio-economic activities cannot be underemphasized. ICT has been defined to include the full range of electronic technologies and techniques used to manage information and knowledge. It is important to note that the use of ICT has been integrated into virtually every facet of commerce, education, governance and civic activity in developed countries and has become a critical factor in creating wealth worldwide. The development of ICT provides opportunities for developing countries. The government of Ghana both past and present and other agencies have over the years made several strides to develop the ICT infrastructure so as to bridge the digital divide between Ghana and the developed world (Opoku Robert Mensah, Ghana and ICT Studies, Challenges and Way Forward, March 2004).

This chapter analyses the population 12 years and older, by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, households having fixed telephone lines and ownership of desktops or laptops.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and internet facility usage. Out of a total population of 52,753, 26.5 percent have mobile phones. The proportion of males owning mobile phone is higher than females (31.5%). Table 5.1 also indicates that less than 1 percent of the population 12 years and older are using internet facility. The proportion of males (1.2%) using internet facility is two times higher than females (0.6%).

Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older	Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,753	13,967	26.5	472	0.9
Male	27,495	8,663	31.5	329	1.2
Female	25,258	5,304	21	143	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 also indicates that less than 1 percent of the population 12 years and older are using internet facility. The proportion of males (1.2%) using internet facility is two times higher than females (0.6%). The use of internet facility is low in the District. This could be due to the lack of access to the telecommunication networks to access the internet facility. In this age of technological reform, private sectors in ICT and telecommunication should be encouraged to extend their services to the District to enable the people enjoy the benefits that comes with using the internet facility.

5.4 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 shows household ownership of desktop or laptop computer. It depicts that 1.5 percent of households have desktop/laptop computers in the district. It further shows that among those having desktop/laptop computers, ownership is higher for male headed (85.2%) than female headed (14.8%) households. The number of heads using desktop/laptop computers is very low in the district. More people especially the youth should be trained in the use desktop/laptop computers to make them more effective and efficient at school and the workplace.

Table 5.2: Households having desktop or laptop computer and sex of head

Sex of head	Number of households	Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	15,522	236	1.5
Male	11,529	201	1.7
Female	3,993	35	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Summary

Computer illiteracy and lack of access to ICT are widely recognized as an increasingly powerful obstacle to the economic, civic and political development of a District and the country as a whole. Some specific institutions in Ghana responsible for the development of scientific and technological capabilities, research and development and the provision of essential services such as Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST), Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), The Ghana Atomic Energy Commission, the public and private Institutions and the Kofi Annan Centre for Information and Communication Technology need to be strengthened and focus on demand-driven initiatives in order to provide computer literates.

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. People with disabilities in Ghana are often regarded as unproductive and incapable of contributing in a positive way to society, and rather seen as constituting an economic burden on the family and the society at large, a perception that leaves them in a vicious cycle of poverty. A number of national policies and strategies have been targeting, among other things, the needs of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), either individually in the different sectors or as crosscutting issues in national programmes. Key information on disability is needed to report on disability programs and also to formulate policies on PWDs. This chapter analyses disability in the District by type of locality, disability type and sex and by activity status.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows the population by disability, locality type and sex. The total number of people with disability in the district is 2,317 representing 2.9 percent of the total population. The proportion of the male (2.9%) population with disability slightly higher than females (2.8%). Most of the reported cases of disability of all the types (i.e. sight hearing speech) among others are in the rural areas and these include both males and females. Disability among the population in the urban (2.7%) is lower than those in the rural (2.9%). The table also shows that in the urban areas, a higher proportion of females (2.9%) is disabled than males (2.6%). However, in the rural areas, males (2.9%) are more likely to be disabled than females (2.8%).

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

Disability Type/Type of locality	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both localities						
Total	81,000	100.0	42,129	100.0	38,871	100.0
No disability	78,683	97.1	40,912	97.1	37,771	97.2
With a disability	2,317	2.9	1,217	2.9	1,100	2.8
Sight	612	26.4	312	25.6	300	27.3
Hearing	330	14.2	166	13.6	164	14.9
Speech	358	15.5	206	16.9	152	13.8
Physical	606	26.2	292	24.0	314	28.5
Intellectual	453	19.6	253	20.8	200	18.2
Emotional	633	27.3	313	25.7	320	29.1
Other	154	6.6	73	6.0	81	7.4

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

Disability Type/ Type of locality	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Urban						
Total	7,236	100.0	3,567	100.0	3,669	100.0
No disability	7,038	97.3	3,475	97.4	3,563	97.1
With a disability	198	2.7	92	2.6	106	2.9
Sight	63	31.8	23	25.0	40	37.7
Hearing	34	17.2	19	20.7	15	14.2
Speech	41	20.7	26	28.3	15	14.2
Physical	54	27.3	19	20.7	35	33.0
Intellectual	44	22.2	25	27.2	19	17.9
Emotional	44	22.2	16	17.4	28	26.4
Other	18	9.1	6	6.5	12	11.3
Rural						
Total	73,764	100.0	38,562	100.0	35,202	100.0
No disability	71,645	97.1	37,437	97.1	34,208	97.2
With a disability	2,119	2.9	1,125	2.9	994	2.8
Sight	549	25.9	289	25.7	260	26.2
Hearing	296	14.0	147	13.1	149	15.0
Speech	317	15.0	180	16.0	137	13.8
Physical	552	26.1	273	24.3	279	28.1
Intellectual	409	19.3	228	20.3	181	18.2
Emotional	589	27.8	297	26.4	292	29.4
Other	136	6.4	67	6.0	69	6.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability by sex

Table 6.1 also presents information on the various types of disability and sex in the District. It shows that emotional (27.3%) , sights (26.4%) and physical (26.2%) are the highest type of disability in the District. For the emotional impairment the female (29.1%) is higher than the males (25.7%). Apart from emotional, physical and others disabilities where the number of the females outnumber the males, the proportion of males with other types of disability such as sight, hearing, speech, and intellectual impairment is higher than that of the females.

6.4 Disability and Activity Status

This section provides information on persons with disability (PWDs) 15 years and older and their economic activity status. The table indicates that 62.1 percent of PWDs are employed, 2.1 percent are unemployed and 35.9 are economically not active. Persons with disability in emotional (71.8%) has the highest proportion of employed persons compared with the other type of disabilities. The proportion of employed males (68.2%) is higher compared to their female (55.6%) counterparts. Unemployment rates among female (2.3%) PWDs is higher than males (1.8%).

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	46,703	100.0	36,862	78.9	924	2.0	8,917	19.1
No disability	44,953	100.0	35,776	79.6	888	2.0	8,289	18.4
With disability ^a	1,750	100.0	1,086	62.1	36	2.1	628	35.9
Sight	518	100.0	320	61.8	11	2.1	187	36.1
Hearing	226	100.0	155	68.6	5	2.2	66	29.2
Speech	188	100.0	114	60.6	7	3.7	67	35.6
Physical	482	100.0	216	44.8	5	1.0	261	54.1
Intellectual	283	100.0	155	54.8	8	2.8	120	42.4
Emotional	479	100.0	344	71.8	16	3.3	119	24.8
Other	109	100.0	62	56.9	1	0.9	46	42.2
Male								
Total	24,293	100.0	19,924	82.0	377	1.6	3,992	16.4
No disability	23,395	100.0	19,312	82.5	361	1.5	3,722	15.9
With disability ^a	898	100.0	612	68.2	16	1.8	270	30.1
Sight	271	100.0	177	65.3	7	2.6	87	32.1
Hearing	102	100.0	77	75.5	3	2.9	22	21.6
Speech	108	100.0	73	67.6	6	5.6	29	26.9
Physical	223	100.0	120	53.8	2	0.9	101	45.3
Intellectual	155	100.0	95	61.3	4	2.6	56	36.1
Emotional	233	100.0	180	77.3	6	2.6	47	20.2
Other	47	100.0	31	66.0	1	2.1	15	31.9
Female								
Total	22,410	100.0	16,938	75.6	547	2.4	4,925	22.0
No disability	21,558	100.0	16,464	76.4	527	2.4	4,567	21.2
With disability ^a	852	100.0	474	55.6	20	2.3	358	42.0
Sight	247	100.0	143	57.9	4	1.6	100	40.5
Hearing	124	100.0	78	62.9	2	1.6	44	35.5
Speech	80	100.0	41	51.2	1	1.3	38	47.5
Physical	259	100.0	96	37.1	3	1.2	160	61.8
Intellectual	128	100.0	60	46.9	4	3.1	64	50.0
Emotional	246	100.0	164	66.7	10	4.1	72	29.3
Other	62	100.0	31	50.0	0	0.0	31	50.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3.2 Distribution of disability type by level of education

