



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

KWAHU EAST DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CERGIS	Centre for Geographical and Information Systems
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCD	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
EA	Enumeration Area
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IMIS	Integrated Management Information System
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
L.I	Legislative Instrument
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal, District Assemblies
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nation
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Kwahu East District is 77,125 representing 2.9 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.8 percent and females represent 51.2 percent. Majority (67.1%) of the total population live in the rural localities while 32.9 percent live in urban localities, reflecting the rural nature of the district. The district has a sex ratio of 95.2. The Kwahu East District has a youthful population with Males in the majority. Children under 15 years have the highest population of 30,455 occupying 39.5 percent of the population. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 90.9,

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 4.2. The General Fertility Rate is 120.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 26.5 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 12.9 per 1000. More female deaths are observed than males for all ages. Majority of migrants (47.1%) living in the district were born in another region while 50.7 percent were born elsewhere in the Eastern region. Most of the migrants from other regions come from Volta and Greater Accra region.

Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 76,379 with a total number of 18,409 households. The average household size in the district is about 4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 37.5 percent. Nuclear household form 23.5 percent. Heads form about 5.1 percent. Extended households (head, spouse(s) and children and head's relatives) constitute 18.5 percent of the total household population in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (40.5%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 7.9 percent divorced, 1.9 percent separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (59.9%) are married compared to males (39.3%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 51.9 percent as compared to widowed males account for only 11.5 percent. Among the married, 25.9 percent have no education while about 8.8 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married population (86.2%) is employed, 1.7 percent are unemployed and 12.2 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of

those who have never married (63.5%) are economically not active with 3.0 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.4 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 0.7 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.8 percent.

Literacy and education

Considering the population 11 years and above, 77.9 percent are literate and 22.1 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (81.9%) than that of females (60.5%). Six out of ten people (64.0%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. A total of 27,572 persons 3 years and older are in school at the time of the census. Of those who are attending school, majority (90.7%) is at the basic level of education (nursery, kindergarten, primary, and JHS) and 6.0 percent were at the Senior High school.

Economic activity status

About 71.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 28.6 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.4 percent are employed while 3.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (42.7%), 21.4 percent perform household duties and 8.4 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

With respect to the employed population, about 54.4 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 17.8 percent in service and sales, 11.4 percent in craft and related trade, and 2.3 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Considering the population 15 years and older 70.1 percent are self-employed without employees, 13.2 percent are employees, 8.4 percent are contributing family workers, 1.0 percent are casual workers and 0.6 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices and self-employed without employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 91.1 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 6.4 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Considering the population 12 years and above, 44.5 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 48.2 percent as compared to 41.1 percent of females. About four out of every 100 (4.1 %) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 844 households representing 4.6 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About five percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (4.8%) than females (5.7%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 34.3 percent followed by physical disability (26.5%). There are more females with sight, intellectual and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 36.3 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 68.9 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, 8 out of ten households (76.3%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities 5 out of every 10 (54.4%) households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (93.2%) are involved in crop farming. Livestock rearing is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The stock of houses in the Kwahu East District is 14,690 representing 3.4 percent of the total number of houses in the Eastern Region. The average number of persons per house is about 5

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (51.9%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 34.5 percent are separate houses and 4.8 percent are semi-detached houses. Over half (47.6%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 26.1 percent are occupied on "rent free" basis (owned by a relative who is not a member of household) while 22.8 percent of the dwelling units are e rented properties. Less than one percent of the dwelling units are owned through mortgage schemes

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement blocks accounting for 51.5 percent with mud brick constituting 44.7 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheet is the main roofing material (84.5%), followed by thatch and raffia (11.3%) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (51.5%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 5.6 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (46.3%), flashlight/torch (35.4%) and kerosene lamp (16.3%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (55.6%). The proportion for rural (67.3%) is higher than that of urban (32.7%). The main sources of water in the district is river, borehole and protected well. About one thirds of households (32.3%) drink water from rivers.

The most widely used toilet facilities the district are public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, and Pan) representing 31.1 percent and Pit latrine (21.0%). About 21.6 percent of the population in the district have no toilet facility. Four out of 10 households (35.8%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 29.9 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 52.7 percent. About sixteen in hundred households (16.1%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 1.0 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (48.4%) and onto the street (32.3%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

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

1.1.1 Location and size

The Kwahu East District was carved out of the Kwahu South District through the Legislative Instrument (L.I) 1839 and inaugurated on 29th February 2008 with Abetifi as the District capital. The District is situated on the northern part of the Eastern Region. It shares common boundaries with the Kwahu North to the east, Kwahu South to the south and the Fanteakwa Districts to the southeast and Asante-Akim North of the Ashanti Region to the north. Thus the District is linked up with many Districts and this promotes commercial activities among the District capitals and other nearby communities. The total land size of the District is 623.31 square kilometres.

1.2 Physical Features

Kwahu East lies within three physiographic regions namely the Southern Voltaian Plateau, the Forest Dissected Plateau and the Savana Plains consisting of a series of escarpments, notable among which is the Kwahu scarp rising from 220m to 640m above sea level.

1.2.1 Drainage

In terms of drainage the District is drained mainly by the Afram River which is a major tributary of the Volta River providing an important resource for employment in the form of fishing and irrigation farming.

1.2.2 Climate

The district lies within the wet semi-equatorial zone, which is characterized by double maxima rainfall in June and October. The first rainy season is from May to June, with the heaviest rainfall occurring in June while the second season is from September to October. Temperatures in the district are high and range between 26°C in August and 30°C in March. The relative humidity is high throughout the year and varies between 70 - 80 per cent.

1.2.3 Vegetation

The favourable climatic conditions have promoted dense forest vegetation, which covers about three quarters of the total land area of the District with the rest being savannah grassland. The forest and savannah type of soils are suitable for the cultivation of a variety of crops including cocoa, mango, oil palm and staple food crops such as cassava, yam, cocoyam, maize and vegetables. The district contributes significantly to the production of exotic crops such as watermelon and green pepper in the Eastern Region.

1.3 Political Administration

The Legislative Instrument (L.I 1839) established the Kwahu East District Assembly as the highest political and administrative authority with the mandate to initiate development and co-ordinate all activities aimed at sustained development of the District. The District Chief Executive (DCE) is responsible for the day-to-day administrative functions of the Assembly..

The District Co-ordinating Director (DCD), who heads the district bureaucracy, and is Secretary to the Assembly, and he/she assists the DCE. The district has eight Town/Area Councils, which are further subdivided into Unit Committees. The Unit Committees are consultative bodies at the grassroots and they are in close contact with the people. They are expected to organize the people for communal labour, revenue mobilization and the maintenance of environmental sanitation and other activities.

1.4 Culture and Social Structure

1.4.1 Ethnicity

The district has a heterogeneous population in terms of ethnicity. The predominant ethnic groups are Akans representing 70.4 percent of the total population. The other significant tribes are Ewes (17.7%) and Ga-Adangbe (5.0%). There are other minor ethnic groups with Northern origin alongside a number of Nomadic Fulani Herdsmen mostly from Mali and Niger (GSS, 2013).

1.4.2 Religious affiliation

Religious affiliation in the district follows the national pattern of Christianity, Islam and Traditional religion. The Christian religion comprises the Pentecostal/Charismatic (27.6 percent), Protestant (24.1%), Catholic (9.0 percent) and other Christians (18.6%). Pagans constitute 13.0 percent while Islamic and Traditional Religion constitutes 5 and 1.7 percent respectively.