Table 6.3 presents information on the persons with disability three years and older by level of education and disability type. In all there are about 2,182 persons aged 3 years and older in the district. Almost 50 percent of the population with disability have never attended school. Among the various types of disabilities, persons with hearing disability (58.4%) recorded the highest proportion of never attended school, followed by those with physical (56.9%) and speech (54.5%) disabilities. A little of 42.1 percent of those with emotional disability have never attended school. Furthermore, for PWDs with some education, over 30 percent have had basic (Primary, JSS/JHS and middle school) education, with the highest being emotional disability (47.3%). Only 6.5 percent of PWDs have had secondary and higher education

(Appendix Table A2). Thus, the low school participation rate among PWDs with hearing disability is evident.

Table 6.3: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/ SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/ SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	73,853	26,183	7,967	35,182	4,521	100.0	35.5	10.8	47.6	6.1
No disability	71,671	25,102	7,866	34,324	4,379	100.0	35.0	11.0	47.9	6.1
With a disability	2,182	1,081	101	858	142	100.0	49.5	4.6	39.3	6.5
Sight	596	320	14	216	46	100.0	53.7	2.3	36.2	7.7
Hearing	303	177	15	100	11	100.0	58.4	5.0	33.0	3.6
Speech	277	151	21	92	13	100.0	54.5	7.6	33.2	4.7
Physical	575	327	22	188	38	100.0	56.9	3.8	32.7	6.6
Intellectual	381	177	26	155	23	100.0	46.5	6.8	40.7	6.0
Emotional	598	252	35	274	37	100.0	42.1	5.9	45.8	6.2
Other	148	62	7	70	9	100.0	41.9	4.7	47.3	6.1
Male										
Total	38,543	12,384	4,165	18,897	3,097	100.0	32.1	10.8	49.0	8.0
No disability	37,402	11,905	4,107	18,387	3,003	100.0	31.8	11.0	49.2	8.0
With a disability	1,141	479	58	510	94	100.0	42.0	5.1	44.7	8.2
Sight	303	149	5	117	32	100.0	49.2	1.7	38.6	10.6
Hearing	151	70	12	62	7	100.0	46.4	7.9	41.1	4.6
Speech	161	84	9	58	10	100.0	52.2	5.6	36.0	6.2
Physical	273	132	11	108	22	100.0	48.4	4.0	39.6	8.1
Intellectual	207	87	15	87	18	100.0	42.0	7.2	42.0	8.7
Emotional	295	100	23	153	19	100.0	33.9	7.8	51.9	6.4
Other	70	24	4	37	5	100.0	34.3	5.7	52.9	7.1
Female										
Total	35,310	13,799	3,802	16,285	1,424	100.0	39.1	10.8	46.1	4.0
No disability	34,269	13,197	3,759	15,937	1,376	100.0	38.5	11.0	46.5	4.0
With a disability	1,041	602	43	348	48	100.0	57.8	4.1	33.4	4.6
Sight	293	171	9	99	14	100.0	58.4	3.1	33.8	4.8
Hearing	152	107	3	38	4	100.0	70.4	2.0	25.0	2.6
Speech	116	67	12	34	3	100.0	57.8	10.3	29.3	2.6
Physical	302	195	11	80	16	100.0	64.6	3.6	26.5	5.3
Intellectual	174	90	11	68	5	100.0	51.7	6.3	39.1	2.9
Emotional	303	152	12	121	18	100.0	50.2	4.0	39.9	5.9
Other	78	38	3	33	4	100.0	48.7	3.8	42.3	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is the major economic activity in the Kintampo South District in terms of employment and income generation. This chapter discusses households that engaged in Agriculture and type of farming activities in Kintampo South district.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows households by agricultural activity and locality. The table indicates that there are 15,522 households in the district with 88.3 percent engaged in agriculture. Among the households engaged in agriculture, crop farming is nearly universal (98.2%), while only 5 households engaged in fish farming. About 42.5 percent of the agricultural households engage in livestock rearing while tree planting 2.6 percent of agricultural households.

As expected, a higher proportion of households in rural (90.5%) areas than urban (70.0%) areas are engaged in agricultural activities. In both urban and rural areas, over 95 percent of the agricultural households are engaged in crop farming. Also in livestock rearing, 43.0 percent of the households are in the rural areas as compared with 37.2 percent in the urban areas. This is because most of the livestock rearing is done in the rural areas, where the environment is conducive and there is enough space for the animals to graze and feed. Also some of these animals are fed with grass which is easily obtainable in the rural areas. Fish farming is more of an urban activity with four households compared to only one household in the rural areas.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activity and locality

Agricultural Activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	15,522	100.0	1,644	100.0	13,878	100.0
Households engages in agriculture	13,704	88.3	1,151	70.0	12,553	90.5
Crop farming	13,463	98.2	1,111	96.5	12,352	98.4
Tree planting	353	2.6	33	2.9	320	2.5
Livestock rearing	5,831	42.5	428	37.2	5,403	43.0
Fish farming	5	0.0	4	0.3	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Livestock and other Animals reared

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock and keepers by type of animals. The total livestock in the district is 150,065 with the majority being chicken (57.0%). This is followed by goat (21%) and sheep (8.8%). Beehives, Snail, Rabbit and Turkey are among the least of the animals being reared in the district.

There are 9,782 animal keepers in the district. About 43.0 percent of them rear chicken which is most common. It is also observed that 3,092 (31.6%) of the keepers rear goats, while about 13 percent rear sheep. The highest average animals per keeper are in fish farming (220) and Snail rearing (108).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keeper

Livestock/Other Animals	Number of animals	Number of keepers	Average animal per keeper
All livestock	150,065	9,782	15
Beehives	51	8	6
Cattle	5,165	207	25
Chicken	86,115	4,121	21
Dove	761	27	28
Duck	1,768	124	14
Goat	30,984	3,092	10
Grass-cutter	1,361	60	23
Guinea fowl	5,814	363	16
Ostrich	154	13	12
Pig	3,267	426	8
Rabbit	121	11	11
Sheep	13,187	1,256	10
Silk worm	94	12	8
Snail	430	4	108
Turkey	231	18	13
Other	322	38	8
Fish farming	220	1	220
Inland fishing	0	1	0
Marine fishing	20		20

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Housing provides shelter to people to protect them against elements of nature and any possible danger. Housing represents one of the basic needs that have a profound impact on health, welfare, wealth, social attitudes and economic productivity of the individual. It is also one of the best indicators of a person's standard of living and his or her place in society. The study of housing is not limited to just a shelter but it encompasses all the ancillary services and community facilities which are necessary for human well-being. These include the land, utilities and services (infrastructure) as well as the structure or shelter itself. Housing therefore refers to the totality of the built environment that supports human livelihood.