1.4.3 Traditional administration

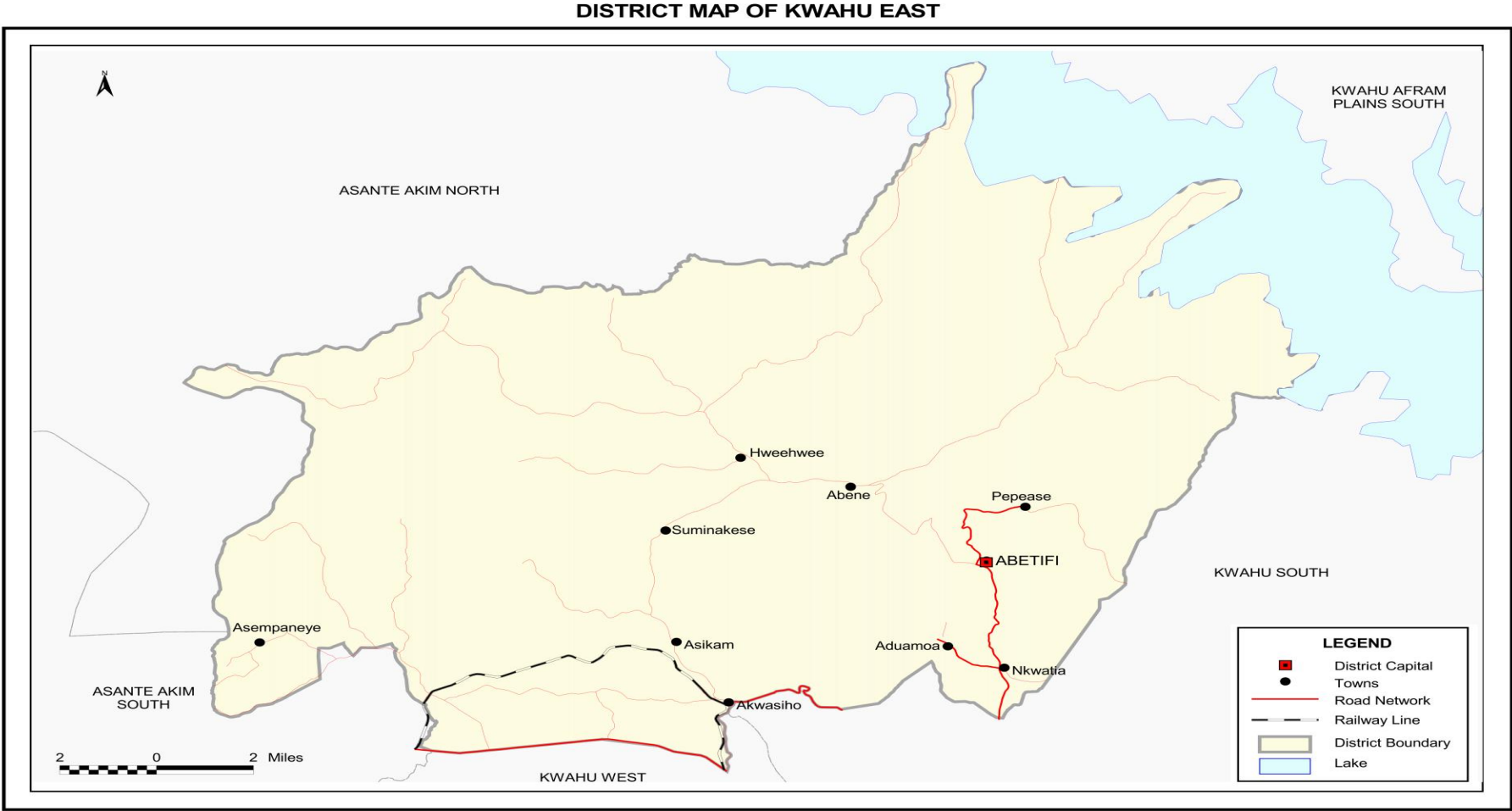
Traditionally, the district has one paramountcy and hosts ten out of the seventeen major traditional divisions who assist the paramount chief (Kwahuhene) to administer the Kwahu Traditional Area. There is a cordial relationship between the Traditional and Politico-administrative authorities, which has contributed to the largely peaceful atmosphere in the district.

1.4.4 Festivals

The people of Kwahu East observe mini festive days like Akwasidae, Awukudae and Fofie and they keep these days sacred as taboo days throughout the traditional area where people do not undertake any activity on the farmlands but rather engage in communal labour.

Besides the traditional days, Easter Celebration has become the most patronized festivity among the Kwahus. During Easter, all the citizens abroad return home with friends to celebrate with their families back home and they contribute in diverse ways to support developmental activities.

Figure 1.1: District map of Kwahu East



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.5 Economy

Agriculture is the major economic activity in terms of employment in the District. About 55.1 percent of the working population is engaged in this sector, which constitutes the main source of household income in the district. There are two prominent types of farming activities in the District. These are food cropping and livestock farming. The most predominant of these is food crop farming with more of the farmers in the district taking to it. Livestock farming is carried out on a limited scale.

The ecology of the district has produced lots of tourist attractions. Some rivers create beautiful tourist sites as they flow on rocky landscapes. The Asuboni River falls 110 metres down some beautiful rocky steps to form the Oworobong Falls. The River Afram has a potential for water sports and river resorts at Kotoso and Tokrom.

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, Kasafo 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 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

It is always imperative that the size, composition and distribution of any population be analyzed to facilitate development planning, programming, policy formulation and implementation. The changes in a particular population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration levels, which to a large extent, are influenced by the age and sex composition. With the current decentralized governance system and administration of planning in Ghana, it will be desirable that statistics be provided on the size, growth as well as spatial distribution, patterns and trends of the population. The objective of this chapter is to analyze the population size, composition, age-sex structure, fertility, mortality and migration using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The population of the Kwahu East District by age, sex, and locality of residence is presented in Table 2.1. These characteristics are examined in the sub-sections that follow. In some cases simpler tables were derived from Table 2.1 to enhance the analysis of the characteristics.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	77,125	37,620	39,505	95.2	32.9	67.1
0 - 4	11,030	5,544	5,486	101.1	27.9	72.1
5 - 9	10,015	5,171	4,844	106.8	28.9	71.1
10 - 14	9,410	5,125	4,285	119.6	34.7	65.3
15 - 19	7,720	4,065	3,655	111.2	37.0	63.0
20 - 24	5,760	2,857	2,903	98.4	35.9	64.1
25 - 29	4,827	2,312	2,515	91.9	31.1	68.9
30 - 34	3,963	1,853	2,110	87.8	31.7	68.3
35 - 39	3,830	1,801	2,029	88.8	28.4	71.6
40 - 44	3,585	1,666	1,919	86.8	29.8	70.2
45 - 49	3,249	1,470	1,779	82.6	31.6	68.4
50 - 54	3,171	1,442	1,729	83.4	34.2	65.8
55 - 59	2,226	1,048	1,178	89.0	35.7	64.3
60 - 64	2,064	919	1,145	80.3	36.9	63.1
65 - 69	1,465	680	785	86.6	38.4	61.6
70 - 74	1,820	709	1,111	63.8	39.2	60.8
75 - 79	1,108	416	692	60.1	45.3	54.7
80 - 84	970	292	678	43.1	45.3	54.7
85 - 89	457	133	324	41.0	42.0	58.0
90 - 94	332	86	246	35.0	44.3	55.7
95 - 99	123	31	92	33.7	48.8	51.2
All Ages	77,125	37,620	39,505	95.2	32.9	67.1
0 - 14	30,455	15,840	14,615	108.4	30.3	69.7
15 - 64	40,395	19,433	20,962	92.7	33.4	66.6
65+	6,275	2,347	3,928	59.8	41.7	58.3
Age-dependency ratio	90.9	93.6	88.5		87.8	92.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.1 Population size, sex and distribution

The results of the 2010 PHC indicates that the population of the district is 77,125 accounting for 2.9 percent of the total population in the Eastern Region. Of the total population, 48.8 percent are males and 51.2 percent females.

Majority (67.1%) of the total population live in the rural localities while 32.9 percent live in urban localities, reflecting the rural nature of the district. In terms of locality by sex, 45.8 percent of the urban population are males as against 54.2 percent females. In contrast, more males than females live in rural areas (50.2%) as compared to urban areas (49.8%).

2.2.2 Sex ratio

The sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in the population, the balance of the sexes being 100. Table 2.2 shows that the sex ratio of the district is 95.2 for the district compared with the regional average of 96.2. This means that for every one hundred females in the district, there are about ninety-five males. It is observed that the sex ratio in the urban areas (84.8) is lower than that of the rural areas (100.8).