Data on housing include the physical structure used as shelter, housing characteristics, and availability of basic facilities in the dwelling unit, such as potable water and electricity, adequate forms of waste disposal and toilet facilities. The 2010 Census collected information on housing stocks, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangements, ownership of dwelling units, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main sources of water, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal.

This chapter examines the data on households and housing conditions in the Kintampo South District.

8.2 Housing stock

8.2.1 Stock of houses and households by type of locality

Table 8.1 shows the housing stock and households by the type of locality in the Kintampo South district. It presents data on the total population, average household size, total number of households, and population per house, among others, in the Kintampo South district, the Brong Ahafo Region and Ghana as a whole. Data on these indicators will inform policy makers on the type and number of social infrastructure to be provided over a given period of time. The mean household size is a summary measure that gives the number of persons per household and is obtained as the ratio of the total population to the number of households in an area. The 2010 PHC reveal that Kintampo South has a total household population of 80,344 persons living in 15,552 households. This gives an average household size of 5.2 persons. This is lower than the regional average of 4.6. Also the total number of households is 15,552 occupying 13,779 houses. This also gives an average of 1.1 households per house. It is also obvious that the urban average household per house (1.5) is larger than the rural average (1.1). Similarly, the population per house in the urban areas (6.6) is larger than that of the rural areas localities (5.8). This excludes homeless and institutional population

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,310,983	81,000	7,236	73,764
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	80,344	7,079	73,265
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	13,779	1,077	12,702
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	15,522	1,644	13,878
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.1
Population per house	7.1	6.8	5.8	6.6	5.8
Average household size	4.4	4.6	5.2	4.3	5.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of dwelling and ownership status

This section gives a description of type of dwelling, and ownership status in the district as at census night in the 2010 population and housing census.

8.3.1 Type of dwelling unit

A housing/dwelling unit (or a living quarter) is used to refer to a specific area or space occupied by a particular household. It does not necessarily refer to the entire house of which the dwelling unit may be a part. (2010 PHC National Analytical report)

Table 8.2 shows that majority of the households (51.1%) live in compound houses (rooms). In urban areas about two thirds (63.4%) of the households are living in compound houses, which are normally found in the informal settlements. The majority of the compound houses are constructed in response to the need of the low income earners. There are more female-headed households (56.3%) living in compound houses than households headed by males (49.3%).

The table also indicates that about 35.4 percent live in separate/detached housing units. Slightly lower than four out of every ten households (36.4%) in rural areas live in detached/separate housing units compared to almost three out of ten (27.4%) in the urban areas. Only 3.9 percent of the households are staying in semi-detached dwelling and 7.3 percent in Huts/Buildings (same compound). The semi-detached units constitute 7.8 percent in the urban areas as compared to 3.4 percent in the rural areas. Only 8.2 percent of male headed and 4.7 percent of female headed households occupy huts/building (same compound). Flats constitute a very small proportion of the housing units in both urban and rural areas. It should be noted that flats have several advantages as they optimize on the use of limited land, reduce the unit cost of service provision and enhance security. Nevertheless they require substantial initial capital outlay which many individual households cannot afford.

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
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	15,522	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	162,809	5,496	35.4	36.1	33.4	27.4	36.4
Semi-detached house	391,548	27,079	598	3.9	4.0	3.5	7.8	3.4
Flat/Apartment	256,355	11,331	80	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	256,130	7,935	51.1	49.3	56.3	63.4	49.7
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	20,955	1,136	7.3	8.2	4.7	0.1	8.2
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,245	73	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5
Tent	10,343	871	25	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	2,393	22	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,102	27	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	3,850	122	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.9
Other	9,846	750	8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

This refers to the status or arrangements under which the household resides in a dwelling unit. The arrangements include owned by household member, relative not household member, and other private individual among others.

Table 8.3 shows tenure and other holding arrangements of dwelling units in the Kintampo South district. It indicates that in Kintampo South district, 7 in 10 dwelling units are owner occupied or owned by household member, with higher percentages in the rural areas (76.3%) than in the urban areas (41.9%). Other private individual ownership status is predominantly in the urban areas (26.6%) compared to rural areas (10.5%). This is because most of the dwelling units in the urban areas are rented unlike in the rural areas where people use cheap construction materials to build their own dwelling units. Dwelling units that are owned by a relative not a household member constitute about 19 percent in the urban areas as compared with about 11 percent in the rural areas. It is worthy to note that in this category, the female headed households (18.6%) are higher than that of the male headed household (9.7%). The contribution of the public/government to the provision of housing is very minimal, 0.7 percent and this is true for both rural (0.6%) and urban (1.5%) areas. The contribution of the private employer ownership to the urban areas housing stock (2.7%) is about seven folds that of the rural areas (0.4%). Dwelling unit being purchased (e.g. mortgage) was not that common in the district, it had a proportion of 1.6%.

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

Ownership status	Total		District					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	15,522	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	11,273	72.6	75.1	65.6	41.9	76.3
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	245	1.6	1.6	1.6	7.7	0.9
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	1,859	12.0	9.7	18.6	19.1	11.1
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	1,900	12.2	12.0	12.8	26.6	10.5
Private employer	83,610	9,509	100	0.6	0.7	0.5	2.7	0.4
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	23	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,138	103	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.6
Other	24,000	1,844	19	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction materials

The construction materials of a dwelling unit consist of the materials that are used to build or put up the structure. The construction materials of a dwelling not only indicate the durability and permanency of a dwelling unit but also serve as a proxy measure of the socio-economic status of the household. Some construction materials also pose a health risk to the occupants since they serve as a good breeding ground and habitat for pests. This section covers materials used for construction of walls, floors and roof.

8.4.1 Outer wall materials

Concrete/cement blocks, stones, burnt bricks, land Crete are regarded as permanent wall materials while mud brick/earth, wood, metal sheet/slate/asbestos, bamboo and palm leaf/thatch (grass) /raffia are considered temporary materials.

Table 8.4 indicates that two out of three households (69.8%) are living in dwelling units built with mud brick/earth which is a temporal material and hence may require maintenance. In the rural areas three out of every four households (74.1%) are occupying dwelling units built with mud brick/earth as compared with about 32.3 percent in the urban areas. Cement blocks/concrete is the next dominant type of wall material and is more prevalent in the urban areas (43.9%) as compared with 15.3 percent in the rural areas. Land Crete which is used for the construction of walls of about 10 percent of dwelling units in the District is also more common in the urban (21.3%) than in the rural areas (8.3%). Bamboo constitutes a very small proportion of the construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units for both urban and rural areas.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	16,634	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	239,284	11,611	69.8	32.3	74.1
Wood	200,594	7,932	136	0.8	0.8	0.8
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,447	50	0.3	0.9	0.2
Stone	11,330	814	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	30	0.2	0.3	0.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	241,282	3,039	18.3	43.9	15.3
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	1,608	9.7	21.3	8.3
Bamboo	8,206	523	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,694	94	0.6	0.2	0.6
Other	39,206	1,496	33	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Floor materials

Floor materials for the construction of dwelling units mainly used in the Kintampo South district included cement/concrete and earth/mud. Table 8.5 shows that almost the floors of three out every four (73.2%) dwelling units are constructed with cement/concrete. Both urban (77.9%) and rural (72.6%) areas have a significant percentage of dwelling units with cement/concrete floors. A quarter of floors of the dwelling unit are made of Earth/mud, little higher in the rural areas (25.4%) than in the urban areas (19.7%). Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles and Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles which are regarded as materials for the elites in the society constitute a very insignificant proportion both for urban and rural areas.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	15,522	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	113,228	3,850	24.8	19.7	25.4
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	363,827	11,360	73.2	77.9	72.6
Stone	32,817	3,325	122	0.8	0.1	0.9
Burnt brick	6,537	322	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,114	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	47	0.3	0.8	0.2
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,784	57	0.4	1.0	0.3
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	11	0.1	0.3	0.0
Other	15,567	1,054	47	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Roofing materials