Table 2.2: Population size by locality by district, region and sex ratio

District/Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	77,125	100.0	25,353	100.0	51,772	100.0
Male	37,620	48.8	11,605	45.8	26,015	50.2
Female	39,505	51.2	13,748	54.2	25,757	49.8
Sex Ratio	95.2		84.4		100.8	
Percent of regional population	2.9		2.2		3.5	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Table 2.3 shows the distribution of the population of the District by age group and sex. The distribution shows a youthful age structure with a relatively large proportion of the population under 15 years (39.5%) and a small proportion of older people 60+ years (10.8%). The age group 25-29 years have the lowest proportion of the district's population with only 6.3 percent. The age structure in terms of sex follows almost the same pattern of age distribution except that there are relatively more elderly persons (60+ years) in the female than the male population (12.8% as against 8.7%).

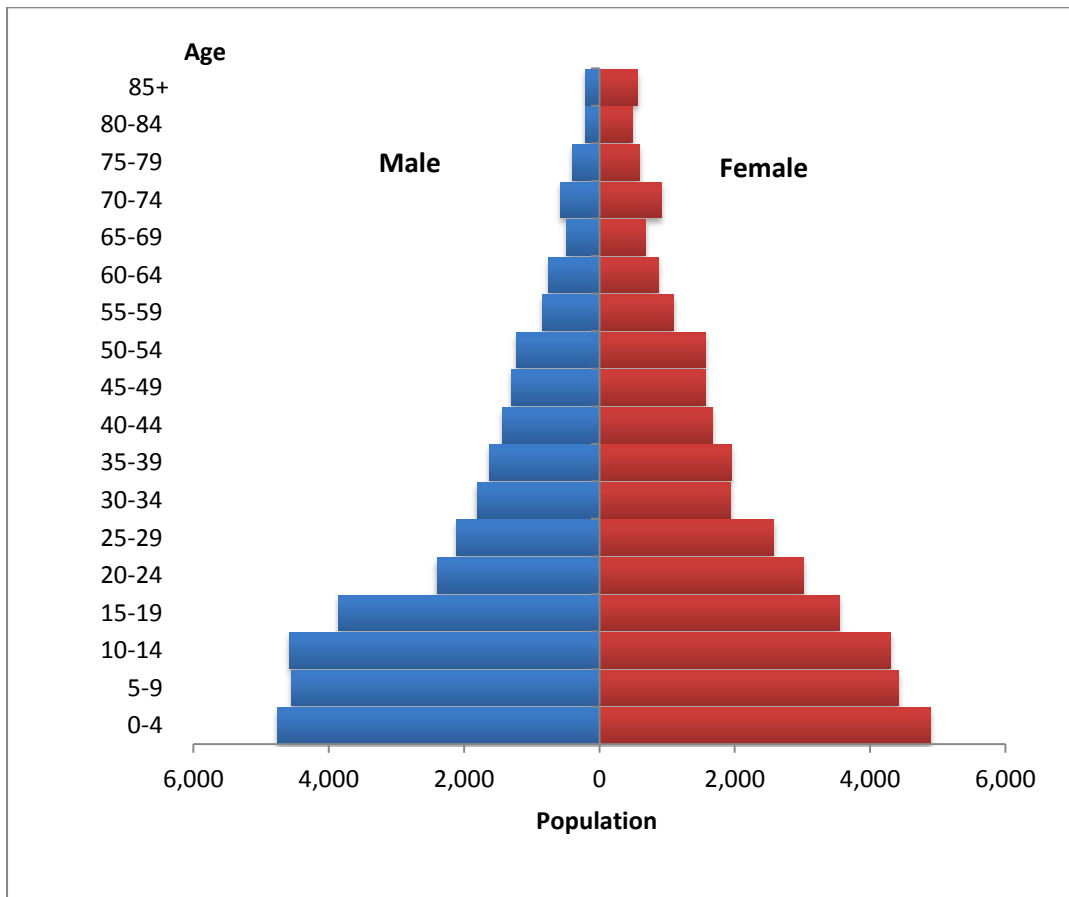
Table 2.3: Population by broad age and sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	77,125	100.0	37,620	100.0	39,505	100.0
Under 15	30,455	39.5	15,840	42.1	14,615	37
15 - 24	13,480	17.5	6,922	18.4	6,558	16.6
25 - 29	4,827	6.3	2,312	6.1	2,515	6.4
30 - 59	20,024	26	9,280	24.7	10,744	27.2
60+	8,339	10.8	3,266	8.7	5,073	12.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.1 is a population pyramid depicting the age-sex structure of the district. The pyramid indicates a broad base, which narrows as the population aged. The figure indicates that the district's population have a youthful structure with a broad base consisting of large numbers of children and a conical top implying a small number of elderly persons. The figure further shows that a large new cohort is born every year as displayed at the bottom of the pyramid (ages 0-4 years). As people aged, they inevitably lose members either through death or migration or both. With increasing age, the structure looks slightly thinner for the males than for the females, indicating that, at the older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of the females. This age-sex pattern is characteristic of developing country populations.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.4 Age-dependency ratio

The dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in dependent ages (children under 15 years and persons 65 years and older) to those in productive ages (15 to 64 years). The dependency ratio for the district is quite high at 90.9 (Table 2.4). This means that there are approximately 91 persons in the dependent ages for every 100 persons in the working age group (15-64 years). A large part of the dependency ratio is child dependency ratio (75.4).

Table 2.4: Age dependency ratio by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	77,125	100.0	37,620	100.0	39,505	100.0
0-14	30,455	39.5	15,840	42.1	14,615	37
15-64	40,395	52.4	19,433	51.7	20,962	53.1
65+	6,275	8.1	2,347	6.2	3,928	9.9
All Ages dependency ratio	90.9		93.6		88.5	
Child dependency ratio	75.4		81.5		69.7	
Old age dependency ratio	15.5		12.1		18.7	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The main components of population change are fertility, mortality and migration. These components determine the size and age-sex composition of the population at a particular point in time. Information on these components is therefore critical for planning the socio-economic development of the district. The objective of this section is to examine migration, fertility and mortality levels in the district using data from the 2010 Population Housing Census.

2.3.2 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births to women. Fertility 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 explicit policies to manage the population for social and economic development.

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

Current fertility

The most commonly used measures of current fertility are the total fertility rate (TFR). It is defined as the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she is to experience the currently observed age-specific fertility rates.

Table 2.6 presents information on total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district, Eastern Region. The TFR for the district was 4.2 children per woman. This means that a woman in the district would have, on the average, four children in her lifetime if the current age specific fertility were to continue to prevail. The district fertility rate was greater than the regional average (3.5) and the third highest in the region after Kwahu North (4.4) and Akyemansa (4.3). The District also recorded a General Fertility Rate (GFR) of 120.7 per 1000 women in the reproductive ages and Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 26.8 per 1000 population.

Table 2.6: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Cumulative (Lifetime) fertility

The mean number of children ever born per woman is used to measure the lifetime or cumulative fertility performance of female respondents 12 years and older. Table 2.7 shows female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child. The table indicates that the district's average completed family size was 3.1 in 2010. As expected, the average number of children ever born increased consistently with age of mother. The reported mean number of children for young teenage girls (12-19 years) was less than one indicating a low level of teenage fertility in the district. Overall, the distribution of the number of children surviving by age of mother follows the same pattern as children ever born.

Table 2.7: 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	Avg CEB	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Avg CS	Male	Female
All Ages	25,536	80,349	3.1465	40,124	40,225	69,406	2.718	34,219	35,187
14-12	2,482	12	0.0048	9	3	9	0.0036	6	3
15-19	3,544	648	0.1828	306	342	587	0.1656	263	324
20-24	3,017	2,832	0.9387	1,408	1,424	2,594	0.8598	1,249	1,345
25-29	2,578	5,283	2.0493	2,752	2,531	4,898	1.8999	2,511	2,387
30-34	1,939	6,117	3.1547	2,969	3,148	5,753	2.967	2,771	2,982
35-39	1,950	7,939	4.0713	3,955	3,984	7,393	3.7913	3,646	3,747
40-44	1,667	7,989	4.7924	4,005	3,984	7,299	4.3785	3,667	3,632
45-49	1,564	7,998	5.1138	4,033	3,965	7,188	4.5959	3,593	3,595
50-54	1,570	8,423	5.365	4,256	4,167	7,423	4.728	3,740	3,683
55-59	1,097	6,167	5.6217	3,091	3,076	5,307	4.8377	2,625	2,682
60+	4,128	26,941	6.5264	13,340	13,601	20,955	5.0763	10,148	10,807

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as a measure of the living conditions of the people. Overall the health status of Ghanaians has improved over the years. However, the district share with the rest of Ghana the factors that mitigate against further improvement in the mortality conditions of the population such as the persistence of poor environmental sanitation, inadequate nutrition, poor access to drinking water and the prevalence of infectious and parasitic diseases, among others.

Table 2.8 presents deaths in households, crude death rate by district for the Eastern region. The Table shows that 21,519 deaths occurred in households in all the districts within the 12 months preceding the census. This translates into a crude death rate of 8.2 for the entire region.

The Kwahu East district recorded 992 deaths in households for the period under review with a crude death rate of 8.2. The highest deaths recorded in households according to the 2010 census is in the East Akim Municipality with a crude death rate of 12.9 which is also the highest in the region. The district with the least household deaths is the Akwapem South with 357 deaths and Afram Plains has the lowest crude death rate of 4.4.

Table 2.8: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate, by District

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Distribution of cause of death

The causes of death in the region is analyzed using information from the district level and this is presented in Table 2.9. Kwahu East district 992 deaths and these deaths are attributed to accidents/Violence 138, all other deaths 854, with pregnancy related deaths being 19 and non-pregnancy related deaths as 973. This means that deaths occurring from pregnancy related causes are low compared to those coming from non-pregnancy related matters.

The district with the highest number of deaths is the Akuapem North Municipal with 1,317 as against a low of 357 coming from Akuapem South district. The district with the least pregnancy related deaths is Asuogyaman with 3 which implies that the district is doing very well in terms of policies to reduce maternal mortality.

Table 2.9: Death in households

District	Death due to			Total deaths	Pregnancy related death	
	Total deaths	Accident/ violence/ homicide/ suicide	All other causes		(female 15-54 years)	Not pregnancy related
Birim South	1,351	153	1,198	1,351	27	1,324
Birim Municipal	966	118	848	966	14	952
West Akim Municipal	866	99	767	866	6	860
Suhum Municipal	640	35	605	640	13	627
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	448	46	402	448	9	439
Akwapem North	1,317	106	1,211	1,317	17	1,300
New Juaben Municipal	1,085	121	964	1,085	22	1,063
Yilo Krobo	1,198	108	1,090	1,198	17	1,181
Lower Manya	940	63	877	940	21	919
Asuogyaman	853	85	768	853	3	850
Upper Manya	607	32	575	607	7	600
Fanteakwa	911	73	838	911	13	898
East Akim Municipal	1,427	235	1,192	1,427	41	1,386
Kwaebibirem	727	78	649	727	15	712
Akyem Mansa	805	53	752	805	8	797
Birim North	595	83	512	595	11	584
Atiwa	1,064	94	970	1,064	22	1,042
Kwahu West Municipal	659	58	601	659	12	647
Kwahu South	879	85	794	879	12	867
Kwahu East	992	138	854	992	19	973
Kwahu Afram Plains North	455	92	363	455	16	439
Upper West Akyem	662	62	600	662	11	651
Akwapim South	357	61	296	357	7	350
Ayensuano	733	49	684	733	10	723
Denkyembour	443	53	390	443	8	435
Kwahu Afram Plains South	539	60	479	539	4	535

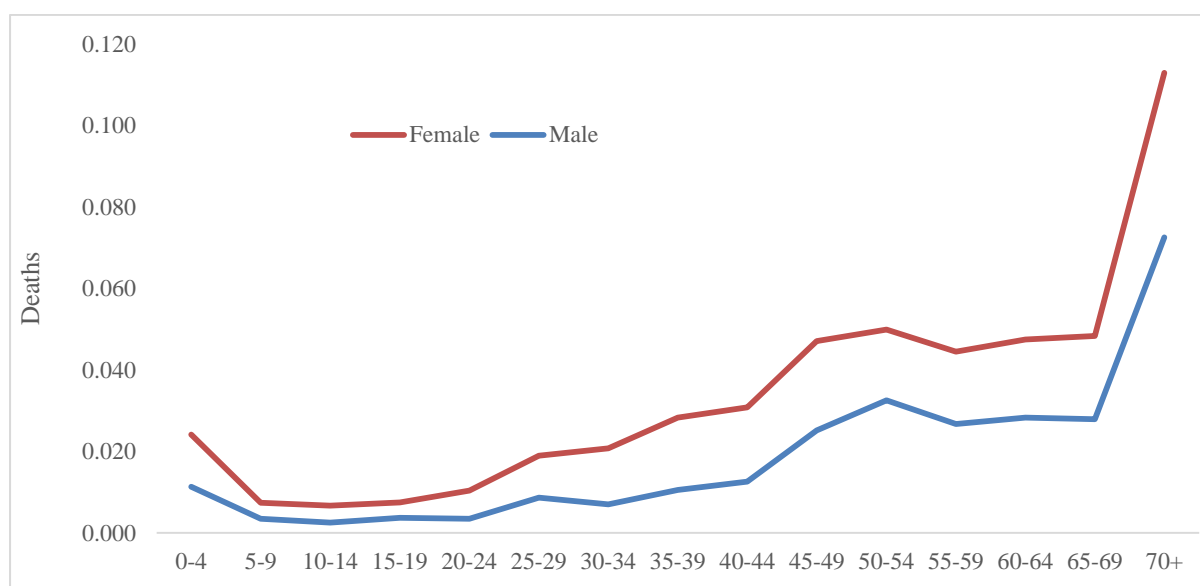
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.4 Age specific death rates (ASDRs)

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

Figure 2.1 shows that deaths for both male and female are high for the age group 0-4 years and dip for age group 5-9 years and become stable up to age group 20-24 years. At this point deaths to females are higher than that of males. The number of deaths begins to rise for both males and females with deaths being higher for females throughout all the age groups. The deaths occurring for the age groups 65-69 for both sexes begins to rise.

Figure 2.3: Reported age specific death rate by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1 Migration

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence. A migrant is therefore defined as a person whose usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous residence. The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on the population size, structure and distribution in the district. The migratory movements in the district are examined in this report by comparing locality of birth with locality of enumeration.

Data on birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the Kwahu East district is presented in Table 2.5. The total number of migrants in the district is 28,575, out of which a little over half (50.7%) are born elsewhere in the region other than the place of enumeration. About 47 percent are born elsewhere in another region in Ghana and 2.3 percent are born outside the country. The table further shows that 54.7 percent of the migrants have stayed in the district for at least five years and 43.7 percent have been resident in the district for four years or less.

The largest number of migrants from other regions who moved to the district are from the Volta Region (4,738) followed by Greater Accra Region (2,897), Ashanti Region (1,865), and Northern Region (1,080). The lowest number of migrants moved from Upper West Region (215). A significant proportion of migrants from other regions (45.2%) have stayed in the district for four years or less, whereas 39.2 percent had stayed for 10 years or more. The regions with the highest proportion of migrant population that have stayed in the district for more than 20 years is the Upper West (26.0%) and Central region (23.9%).

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	28,575	16.1	29.1	15.5	18.3	20.9
Born elsewhere in the region	14,497	15.8	27.9	15.7	17.6	23
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	519	14.6	36	25	15.4	8.9
Central	648	16.5	32.3	13.1	14.2	23.9
Greater Accra	2,897	20.3	37.2	15.5	16.2	10.7
Volta	4,738	14.9	25.2	13.3	23.5	23.1
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashanti	1,865	19.3	29.8	16.3	16.6	18
Brong Ahafo	756	18.4	29.4	19.7	18.7	13.9
Northern	1,080	14.1	29.9	14.6	19.5	21.9
Upper East	711	10.4	26.9	19.1	19.7	23.9
Upper West	215	15.8	36.7	12.6	8.8	26
Outside Ghana	649	11.7	36.1	14.9	16.6	20.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Social characteristics such as education and religion influence people’s behavior including their demographic behavior. Ghanaian households are also reflections of the social structure, in that living arrangements are largely influenced by socio cultural factors such as marriage, and the types of family and kinship systems existing in societies. This chapter provides information on the social characteristics of the population in Kwahu East District. The social characteristics presented include household characteristics, marital status, religious affiliation, literacy and education. It also examines data on nationality of the population in the district.