Table 8.6 shows that about 96 percent of households in Kintampo South live in dwelling units roofed with metal sheets (48.2%) and Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia (48.2%). More than 80 percent of the households in the housing units in the urban areas are roofed with metal sheets as compared with 44.5 percent in the rural areas. About 52 percent of the dwelling units in the rural areas are roofed with Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia as compared with 15.6 percent in the urban areas. Housing units roofed with Roofing tile which is the preserve for the middle and upper class in society constitute a very small proportion at all levels.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	16,634	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,394	155	0.9	1.1	0.9
Wood	45,547	3,588	55	0.3	0.3	0.3
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	8,013	48.2	80.3	44.5
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	1,686	45	0.3	0.5	0.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	3,161	50	0.3	0.3	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	704	32	0.2	0.0	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	146	0.9	1.3	0.8
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	74,583	8,020	48.2	15.6	51.9
Other	35,935	3,292	118	0.7	0.8	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

A room is defined in the Census as a space in the housing unit or other living quarters enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or at least to a height of two metres, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is, at least four square meters. (2010 PHC National Analytical report). This information on the number of rooms is related to the actual number of rooms used for sleeping. This is irrespective of the original intention or whether the room is also being used for other purposes such as cooking, storage, toilet etc.

8.5.1 Household size and number of sleeping rooms

Table 8.7 presents information on sleeping room occupancy for households in the Kintampo South district. Out of a total of 15,522 households in the district, 45.0 percent occupy one sleeping room, 28.5 percent occupy two sleeping rooms, 14.4 percent occupy three sleeping rooms and 6.5 percent occupy four sleeping rooms. It is observed that single room occupancy is dominant from one person household to five members household. For instance three-member household occupying one room is about 60 percent and four member household is 52.5 and the proportion declines as the number of rooms increases. Again, seven, eight, and nine member households occupying two rooms are 40.9 percent, 37.3 percent and 30.7 percent respectively. An average size habitable room is regarded as overcrowded if occupied by more than two persons per room of feet 12 feet by 12 feet. The high level of room occupancy implies that housing is inadequate and hence there is overcrowding. This has implications for the health of the occupants in terms of congestion, health and sanitation.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	15,522	100.0	45.0	28.5	14.4	6.5	2.7	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
1	2,230	100.0	91.7	5.4	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
2	1,469	100.0	67.9	25.8	4.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
3	1,630	100.0	59.8	29.1	8.3	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
4	1,786	100.0	52.5	32.5	10.2	3.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
5	2,010	100.0	39.5	39.4	13.6	4.6	1.6	1.0	0.1	*	*
6	1,758	100.0	32.3	36.4	21.3	5.9	2.4	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.1
7	1,383	100.0	24.5	40.9	22.0	8.7	2.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
8	1,086	100.0	17.1	37.5	23.7	12.3	4.9	2.8	1.0	0.6	0.2
9	688	100.0	9.3	30.7	32.4	16.9	6.3	3.2	0.9	0.3	0.1
10+	1,482	100.0	5.7	17.5	25.8	21.1	12.8	8.2	3.0	2.9	2.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

Improving the quality of life of the people continues to be the ultimate goal of everybody. Access to utilities such as water and lightening are very fundamental ingredient for a decent way of living.

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

Source of lighting is one of the parameters for measuring the quality of life of every society. Information on the distribution of dwelling units, and persons in living quarters by type of lighting is certainly expedient for the government and policy makers as an indication of areas to be covered by extension of community lighting system in the future. Lighting fuel used by a household partly determines the quality of the living environment. It is desirable that every household uses clean fuels in terms of emissions.

Table 8.8 presents the main source of lighting of occupied housing unit by type of locality. It indicates that about 53 percent of all households using flashlight/torch in the district. . The urban-rural distribution reflects that rural areas have about 57 percent of the households using flashlight/torch as compared with 23.6 percent in the urban areas. Electricity is used as the main source for lighting by 21.1 percent of all households. The table further shows that urban households are more likely to use electricity as a source of lighting energy (58.3%) than rural (16.7%) rural households. It is hoped that the Rural Electrification Programme would increase the use of clean and safe energy as alternatives to the current forms that are being used. There are also only 0.2 percent of households that use firewood as a source of lighting.

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

Main source of light	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	15,522	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	3,282	21.1	58.3	16.7
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	68	0.4	0.1	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	3,661	23.6	16.5	24.4
Gas lamp	9,378	793	22	0.1	0.2	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	693	46	0.3	0.9	0.2
Candle	41,214	1,662	47	0.3	0.3	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	159,901	8,235	53.1	23.6	56.5
Firewood	13,241	997	36	0.2	0.1	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	272	13	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,532	112	0.7	0.1	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel and space

This aspect of the report focuses on the main energy used by households in the Kintampo District for cooking in the year 2010 population and Housing Census. Some of the energy for cooking includes wood, gas, electricity, kerosene, charcoal, crop residue, saw dust, and animal waste among others. Cooking fuel, like that of lighting, affects the living environment. The fuel should be clean in terms of ease of handling as well as limited emissions. Households members involved in cooking directly above the fire are exposed to episodes of high pollution levels.

Table 8.9 presents main sources of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households in the Kintampo South District. About 81.7 percent use firewood as the main source of fuel while 10.6 percent use charcoal. The implication is that more than 92 percent of households in Kintampo South District depend on wood fuel as the main source of fuel for cooking. The table further shows that more than half (51.3%) of the households in urban areas are using firewood while charcoal is used by 31.6 percent. In the rural areas, households tend to use firewood mostly. Use of gas and electricity for cooking is almost a preserve of the urban households. This may be due to lower rate of urbanization in the district.

The use of alternative but cleaner sources of fuel for cooking is still out of reach of many households. The extensive use of firewood and charcoal promotes depletion of forests. It also increases the risk to natural hazards like drought due to deforestation. However, the rural poor depend on the environment for their livelihood. This coupled with deforestation further compounds environmental problems.

The distribution of cooking spaces as also presented in Table 8.9 indicates that in 2010, more than a quarter of dwelling units (27.5%) have a cooking space that is a separate room for exclusive use of the household and open space in compound the highest. About (11.6%) of dwelling units cooking structure with roof but without walls and the practice is more rural (12.2%) than urban (6.4%). About 6.7 percent dwelling units in the district do not have cooking space at all and the proportion is higher in urban areas (11.3%) than in rural areas (6.1%).

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	15,522	100	100	100
None no cooking	306,118	32,285	789	5.1	8.8	4.6
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	12,680	81.7	51.3	85.3
Gas	996,518	36,641	321	2.1	7	1.5
Electricity	29,794	1,073	12	0.1	0.3	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	929	22	0.1	0.4	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	1,653	10.6	31.6	8.2
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	32	0.2	0.2	0.2
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	7	0	0.4	0
Animal waste	2,332	87	1	0	0.1	0
Other	7,759	329	5	0	0	0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	15,522	100	100	100
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	1,038	6.7	11.3	6.1
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	4,271	27.5	21.5	28.2
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	805	5.2	9.2	4.7
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	365	2.4	0.7	2.6
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	41,889	1,804	11.6	6.4	12.2
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,575	44	0.3	0.9	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	84,605	2,875	18.5	19.2	18.4
Open space in compound	1,115,464	130,728	4,264	27.5	30.5	27.1
Other	21,007	1,614	56	0.4	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main source of water

Access to safe water is measured as the percentage of the population that has a reasonable means of getting an adequate amount of water that is safe for drinking, and for essential household activities expressed as a percentage of the total population. It reflects the health of a country's people and the country's capacity to collect, clean and distribute water to consumers. Safe drinking water is an important ingredient of good health and refers to water from the following sources: pipe-borne water/tap or standpipes, boreholes/pumps/tube well, protected wells/springs and gravity flow (river/stream), rainwater, bottled water, sachet water and tanker supply/vendor while unsafe drinking water is from the following sources unprotected well/spring and dugout/pond/lake/canal.