3.2 Household Size, Structure and Composition

3.2.1 Household Size and locality

Table 3.1 indicates that total household population for the district is 76,379 with almost twice the number (51,272) in the rural areas for the Kwahu East district. The total number of households in the district in the district is 18,409 with just less than half in the urban areas. The average household per house for the district according to the 2010 census is 1.3 with the rural areas recording a lesser number than the urban areas implying that there are more persons in a house in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

The average household size for the district is 4.1 same as that of the entire region with 4 for the region as a whole and interestingly the average household size for the urban area is almost the (4.1) same for the total district.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,574,549	76,379	25,107	51,272
Number of households	632,045	18,409	6,215	12,194
Average households per house	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.1
Average household size	4.1	4.1	4	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Data on household population by composition and sex is presented in Table 3.2. The table reveals that about a fifth (24.1%) of all household members are household heads, which is almost the same as the regional average of 24.0 percent. Again, a little more than a third of all household members (37.5%) are children and grandchildren constitute 13.4 percent of all household members. Though the proportions of other relatives (7.0%), siblings (3.9%) and parents/parent-in-laws (1.0%) of the heads are relatively low, they indicate the fact that the extended family living arrangements still persists in the District.

For the sexes, there are more males than females who reported as heads of households (29.3 % and. 19.1%) respectively and also more male children (39.6%) than female children (35.4%). Spousal relations in the district are largely female. Female spouses constitute a

higher percentage (16.5%) compared to male spouses (1.4%). This gender characteristic of household composition is expected since a male would normally have his wife/wives or sexual partner(s) co-resident. Males do not normally reside with a female head in the District and in elsewhere in Ghana.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	76,379	100.0	37,243	100.0	39,136	100.0
Head	18,409	24.1	10,917	29.3	7,492	19.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,982	9.1	526	1.4	6,456	16.5
Child (son/daughter)	28,628	37.5	14,758	39.6	13,870	35.4
Parent/parent in-law	770	1.0	98	0.3	672	1.7
Son/daughter in-law	415	0.5	126	0.3	289	0.7
Grandchild	10,226	13.4	5,156	13.8	5,070	13.0
Brother/sister	2,983	3.9	1,605	4.3	1,378	3.5
Step child	487	0.6	280	0.8	207	0.5
Adopted/foster child	253	0.3	130	0.4	123	0.3
Other relative	5,326	7.0	2,553	6.9	2,773	7.1
Non-relative	1,900	2.5	1,094	2.9	806	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household structure

Table 3.3 provides information on household population by structure and sex. The table shows that households with head only constitute 5.1 percent of the total number of households in the district. From the table, single person households who are males are almost double (6.7%) the single person households who are females (3.5%). Households composed of the head and his or her spouse only account for only 1.7 percent of the total households in the district. Nuclear family households, comprising both parents and their biological and/or adopted children (double parent nuclear) constitute about one quarter of the total households (23.5%), which is the highest, while one in ten of households are single parent nuclear households. In addition, extended (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) and single parent extended recorded higher percentages of 18.5 percent and 19.2 percent respectively of the total household population.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	76,379	100.0	37,243	100.0	39,136	100.0
Head only	3,894	5.1	2,510	6.7	1,384	3.5
Head and a spouse only	1,300	1.7	650	1.8	650	1.7
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	17,961	23.5	9,499	25.5	8,462	21.6
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	14,118	18.5	7,200	19.3	6,918	17.7
Extended + non relatives	1,642	2.2	861	2.3	781	2.0
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	3,390	4.4	1,731	4.7	1,659	4.2
Single parent Nuclear	7,667	10.0	3,437	9.2	4,230	10.8
Single parent Extended	14,657	19.2	5,961	16.0	8,696	22.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	2,474	3.2	1,048	2.8	1,426	3.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	9,276	12.1	4,346	11.7	4,930	12.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

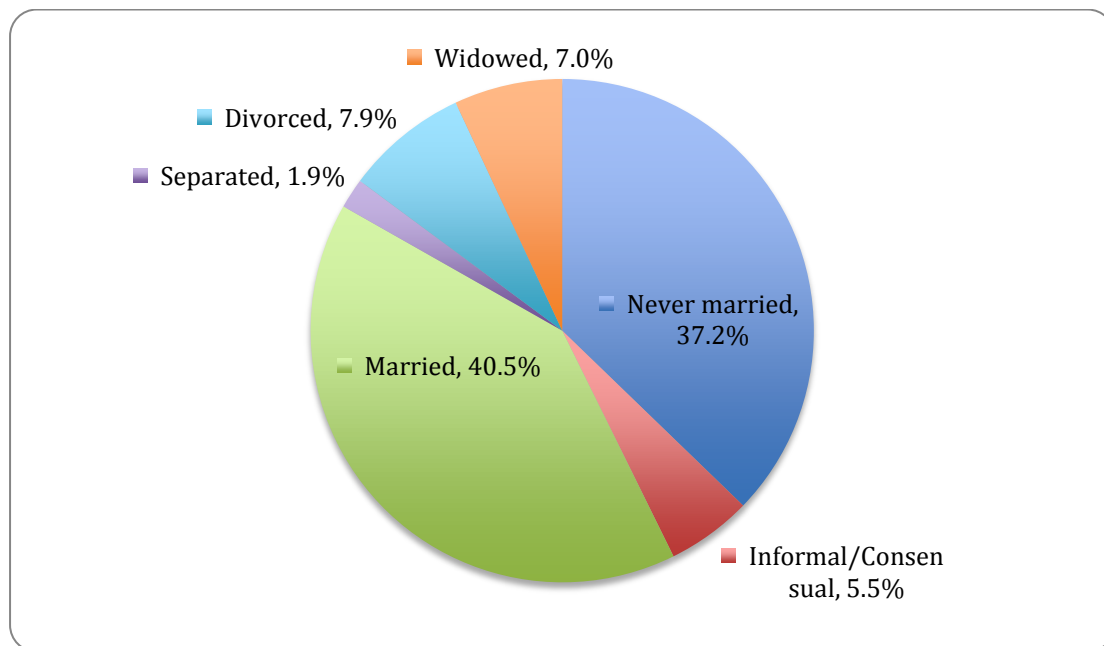
3.3 Marital Characteristics

3.3.1 Marital status

In its social context, marriage includes formal unions that are legal, traditional or religiously sanctioned, and informal cohabiting unions. In Ghana, such unions can be regulated by society and young girls can be given into marriage as a cultural practice. The age at marriage was therefore set at 12 years in the 2010 Census to capture child spouses.

Figure 3.1 depicts the distribution of the population 12 years and older by marital status. The Figure shows that 37.0 percent have never married, 41.0 percent are married, and 5.0 percent are living together in consensual unions. An additional 17.0 percent have once been in marriage but are either divorced (8.0%), separated (2.0%) or widowed (7.0%).

Figure 3.1: Marital status of the population aged 12 years and over



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status by sex

In terms of male-female differences in marital status, Table 3.4 shows that similar proportions of males and females reported as married (40.9% and . 40.2%) respectively. Furthermore, 24.4 percent of the females compared with 8.4 percent of the males are divorced, separated or widowed. It is also observed that a higher proportion of males than females have never married (45.9% and. 29.4%) respectively, indicating that males are more likely than females to postpone marriage in the Kwahu East District.

3.3.3 Marital status by age

As shown in Table 3.4, the age group 25-29 years recorded the highest percentage (12.5%) in consensual unions. This is because a higher proportion of them decide to live together with their sexual partners while waiting for the opportunity to be formally married since sexual activity rate is purported to be higher among these age-groups. The percentage of the married population increased rapidly from age-group 20-24 years (23.8%) and reached a peak at age-group 40-44 years (69.5%) and starts to decrease slightly from age-group 45-49 years (68.0%) through to age-group 65+ (37.0%).