8.7.1 Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes

Table 8.10 shows that many households rely on river/stream (42.4%) as their main source of drinking water. About 30 percent of the households also depend on boreholes/pump/tube well as their main source of drinking water. Similarly, majority of households in both urban (44.8%) and rural (42.1%) depend on river/stream as their main source of drinking water. The urban households using borehole/pump/tube well as their main source of drinking water constitute 24.5 percent as compared with about 30.9 percent in the rural areas.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	15,522	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	116	0.7	0.7	0.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	715	4.6	5.1	4.5
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	83,741	1,115	7.2	6.5	7.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	163,629	4,695	30.2	24.5	30.9
Protected well	321,091	45,990	1,401	9.0	8.5	9.1
Rain water	39,438	1,044	12	0.1	0.4	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	104	0.7	0.2	0.7
Bottled water	20,261	777	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	13,356	242	1.6	8.5	0.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	288	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	40	0.3	0.5	0.2
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	477	3.1	0.2	3.4
River/Stream	502,804	64,993	6,577	42.4	44.8	42.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	6,268	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	3,972	243	10	0.1	0.0	0.1
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	15,522	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	32,149	146	0.9	0.8	1.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	67,219	673	4.3	4.6	4.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,208	1,052	6.8	6.8	6.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	156,073	4,480	28.9	25.9	29.2
Protected well	465,775	57,094	1,509	9.7	11.5	9.5
Rain water	39,916	965	16	0.1	0.6	0.0
Protected spring	18,854	1,626	93	0.6	0.1	0.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	651	4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	10,956	27	0.2	0.3	0.2
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,567	455	2.9	0.1	3.3
River/Stream	588,590	70,604	6,920	44.6	48.1	44.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	7,421	23	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	10,302	982	124	0.8	0.9	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table further indicates that the proportion of households using pipe borne water/standpipe as their main source of drinking water constitute 12.3 percent in the urban areas and 12.5 percent in the rural areas. This means that a higher proportion of persons in rural areas rely on pipe borne water/standpipe as their main source of water for drinking than the urban dwellers. A very small proportion of the number of households use unprotected well (0.3%) as well as unprotected spring (3.1%) as their main source of drinking water. Interestingly, there is virtually none existence of any household that use bottled water as their main source of drinking water.

The source of water for other domestic use does not differ much from the results on the source of water for drinking and follows the same pattern.

8.8 Toilet and Bathing facilities

Kintampo South still faces sanitation problems that debilitate and limiting economic growth, and access to educational and life opportunities. Cases of cholera and other diseases associated with poor sanitation sometimes abound in both rural and urban areas of the district.

Table 8.11 shows that nearly half (47.0%) of the households do not have a toilet facility and this has resulted in the use of bush and open fields. In the rural areas, the number of households with no toilet facilities is more than half (52.1%) as compared with about 5 percent in the urban areas. Both in the rural and urban areas, about one in five households use a pit latrine. Traditionally the pit latrine (covered or uncovered) is the most common type of toilet used in both rural and urban areas. Again there are more households visiting the

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	15,522	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	87,122	7,302	47.0	4.6	52.1
W.C.	839,611	32,800	220	1.4	2.9	1.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,552	3,021	19.5	17.5	19.7
KVIP	572,824	39,544	592	3.8	11.4	2.9
Bucket/Pan	40,678	903	18	0.1	0.3	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan etc.)	1,893,291	216,053	4,319	27.8	62.5	23.7
Other	23,385	1,541	50	0.3	0.8	0.3
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	15,522	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	119,022	4,869	31.4	24.3	32.2
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	170,946	2,864	18.5	42.8	15.6
Private open cubicle	381,979	40,486	1,551	10.0	3.6	10.7
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	79,955	2,042	13.2	17.4	12.7
Public bath house	140,501	3,354	28	0.2	0.1	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	25,442	1,639	10.6	5.4	11.2
Open space around house	372,556	49,179	2,492	16.1	6.3	17.2
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,027	11	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	16,276	1,104	26	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit latrine) in the urban areas (62.5%) as compared to (23.7%) in the rural areas. The use of the Bucket/pan is very unpopular in the district recording the lowest proportion (0.1%). Private estate owners and landlords should be encouraged to at least have a W.C or KVIP in the houses they construct for good and proper sanitation.

As part of basic sanitation, proper management of waste water is vital to good health within households. Information on the type of bathrooms is used as a proxy indicator of liquid waste disposal. About one third (31.4%) of the households are using built own bathroom for exclusive use and about a fifth (18.5%) use shared separate bathroom in the same house as their bathing facility. The rural/urban distribution reflects that the urban areas have 42.8 percent of the households using shared separate bathroom in the same house as compared to (Open space around the house) in the rural areas is 17.2 percent as compared to 6.3 percent in the urban areas. Urban households are more likely to use a bathing facility than those in the rural areas. Overall, 93.6 percent of the households in urban areas use some form of bathing facility compared to 82.5 percent in the rural areas.

8.9 Method of waste disposals

Another aspect of sanitation is solid and liquid waste management. Proper disposal of solid and liquid waste is critical to improving health and human development. Table 8.12 shows that 57.5 percent of households dispose of solid waste by public dump (open space). The proportion of disposal of solid waste at public dump (open space) in the rural areas is about two thirds (63.5%) as compared with about seven percent in the urban areas. However, in so doing there is no mechanism of isolating harmful solid waste from the rest of the solid waste. The widespread use of polythene bags and the haphazard disposal mechanism by households spells danger to the soils and the environment in general. The other common method of disposal is dumped indiscriminately which is 19.6 percent and public dump (container) 14.3 percent. It is observed that 84.9 percent of the households in the urban areas dump solid waste at the public dump (container) compared to 6.0 percent in the rural area. Solid waste disposed by collection have a small proportion of about 2.8 percent at all levels.

The table further shows that liquid waste thrown onto compound is 52.8 percent. The urban/rural dichotomy of liquid waste disposal depicts 41.5 percent in the urban areas as compared with to 54.1 percent in the rural areas. The disposal of liquid waste by throwing onto the street/outside is about 40 percent in the rural and 47 percent in the urban areas. Again, the disposal through the sewerage system is very minimal, about 1 percent portraying how indiscriminately persons handle their liquid waste.

The dumping of solid and liquid waste has implications for the health, sanitation and development of the district. Some of these wastes get trapped in the gutters and causes flooding in the district. This further causes damage to lives and properties and sometimes result in the death. The health and the well-being of people in the district are sometimes at risk in terms of diseases and other contagious illnesses brought about by some of these means of liquid waste disposal.

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	490,515	15,522	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	14,058	427	2.8	2.7	2.8
Burned by household	584,820	21,408	545	3.5	1.7	3.7
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117,369	2,224	14.3	84.9	6.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	261,390	8,927	57.5	7.3	63.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	58,399	3,045	19.6	0.9	21.8
Buried by household	182,615	15,015	300	1.9	2.3	1.9
Other	53,805	2,876	54	0.3	0.1	0.4
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	15,522	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	5,851	88	0.6	0.9	0.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,558	305	2.0	0.7	2.1
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	7,581	88	0.6	2.1	0.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	200,536	6,063	39.1	47.0	38.1
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	31,703	737	4.7	7.5	4.4
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	231,047	8,193	52.8	41.5	54.1
Other	38,294	1,239	48	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the main findings of the analysis of demographic and socio-economic data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census in respect of the Kintampo South District.