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	52,177	100.0	37.2	5.5	40.5	1.9	7.9	7.0
12 - 14	5,507	100.0	95.8	0.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,720	100.0	89.8	3.3	6.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	5,760	100.0	62.5	11.5	23.8	0.8	1.0	0.4
25 - 29	4,827	100.0	33.1	12.5	50.0	1.1	2.7	0.5
30 - 34	3,963	100.0	16.9	9.0	64.5	2.8	5.6	1.2
35 - 39	3,830	100.0	11.0	8.1	67.8	2.8	8.3	2.0
40 - 44	3,585	100.0	7.5	6.4	69.5	3.1	10.2	3.3
45 - 49	3,249	100.0	4.8	4.9	68.0	3.8	13.9	4.5
50 - 54	3,171	100.0	4.6	2.8	64.2	3.2	16.3	8.9
55 - 59	2,226	100.0	4.0	2.3	60.7	3.8	19.4	9.8
60 - 64	2,064	100.0	4.0	1.9	53.5	3.2	19.3	18.1
65+	6,275	100.0	3.0	1.2	37.0	2.9	19.1	36.8
Male								
Total	24,794	100.0	45.9	4.8	40.9	1.5	5.0	1.9
12 - 14	3,014	100.0	95.8	0.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,065	100.0	94.9	1.1	3.7	0.1	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	2,857	100.0	78.6	7.2	13.2	0.5	0.4	0.1
25 - 29	2,312	100.0	46.2	11.6	39.3	0.8	1.8	0.3
30 - 34	1,853	100.0	24.4	9.5	60.1	1.8	3.5	0.7
35 - 39	1,801	100.0	15.8	8.1	67.8	2.0	5.5	0.9
40 - 44	1,666	100.0	10.2	7.6	71.5	2.6	7.1	1.0
45 - 49	1,470	100.0	6.4	6.1	72.5	3.3	9.7	2.1
50 - 54	1,442	100.0	6.1	3.3	72.5	2.9	12.1	3.2
55 - 59	1,048	100.0	6.6	2.4	74.0	3.1	10.5	3.3
60 - 64	919	100.0	5.5	2.7	70.7	3.3	13.5	4.2
65+	2,347	100.0	4.5	1.6	64.8	3.2	14.3	11.5
Female								
Total	27,383	100.0	29.4	6.0	40.2	2.3	10.6	11.5
12 - 14	2,493	100.0	95.9	0.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,655	100.0	84.0	5.8	9.0	0.3	0.5	0.3
20 - 24	2,903	100.0	46.6	15.7	34.2	1.1	1.7	0.7
25 - 29	2,515	100.0	21.1	13.4	59.9	1.4	3.5	0.8
30 - 34	2,110	100.0	10.2	8.5	68.5	3.7	7.4	1.7
35 - 39	2,029	100.0	6.7	8.2	67.8	3.5	10.7	3.0
40 - 44	1,919	100.0	5.1	5.4	67.8	3.5	12.9	5.3
45 - 49	1,779	100.0	3.5	3.9	64.3	4.3	17.4	6.5
50 - 54	1,729	100.0	3.4	2.4	57.3	3.4	19.9	13.6
55 - 59	1,178	100.0	1.6	2.3	48.8	4.4	27.2	15.6
60 - 64	1,145	100.0	2.7	1.2	39.7	3.1	24.0	29.2
65+	3,928	100.0	2.1	0.9	20.3	2.7	22.0	51.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The divorce rate in the district is under one percent for the age groups below 20 years. It then increased from age group 20-24 years (1.0%) to age group 55-59 years (19.4%), which is the peak years for divorce in the district, before stabilizing around 19.3 percent and 19.1 percent for the age-groups 60-64 and 65+ years respectively. As expected, the widowed population increased with the advancement in age with the age groups 60-64 and 65+ years recording the highest proportions of 18.1 and 36.8 percent respectively. The relatively high incidence of widowhood for the older age groups in the district requires that a strong policy action must be put in place to reduce the impact of widowhood.

3.3.4 Marital status and level of education

The distribution of the Kwahu East district population 12 years and above by sex, marital status and level of education is presented in Table 3.5. The widowed population recorded the highest percentage (61.9%) of those who have no education with the never married recording the least (8.8%). With the exception of the widowed (34.1%), all the other categories recorded proportions above 50 percent for the basic level of education with never married recording the highest percentage (71.8%). About 12.3 percent of never married persons have secondary education while the widowed recorded the lowest proportion of 1.1 percent. All the marital status categories each recorded proportions less than four percent in the educational levels higher than secondary education.

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 ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	52,177	100.0	22.6	63.6	7.1	2.1	2.8	1.7
Never married	19,426	100.0	8.8	71.8	12.3	2.4	2.5	2.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,858	100.0	19.9	68.6	6.1	2.2	2.3	0.9
Married	21,137	100.0	25.9	61.7	4.7	2.2	3.5	2.0
Separated	1,004	100.0	30.9	60.0	2.7	2.6	3.2	0.7
Divorced	4,121	100.0	35.8	58.5	2.3	1.3	1.4	0.6
Widowed	3,631	100.0	61.9	34.1	1.1	0.9	1.8	0.2
Male								
Total	24,794	100.0	15.6	66.7	8.7	2.7	3.5	2.7
Never married	11,373	100.0	10.0	70.6	11.9	2.6	2.6	2.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,202	100.0	15.8	68.8	6.9	3.4	3.4	1.7
Married	10,136	100.0	19.8	62.7	6.3	2.9	4.9	3.5
Separated	377	100.0	25.7	63.4	4.5	2.7	1.9	1.9
Divorced	1,231	100.0	22.7	67.3	4.4	2.2	1.9	1.5
Widowed	475	100.0	33.3	57.5	2.9	1.7	3.8	0.8
Female								
Total	27,383	100.0	29.0	60.8	5.7	1.6	2.1	0.9
Never married	8,053	100.0	7.2	73.5	12.9	2.1	2.5	1.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,656	100.0	22.8	68.5	5.5	1.3	1.6	0.3
Married	11,001	100.0	31.6	60.7	3.2	1.6	2.2	0.7
Separated	627	100.0	34.0	57.9	1.6	2.6	4.0	0.0
Divorced	2,890	100.0	41.4	54.8	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.2
Widowed	3,156	100.0	66.2	30.6	0.9	0.7	1.5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

² Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

³ Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric., Nursing, University Diploma, HND etc.

⁴ Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

The proportion of widowed males (33.3%) who have no education is almost twice that of the females (66.2%). Again, there are more females who have no education than males in all the categories of marital status. The proportion of both males and females who have basic education are above 50 percent in all the categories with the exception of widowed females

(30.6%). Again, the never married persons recorded the highest percentage for secondary level education for both males (11.9%) and females (12.9%) with the widowed population recording the lowest (male 2.9%, female 0.9%). However, both the male and female populations who have vocational (technical, commercial), post middle (secondary certificate, diploma) and tertiary levels of education in all the categories of marital status recorded proportions less than five percent.

3.3.5 Marital status and economic activity status

Activity status of persons provides an indication of the ability to marry and support a spouse financially in some cultures in Ghana. Table 3.6 shows the distribution of persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status, economic activity status.. The table shows that of all the marital statuses in the district, 62.8 percent are employed while just (2.3%) are unemployed. The table also shows that of these entire category, 34.9 percent are economically not active. A total of 86.2 of the persons 12 years and older that are married are employed with the never married persons having 33.8 percent also employed. Unemployment is greatest among those who are in informal/consensual unions or living together with 3.7 percent and the least is recorded by those who are widowed (1.6%). Of the population who are never married 63.3 percent are economically not active and with the least occurring with the married (12.1%).

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	52,177	100.0	32,764	62.8	1,214	2.3	18,199	34.9
Never married	19,426	100.0	6,561	33.8	575	3.0	12,290	63.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,858	100.0	2,218	77.6	105	3.7	535	18.7
Married	21,137	100.0	18,223	86.2	351	1.7	2,563	12.1
Separated	1,004	100.0	788	78.5	34	3.4	182	18.1
Divorced	4,121	100.0	3,046	73.9	91	2.2	984	23.9
Widowed	3,631	100.0	1,928	53.1	58	1.6	1,645	45.3
Male								
Total	24,794	100.0	15,894	64.1	516	2.1	8,384	33.8
Never married	11,373	100.0	4,347	38.2	324	2.8	6,702	58.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,202	100.0	1,053	87.6	31	2.6	118	9.8
Married	10,136	100.0	8,957	88.4	116	1.1	1,063	10.5
Separated	377	100.0	303	80.4	8	2.1	66	17.5
Divorced	1,231	100.0	934	75.9	22	1.8	275	22.3
Widowed	475	100.0	300	63.2	15	3.2	160	33.7
Female								
Total	27,383	100.0	16,870	61.6	698	2.5	9,815	35.8
Never married	8,053	100.0	2,214	27.5	251	3.1	5,588	69.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,656	100.0	1,165	70.4	74	4.5	417	25.2
Married	11,001	100.0	9,266	84.2	235	2.1	1,500	13.6
Separated	627	100.0	485	77.4	26	4.1	116	18.5
Divorced	2,890	100.0	2,112	73.1	69	2.4	709	24.5
Widowed	3,156	100.0	1,628	51.6	43	1.4	1,485	47.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The table indicates that of the male population who are married 88.4 percent are employed and those widowed 63.2 percent are also employed. About 60 percent males (58.9%) of the never married are economically not active and of the informal/consensual/ living together they are only 9.8 percent. Just 3.2 percent of the widowed are unemployed.

Data from the table on females indicates that of the married female population 84.2 percent are employed with the widows representing 51.6 percent. The table further shows that of the informal/living together/consensual union 4.5 percent are unemployed and finally never married, 69.4 percent are economically not active. In conclusion the table shows that unemployment is higher for those never married and less for those widowed.

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Information on nationality is captured in the 2010 PHC to differentiate between a Ghanaian by birth, Ghanaian by dual nationality and a Ghanaian by naturalization as well as all other nationals. Other nationals are grouped into ECOWAS nationals, Africans not from ECOWAS countries and non-Africans.

Data on population by nationality and sex in the Kwahu East district is presented in Table 3.7. In 2010, the population of the district is mainly Ghanaians by birth (95.4%). Ghanaians with dual nationality constitutes 2.3 percent and Ghanaians by naturalization less than one percent (0.7%). The rest of the population, ECOWAS nationals, Africans other than ECOWAS and non-Africans constitute only 1.8 percent of the population.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	77,125	100.0	37,620	100.0	39,505	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	73,568	95.4	35,741	95.0	37,827	95.8
Dual Nationality	1,664	2.2	866	2.3	798	2.0
Ghanaian by naturalization	541	0.7	279	0.7	262	0.7
ECOWAS	818	1.1	469	1.2	349	0.9
Africa other than ECOWAS	301	0.4	149	0.4	152	0.4
Other	233	0.3	116	0.3	117	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of the population by religious affiliation and sex. Religious affiliation in the district follows the national pattern. Christians constitute majority with 79.3 percent of the population in the district, followed by Moslems with 5.0 percent, adherents of Traditional religion constitute 1.7 percent and those who claim to have no religious affiliation constitute 13.0 percent. The Christian religious group is further broken down into Catholics (9.0%), Protestants (24.1%), Pentecostal/Charismatic (27.6%) and other Christians (18.6%). For both sexes, 83.4 percent of the females compared with 74.9 percent of the males are Christians while Moslems constitute 5.6 percent males and 4.4 percent females. Those who have no religion comprised 16.7 percent males and 9.6 percent females.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	77,125	100.0	37,620	100.0	39,505	100.0
No Religion	10,050	13	6,279	16.7	3,771	9.5
Catholic	6,967	9	3,399	9	3,568	9
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	18,611	24.1	8,572	22.8	10,039	25.4
Pentecostal/Charismatic	21,257	27.6	9,550	25.4	11,707	29.6
Other Christians	14,314	18.6	6,644	17.7	7,670	19.4
Islam	3,849	5	2,117	5.6	1,732	4.4
Traditionalist	1,321	1.7	717	1.9	604	1.5
Other (Specify)	756	1	342	0.9	414	1

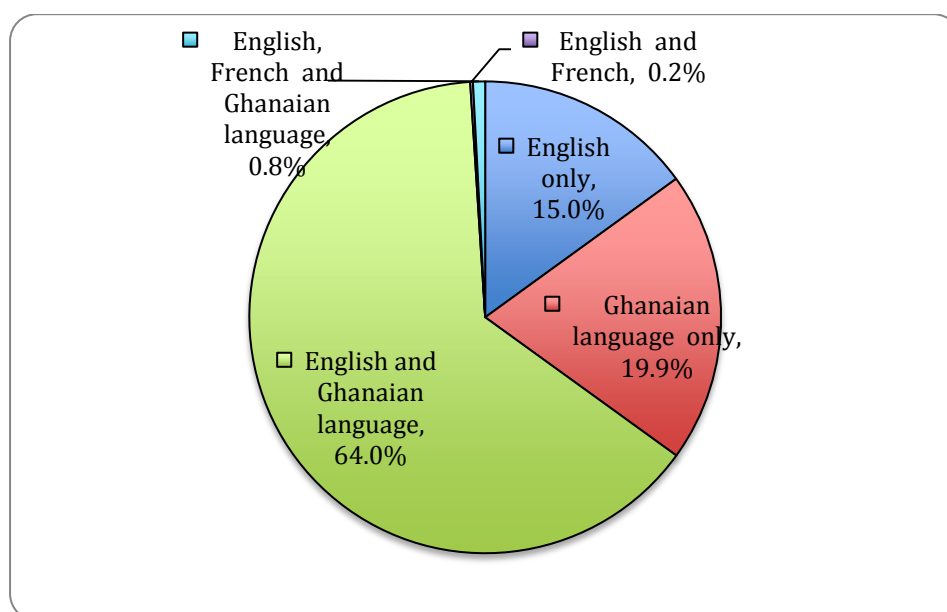
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Literacy is measured by the ability to read and write in any language with understanding. The ability to read and write is essential for the population and the nation, as literacy not only enables people to access information on what goes on in all spheres of life, but also enhances vertical mobility in society.

Table 3.9 shows that 77.9 percent of the population 11 years and older in the district were literate in 2010. The level of literacy was higher for males (81.9%) than for females (60.5%). A higher percentage (64.0%) of the population in the district was literate in both English and a Ghanaian language, 15.0 percent were literate in English only, and 20.0 percent were literate in Ghanaian language. Only one percent could read and understand English, French and Ghanaian language (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by language of literacy

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

With regard to literacy status by age and sex, Table 3.9 shows that the proportion of the population who are 11 years and older in the district, 15.0 percent are literate in English only Ghanaian language 19.9 percent and English and Ghanaian language are 64.0 percent. The table indicates that for persons 11-14 years, 24.3 percent are literate in English while for the age group 45-49 years 31.1 percent are literate in only a Ghanaian language with persons 15-19 years accounting for 72.8 percent being literate in both English and Ghanaian language. For persons 65 years and older, only 6.2 percent are literate in English, 15-19 years 8.7 percent in Ghanaian language and 40-44 years 56.9 literate in both English and a Ghanaian language.

The information about males depict that persons 11-14 years, 23 percent are literate in English only, with persons aged more than 65 years they are just a little over 4 percent (4.5%), for persons literate in Ghanaian language only, 40-44 years (23.4%) and 60-64 years (75.9%). The table also shows that for persons 15-19, 7.9 percent are literate in a Ghanaian language and with those 11-14 years, 62.8 percent are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language in the district.