9.2 Summary of findings

9.2.1 Demographic characteristics

The analysis indicates that the population size of the Kintampo South District is 81,000 representing 3.5 percent of the total population in the Brong Ahafo Region. Out of the total population, 42,129 (52.0%) are males and 38,871 (48%) females with a sex ratio of 108.4. The total age dependency ratio is 88.79 percent with Child dependency of 79.9 percent and adult dependency of 8.9 percent. The age structure for the district shows a relatively large proportion of working population 15-64 (53%), children under 15 years (42%) and a relatively small proportion aged 65+ years (5%). The Total Fertility Rate for the District is 4.5 births per woman aged 15-49 years and crude death rate is 8.28 (per 1000). The total number of migrants in the district is 30,876 and 60 percent of these are from the three northern regions namely, Northern, Upper East and Upper West.

9.2.2 Social characteristics

The average household size for the District is 5.2. In the urban areas, average household size is 4.3 while in the rural areas it is 5.3. Household membership in the District is composed of household heads (19.3%), spouses (10.6%), children (47.6%), grandchildren (8.6%) and other relatives (6.1%) form a bigger portion (92.2%) of all household members in the District. In terms of structure, a higher proportion of the population live in extended family (58.1%) than nuclear family (41.9%). Males (43.0%) are more likely to live in a nuclear family than females (40.6%).

About 41 percent of persons aged 12 and older have never married and 44.1 percent are married. Data on marital status indicate that 46.9 percent of females and 41.1 percent of males are currently married or in a consensual union. In all, about 16.8 percent of persons aged 12 years and older, are separated, divorced, or widowed. The proportion of males who have never married (48.5%) is 1.6 times that of females (32.1%). This suggests that males are more likely than females to postpone marriage in Kintampo South. Christianity is the predominant religion in the district, ahead of Islam and Traditional religion. All those who do not practice any religion constitute 11.8 percent. The pattern of religious affiliation in the district follows the regional pattern.

About 97.6 percent of residents in the District are Ghanaians either by birth (95.1%), dual nationality (1.8%) or naturalization (0.7%). The rest of the population, ECOWAS nationals, Africans other than ECOWAS and non-Africans forms only 2.0 percent. Also, Africans other than Ghanaians (0.6%) are more than the non-Africans (0.4%).

Data on literacy indicate that 58.4 percent of the population aged, 11 years and older in the District are literate. A higher percentage of the population in the district (60.7%) is literate in English and a Ghanaian language as well as English only (29.7%). This consists of the critical mass of the people who can more effectively access information on what goes on around them. The level of literacy is higher among females (56.3%) than for males (43.6%). However, the fact that 46.4 percent of males and 53.5 percent of females in the district, are illiterate, gives cause for concern.

About 36 percent of the population have never attended any formal education, 39.5 are currently attending school and a quarter have attended school in the past. Females are more likely not to attend school than males (39.1%) than males (32.1%).

9.2.3 Economic characteristics

Majority (80.9%) of the population 15 years and older are economically active while 19.1 percent are economically inactive. Among the economically active persons a large percentage of 97.6 are employed and a small percentage of 2.4 percent are unemployed. .

Among the economically inactive persons, the proportion of males attending school (full time students) is far much higher among the males (57.7%) than among the females (35.7%).

Out of the total of population of 46,703 aged 15 years and older, 36,863 (79%) are employed, 924 (1.9%), are unemployed while the economically not active are 8,917 (19.1%). It is observed in the report that unemployment is more pronounced among the 15-29 year-olds than among their employed counterparts.. Majority of the economically inactive population were in the age grouping 15-19 (47%), followed by those in the age group 20-24 (17.4%).

Again, a high proportion of the populations (80.5%) are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers, of 83.7 percent males as compared with 76.8 percent females. Other occupations that are also significant are service and sales work (6.4%), craft and related trades (4.8%) and elementary occupations (2.4%) professionals (2.2%) and clerical support workers (0.4%). Interestingly apart from skilled agricultural forestry and fishery which is 80.5 percent all of the other occupations are less than 10 percent

Agriculture/forestry/fishing is the major industry employing 78.0 percent of the economically active population in the district, while 5.2 percent are in wholesale and retail trade and 3.9 percent in the manufacturing industry.

The data captured on the employment status reveal that majority of the people (64.7%) in the district are self-employed. This has given rise to a large private informal sector which provides employment for 95.3 percent of the economically active people in the district with the public (government) sector constituting only 3.4 percent.

9.2.4 Information communication technology

The proportion of males owning mobile phone is higher than females (31.5%). Table 5.1 also indicates that less than 1 percent of the population 12 years and older are using internet facility. The proportion of males (1.2%) using internet facility is two times higher than females (0.6%).

Less than 1 percent of the population 12 years and older are using internet facility. The proportion of males (1.2%) using internet facility is two times higher than females (0.6%).

9.2.5 Disability

The total number of people with disability in the district is 2,317 representing 2.9 percent of the total population. Among those with disability, males constitute 52.5 percent and females 47.5 percent. Again almost 200 (0.2%) of PWDs reside in the urban areas while 2119 (2.6%) are in the rural areas.

About 62 percent of PWDs are employed, 2.1 percent are unemployed and 35.9 are economically not active. The proportion of employed males (68.2%) is higher compared to their female (55.6%) counterparts. Unemployment rates among female (2.3%) PWDs is higher than males (1.8%).

Almost 50 percent of the population with disability have never attended school. Among the various types of disabilities, persons with hearing disability (58.4%) recorded the highest proportion of never attended school, followed by those with physical (56.9%) and speech (54.5%) disabilities. A little of 42.1 percent of those with emotional disability have never attended school.

9.2.6 Agricultural activities

Nine out of ten households (88.3%) in the district are engaged in one agricultural activity or another. In terms of locality, agricultural households account for a little over two thirds (70.0%) of urban households as compared with a higher percentage of 90.5% in the rural areas emphasizing the agrarian nature of the district economy.

Generally, crop farming dominates the types of agricultural activities engaged in by households in the district accounting for 98.2 percent of the total. This is followed by livestock farming (42.5%) while tree planting and fish farming together account for less than three percent (2.6%) of the agriculture households in the district.

9.2.7 Housing conditions

There are 81,000 persons living in 15,552 households with an average household size of 5.2 persons. Also the total number of households occupying 13,779 houses yields an average household per house of 1.1. About 92 percent of the houses are in the rural areas while 8 percent are in the urban areas.

Majority of the households (51.1%) live in compound houses. In the urban areas, about two thirds (63.4%) of the households live in compound houses, which are normally found in the informal settlements. In the compound houses category the percentage of female headed households (56.3%) exceeds that of the males. (49.3%).

About 35.4 percent of the households live in separate/detached housing units, only 3.9 percent stay in semi-detached dwelling units and 7.3 percent in Huts/Buildings (same compound). In Kintampo South District 7 in 10 dwelling units are owner occupied or owned by household member, with higher percentages in the rural areas (76.3%) than in the urban areas (41.9%). Other private individual ownership is predominantly in the urban areas (27%). Dwellings units that are owned by a Relative who is not a household member constitute about 19 percent in the urban areas as compared with about 11 percent in the rural areas. The contribution of the public/government to the provision of housing is very minimal (0.7%) and this is true for both rural (0.6%) and urban (1.5%) areas.

Two out of three households (69.8%) live in dwelling units built with mud brick/earth. Cement blocks/concrete is the next dominant type of wall material and is more prevalent in the urban areas (43.9%) than in the rural areas (15.3%).

Furthermore almost three out every four (73.2%) dwelling units have cement/concrete as floor materials. Earth/mud floor materials follows concrete/cement with about a quarter of dwelling units and is a little higher in the rural areas (25.4%) than in the urban areas (19.7%).

About 48 percent of households in Kintampo South live in dwelling units roofed with both metal sheets and Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia. Housing units roofed with Roofing tile which is the preserve of the middle and upper class in society constitute a very small proportion at all levels.

Out of a total of 15,222 households, the number of rooms occupied by household's decreases with increase in number of rooms, (one sleeping room (45%), two sleeping rooms (28.5%), three sleeping rooms (14.4%) and four sleeping rooms (6.5%)). Again, seven, eight, and nine member household occupies two rooms is 40.9 percent, 37.3 percent and 30.7 percent respectively. An average size habitable room is regarded as overcrowded if occupied by more than two persons per room (of 12 feet by 12 feet).

About 53 percent of all households reported using flashlight/torch. Use of electricity as the main source for lighting is 21.1 percent of all households. The analysis further shows that urban households were more likely to use electricity as a source of lighting energy (58.3%) as compared with only 16.7 percent in the rural areas.

The main source of fuel for cooking is wood (81.7%), this is followed by Charcoal (10.6%), Gas (2.1%), Electricity (0.1%) and Kerosene (0.1%). The least fuel used for cooking is Saw dust and Animal Waste. About 5.1 percent have not been cooking at all.

More than a quarter of the dwelling units (27.5%) have a separate room for exclusive use of the household as kitchen, and the use of open space in compound is the most common (30.5%). About (11.6%) of dwelling units cook in structure with roof but without walls and the practice is more rural (12.2%) than urban (6.4%).

About 42.4 percent of the total household use the River/Stream as their main source of drinking water, this is followed by Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well (30.2%) and Protected well (9.0%). The least source of drinking water is sachet water (1.6%) and unprotected spring (3.1%) t.

The source of water for other domestic use does not differ much from the results on the source of water for drinking. .

Nearly half (47.0%) of the households do not have a toilet facility and resort to the bush and open fields. There are more households visiting the public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit latrine) in the urban areas (62.5%) as compared to 23.7 percent in the rural areas.

The analysis further presents that liquid waste thrown onto compound is 52.8 percent. Again the disposal through the sewerage system is very minimal, about 1 percent portraying how indiscriminately persons handle their liquid waste.

9.3 Conclusion

The data analysis presented in this 2010 population and housing census analytical report brings into sharp focus the conditions of living in Kintampo South District. It highlights and focuses the demographic and the socio-economic characteristics of the people in the district. It has provided a wealth of detailed information and data for district level planning, which has been the prime objective of the District Assembly system of governance. The District Assembly will therefore be better placed to plan, using reliable, accurate and readily available data, to achieve the socio-economic development agenda. The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit will also have a better overall view of the district and be able to determine more rationally, where development priorities should be directed and focused.

9.4 Policy implications

In the District, there is a slightly higher male preponderance in the younger age segments while females tend to be in the majority in the economically active age segment and the older ages. The relatively higher young age composition is an indication of high fertility rate. There is therefore the need to intensify fertility education programmes that target child spacing and contraceptive practices which are necessary to reduce the high levels of fertility in the district. Non-contraceptive and non-family planning practices and attitudes that reduce high fertility also need to be encouraged and sustained.

For improved and enhanced quality of living of persons in the communities, it is important for each household to have access to pipe borne water, electricity and a flush toilet. The results of this report show, however, that most of these facilities tend to be non-existent in all but a small fraction of homes. In sum, households tend to consist of about five persons in a few rooms, without running water, electricity, or flush toilets. Rapid strides must therefore be made to provide electricity and water to both rural and urban households, in addition to improving upon the quality of urban housing. In particular, the absence of W.Cs could have been made up for by the construction of KVIPs. These two facilities are, however, not common to most households in the District, most probably because of the cost of construction and the need of piped water into the household to enhance the use of a water closet. The fact that most of the households use public toilets or have no toilet facilities in their dwelling units, and at the same time dispose of waste (liquid and solid) into gutters and compounds, is indeed an invitation to public health hazards which requires intensified hygiene education and enforcement of bye-laws.

Another area of concern is the use of wood as the main source of fuel for domestic cooking. While electricity is available for street lighting, it is not so much patronized as a domestic (or household) consumption good, particularly in the rural areas. Neither is the use of gas for cooking patronized even in most urban areas. The major obstacle to the use of gas for cooking is the relatively high cost. The problem for planners is to look for a way to cut down on the use of wood by encouraging the use of gas, as a replacement for wood, as a cooking fuel. The pattern of fuel use in the district essentially depicts the extent of deforestation in the district and, if unchecked, may lead to a total degradation of the arable lands.

The use of ICT for interaction, communication and business has become critical in this knowledge age. While there is evidence of mobile phone penetration, there will be the need to monitor its penetration to ensure that some people are not left behind. There should be a conscious effort to promote ICT based on the information available from the census data.

The inclusion of disability in the 2010 PHC has provided opportunity to assess the social, demographic and economic characteristics of PWDs. The results should inform the development of strategies which will respond to the Disability Act. The District Disability Policy for instance should be reviewed in line with this report and implemented to address the needs of PWDS with the view of bringing them to mainstream development.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Nuclear family						
Head only	2,230	2.8	400	5.7	1,830	2.5
Household with head and a spouse only	772	1.0	108	1.5	664	0.9
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	6,133	7.6	651	9.2	5,482	7.5
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	24,521	30.5	1,688	23.8	22,833	31.2
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	26,614	33.1	1,937	27.4	24,677	33.7
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,590	2.0	185	2.6	1,405	1.9
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	1,971	2.5	150	2.1	1,821	2.5
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	10,746	13.4	1,085	15.3	9,661	13.2
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,015	1.3	200	2.8	815	1.1
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	4,752	5.9	675	9.5	4,077	5.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status

Sex/Disability type	Educational level attained										
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kindergarten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/JHS	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Total	73,853	26,183	3,041	4,926	20,491	14,691	3,180	240	898	170	33
No disability	71,671	25,102	3,002	4,864	20,065	14,259	3,108	224	852	162	33
With a disability	2,182	1,081	39	62	426	432	72	16	46	8	0
Sight	596	320	7	7	78	138	16	7	20	3	0
Hearing	303	177	2	13	62	38	4	2	3	2	0
Speech	277	151	5	16	56	36	10	0	3	0	0
Physical	575	327	13	9	78	110	19	5	13	1	0
Intellectual	381	177	11	15	91	64	19	1	1	2	0
Emotional	598	252	8	27	135	139	23	4	10	0	0
Other	148	62	4	3	39	31	5	1	3	0	0
Male											
Total	38,543	12,384	1,591	2,574	10,631	8,266	2,095	153	676	144	29
No disability	37,402	11,905	1,574	2,533	10,382	8,005	2,052	144	641	137	29
With a disability	1,141	479	17	41	249	261	43	9	35	7	0
Sight	303	149	3	2	34	83	8	5	17	2	0
Hearing	151	70	2	10	43	19	1	1	3	2	0
Speech	161	84	2	7	39	19	7	0	3	0	0
Physical	273	132	8	3	43	65	11	1	9	1	0
Intellectual	207	87	4	11	49	38	15	0	1	2	0
Emotional	295	100	2	21	80	73	10	2	7	0	0
Other	70	24	2	2	18	19	3	0	2	0	0
Female											
Total	35,310	13,799	1,450	2,352	9,860	6,425	1,085	87	222	26	4
No disability	34,269	13,197	1,428	2,331	9,683	6,254	1,056	80	211	25	4
With a disability	1,041	602	22	21	177	171	29	7	11	1	0
Sight	293	171	4	5	44	55	8	2	3	1	0
Hearing	152	107	0	3	19	19	3	1	0	0	0
Speech	116	67	3	9	17	17	3	0	0	0	0
Physical	302	195	5	6	35	45	8	4	4	0	0
Intellectual	174	90	7	4	42	26	4	1	0	0	0
Emotional	303	152	6	6	55	66	13	2	3	0	0
Other	78	38	2	1	21	12	2	1	1	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: 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	15,522	80,344	41,787	38,557	30,058	17,126	12,932
Households engaged in agricultural activities	13,704	75,353	39,271	36,082	30,058	17,126	12,932
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	13,474	74,365	38,784	35,581	29,650	16,904	12,746
Households engaged in crop farming	13,463	74,332	38,767	35,565	29,632	16,893	12,739
Households engaged in tree growing	353	1,733	910	823	769	437	332
Agro forestry (tree planting)	353	1,733	910	823	769	437	332
Alligator pepper	8	55	31	24	21	12	9
Apples	16	107	59	48	57	29	28
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	24	162	79	83	74	38	36
Avocado	6	34	15	19	11	7	4
Banana	31	179	88	91	71	36	35
Beans	1,534	9,807	5,243	4,564	4,132	2,382	1,750
Black pepper	25	131	77	54	68	38	30
Black berries	4	35	17	18	6	4	2
Cabbage	43	264	137	127	110	68	42
Carrot	64	360	187	173	146	81	65
Cashew	2,052	11,574	5,874	5,700	4,688	2,532	2,156
Cassava	5,203	28,231	14,419	13,812	11,123	5,964	5,159
Citronella	9	32	15	17	14	7	7
Citrus	28	167	97	70	70	42	28
Cloves	4	29	13	16	7	5	2
Cocoa	80	416	207	209	164	99	65
Coconut	22	129	59	70	39	16	23
Cocoyam	603	3,193	1,541	1,652	1,153	569	584
Cocoyam/Taro (kooko)	53	272	126	146	97	51	46
Coffee	3	16	8	8	6	3	3
Cola	2	9	7	2	3	2	1
Cotton	1	7	3	4	3	0	3
Cucumber	22	92	48	44	52	31	21
Egg plant	8	60	36	24	26	17	9
Gallic	5	14	6	8	6	3	3
Garden eggs	203	1,046	550	496	434	241	193
Ginger	556	2,722	1,265	1,457	661	324	337
Groundnut	1,190	7,574	3,815	3,759	3,141	1,579	1,562
Guava	28	187	83	104	66	35	31
Kenaf	7	48	23	25	33	15	18

Table A3: 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
Lemon grass	15	85	47	38	40	23	17
Lettuce	12	70	38	32	19	12	7
Maize	9,093	53,089	28,170	24,919	21,871	12,824	9,047
Mango	441	2,627	1,413	1,214	1,063	601	462
Melon (agusi)	13	103	48	55	27	16	11
Millet	1,076	7,371	3,977	3,394	2,840	1,731	1,109
Mushroom	12	110	54	56	54	30	24
Nut meg	6	32	19	13	11	7	4
Oil palm	161	864	456	408	292	170	122
Okro	245	1,443	743	700	592	326	266
Onion	33	190	94	96	74	42	32
Pawpaw	5	24	10	14	9	4	5
Peas	16	100	55	45	36	20	16
Pepper	496	2,766	1,401	1,365	1,156	611	545
Pineapple	22	99	49	50	53	30	23
Plantain	1,011	5,398	2,578	2,820	1,963	968	995
Potatoes	6	54	30	24	13	10	3
Rice	114	712	365	347	298	173	125
Rubber	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Shallot	1	6	2	4	2	1	1
Shea tree	4	19	9	10	10	4	6
Sorghum	182	1,281	672	609	582	301	281
Soya beans	30	190	104	86	86	52	34
Spinach	2	6	5	1	4	4	0
Sugarcane	7	43	29	14	21	13	8
Sun flower	1	6	4	2	1	1	0
Sweet pepper	6	29	17	12	8	4	4
Tiger nut	12	65	27	38	33	18	15
Tobacco	7	45	28	17	19	12	7
Tomatoes	709	3,604	1,962	1,642	1,546	932	614
Water melon	47	242	127	115	79	51	28
Yam	10,871	62,466	32,552	29,914	24,847	14,122	10,725
Other	295	1,742	928	814	635	377	258

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

Serial Number	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Jema	7,236	3,567	3,669	1,644	1,077
2	Anyima	4,835	2,503	2,332	908	803
3	Amoma	4,795	2,392	2,403	931	679
4	Apesika	4,000	2,021	1,979	775	751
5	Nante	3,175	1,723	1,452	548	508
6	Krabonso	2,935	1,462	1,473	684	532
7	New Peninamisa / Edewso	2,757	1,414	1,343	563	493
8	Ampoma	2,293	1,131	1,162	484	384
9	Ntankoro	1,881	982	899	391	319
10	Pramposo	1,857	1,020	837	311	305
11	Agyina	1,655	858	797	310	305
12	Bredi Junction	1,548	798	750	290	164
13	Jema Nkwanta	1,472	725	747	305	263
14	Tawiakrom	1,469	778	691	189	183
15	Chief Akura	1,377	733	644	212	187
16	Chirenhin	1,363	710	653	288	256
17	Agyegyemakunu	1,315	714	601	235	223
18	Kokuma	1,310	684	626	295	255
19	Tafo	1,275	614	661	259	292
20	Ayorya	1,267	653	614	279	233

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A5: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

No.	Community Name	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	Jema	7,236	957	925	899	849	638	605	462	403	344	271	195	170	135	80	120	183
2	Anyima	4,835	674	673	613	426	355	360	332	330	242	206	167	102	99	47	97	112
3	Amoma	4,795	667	677	625	510	379	312	282	296	233	169	143	96	89	52	116	149
4	Apesika	4,000	596	537	560	437	348	253	248	201	194	161	116	100	88	45	48	68
5	Nante	3,175	438	392	360	362	296	254	250	202	140	120	111	61	44	41	37	67
6	Krabonso	2,935	446	403	356	267	223	171	184	173	142	119	126	90	55	37	60	83
7	New Peninamisa / Edewso	2,757	440	432	333	305	230	172	132	132	113	95	144	56	54	38	32	49
8	Ampoma	2,293	333	306	272	224	183	194	134	147	115	92	73	63	46	25	30	56
9	Ntankoro	1,881	285	257	240	173	132	121	105	103	109	68	64	42	60	19	36	67
10	Pramposo	1,857	242	274	300	199	151	129	86	117	90	73	61	35	27	9	29	35
11	Agyina	1,655	234	237	204	212	140	99	92	72	75	57	73	36	29	24	35	36
12	Bredi Junction	1,548	257	238	229	141	129	118	105	80	75	51	47	24	17	8	12	17
13	Jema Nkwanta	1,472	176	206	224	173	138	102	86	76	48	52	63	38	32	17	21	20
14	Tawiakrom	1,469	216	279	223	187	113	79	89	61	68	27	40	20	25	10	12	20
15	Chief Akura	1,377	248	244	227	118	89	66	71	77	89	50	35	19	17	6	9	12
16	Chirenhin	1,363	146	213	203	137	120	65	79	68	54	69	56	40	36	12	23	42
17	Agyegyemakunu	1,315	237	207	131	116	129	100	108	82	61	62	24	27	13	5	5	8
18	Kokuma	1,310	200	178	152	118	103	73	75	66	69	66	47	33	30	34	23	43
19	Tafo	1,275	179	199	175	150	106	80	94	81	68	52	27	16	14	2	18	14
20	Ayorya	1,267	175	181	168	119	95	92	71	85	65	37	47	29	25	19	20	39

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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