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

Age Group	None (Not literate)	Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	11,908	41,925	100.0	15.0	19.9	64.0	0.2	0.8
11-14	380	6,783	100.0	24.3	13.6	61.6	0.2	0.4
15-19	558	7,162	100.0	17.5	8.7	72.8	0.2	0.8
20-24	761	4,999	100.0	16.9	12.9	67.9	0.3	2.0
25-29	915	3,912	100.0	15.5	18.8	64.5	0.3	0.9
30-34	983	2,980	100.0	13.5	27.3	58.4	0.2	0.6
35-39	922	2,908	100.0	13.0	28.7	57.4	0.1	0.8
40-44	911	2,674	100.0	12.1	30.3	56.9	0.0	0.7
45-49	728	2,521	100.0	9.3	31.1	58.7	0.2	0.7
50-54	782	2,389	100.0	8.6	27.9	62.8	0.1	0.6
55-59	533	1,693	100.0	8.5	25.2	64.9	0.2	1.2
60-64	751	1,313	100.0	6.8	25.8	66.7	0.2	0.5
65+	3,684	2,591	100.0	6.2	29.4	63.8	0.1	0.4
Male								
Total	3,941	21,733	100.0	14.4	15.9	68.5	0.2	0.9
11-14	269	3,625	100.0	23.3	13.6	62.8	0.2	0.1
15-19	297	3,768	100.0	16.9	7.9	74.1	0.2	0.9
20-24	353	2,504	100.0	17.1	10.1	70.3	0.4	2.0
25-29	384	1,928	100.0	14.7	14.5	69.0	0.5	1.3
30-34	362	1,491	100.0	13.4	20.6	64.9	0.3	0.9
35-39	363	1,438	100.0	12.4	23.3	63.1	0.1	1.1
40-44	335	1,331	100.0	11.8	23.4	63.9	0.1	0.8
45-49	245	1,225	100.0	10.3	22.1	66.5	0.3	0.7
50-54	213	1,229	100.0	7.7	21.1	70.4	0.2	0.7
55-59	151	897	100.0	8.4	17.4	72.4	0.3	1.6
60-64	185	734	100.0	4.8	19.1	75.7	0.3	0.1
65+	784	1,563	100.0	4.5	23.1	71.9	0.1	0.4

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

Age Group	None (Not literate)	Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Female								
Total	7,967	20,192	100.0	15.7	24.3	59.2	0.1	0.8
11-14	111	3,158	100.0	25.4	13.6	60.2	0.1	0.7
15-19	261	3,394	100.0	18.1	9.5	71.3	0.3	0.8
20-24	408	2,495	100.0	16.7	15.8	65.4	0.1	2.0
25-29	531	1,984	100.0	16.3	22.9	60.2	0.2	0.5
30-34	621	1,489	100.0	13.6	34.0	51.8	0.1	0.3
35-39	559	1,470	100.0	13.7	34.0	51.8	0.1	0.4
40-44	576	1,343	100.0	12.4	37.1	50.0	0.0	0.5
45-49	483	1,296	100.0	8.4	39.6	51.2	0.2	0.6
50-54	569	1,160	100.0	9.6	35.2	54.7	0.0	0.5
55-59	382	796	100.0	8.7	33.9	56.5	0.1	0.8
60-64	566	579	100.0	9.3	34.4	55.3	0.0	1.0
65+	2,900	1,028	100.0	8.9	39.1	51.5	0.1	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A look at the table again shows that with females 11 years and older, the levels of literacy is not too different from what pertains with the males. For persons who are literate in English only it is persons in the age group 11-14 accounting for 25.4 percent that is greatest in the district and literacy in a Ghanaian language, it is 39.6 percent for age group 45-49 years and with respect to literacy in both English and a Ghanaian language, persons 11-14 years have 71.3 and those with the least is 50.0 for persons 40-44 years.

3.6.2 Education

Data on the population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex for the Kwahu East district by is presented in Table 3.10. In 2010, 27,572 persons in the district are attending school. Of those who attending school, majority (90.7%) are attending school at the basic level of education (nursery, kindergarten, primary, and JHS) and 6.0 percent are at the Senior High School level. Only 2.0 percent are attending school at the tertiary level and less than one percent (0.9%) was attending vocational/technical/commercial schools. Similar proportions of males and females are attending school at the basic and secondary levels of education. However, relatively more males than females are benefiting from tertiary education (2.3% against 1.6%).

From the table, 40,059 persons 3 years and older have attended school in the past in the district. Overall, past school attendance follows similar pattern as current school attendance. Majority of the population (84.0%) have achieved basic education, 6.9 percent have attained post middle/SSS/SHS level of education and only 2.0 percent have attended tertiary institutions. For the sexes, more males than females have achieved secondary/SHS education (8.4% vs. 5.8%) and tertiary levels of education (5.6% vs. 2.2%), while more females than males have achieved basic education (88.2% vs. 79.8%). This observation suggests that more females than males in the district tend to discontinue their education after the basic level of education.

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	27,572	100.0	14,683	100.0	12,889	100.0	28,781	100.0	14,431	100.0	14,350	100.0
Nursery	2,055	7.5	1,050	7.2	1,005	7.8	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	4,424	16.0	2,201	15.0	2,223	17.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	13,686	49.6	7,329	49.9	6,357	49.3	6,578	22.9	2,617	18.1	3,961	27.6
JSS/JHS	4,854	17.6	2,634	17.9	2,220	17.2	7,648	26.6	3,610	25.0	4,038	28.1
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	9,920	34.5	5,291	36.7	4,629	32.3
SSS/SHS	1,676	6.1	939	6.4	737	5.7	1,395	4.8	756	5.2	639	4.5
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	656	2.3	466	3.2	190	1.3
Vocational/technical/ commercial	255	0.9	161	1.1	94	0.7	851	3.0	518	3.6	333	2.3
Post middle/secondary certificate	82	0.3	37	0.3	45	0.3	610	2.1	359	2.5	251	1.7
Tertiary	540	2.0	332	2.3	208	1.6	1,123	3.9	814	5.6	309	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

This section analyses the economic activity of persons 15 years and older, that is, individuals who were enumerated as either active or inactive on the basis of what they did seven days prior to the census night. The section also examines how those in employment were occupied and their status at the place they worked. The type of industrial or commercial sector of employment of the population is also examined.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

The population is typically grouped into the economically active and not economically active persons. The economically active population consists of those who worked or had a job but did not work or were unemployed, seven days preceding Census Night 2010. All other categories were classified as “not economically active”.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,670	100.0	21,780	100.0	24,890	100.0
Economically active	33,332	71.4	16,002	73.5	17,330	69.6
<i>Employed</i>	32,122	96.4	15,488	96.8	16,634	96.0
<i>Worked</i>	30,608	95.3	14,868	96.0	15,740	94.6
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,317	4.1	530	3.4	787	4.7
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	197	0.6	90	0.6	107	0.6
<i>Unemployed</i>	1,210	3.6	514	3.2	696	4.0
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	521	43.1	201	39.1	320	46.0
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	689	56.9	313	60.9	376	54.0
Economically not active	13,338	28.6	5,778	26.5	7,560	30.4
Did home duties (household chore)	2,856	21.4	810	14.0	2,046	27.1
Full time education	5,701	42.7	3,267	56.5	2,434	32.2
Pensioner/retired	504	3.8	343	5.9	161	2.1
Disabled/sick	1,117	8.4	455	7.9	662	8.8
Too old/young	2,148	16.1	471	8.2	1,677	22.2
Other	1,012	7.6	432	7.5	580	7.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.1 Economic activity status by age

Table 4.2 shows economic activity status by age in the Kwahu East District. The table indicates that for all age groups, a total of 68.8 percent are employed for all persons and those unemployed is just a little over 2 percent (2.6%) and the economically not active population is 28.6 percent. For the age 45-49 years, 90.3 percent are employed while for the age group 20-24, 5.9 percent are unemployed. Persons who are economically not active the greatest is among persons 15-19 (73.0%) and this may be attributed to the fact that these persons are expected to be in full time education. The age group that is least employed is 15-19 years 24.5 percent and unemployment is least for the age group 45-49 years 1.4.

With the male population the table indicates that a total of 71.1 percent are employed while 2.4 percent are unemployed with 26.5 percent being economically not active. The situation follows the district picture. Among the age groups 35-39, 45-49, and 50-54 years the persons employed are similar with 92.2 percent respectively. With the age group 15-19, a little over 25 percent are employed (25.9%) and in the district the age group with the highest level of economic inactivity is with persons 15-19 years (71.9%) and this due to the fact that most are supposed to be in school. Unemployment is lowest for the age group 45-49 where most are expected to in full time employment.

Data from the table reveals that among the females 66.8 percent are employed lower than the males and unemployment being similar to the males with 2.8 percent. The level of inactivity is greater than that which pertains to the males 30.4 percent. Among the age groups persons 50-54 years, 87.9 percent are employed and among all the other age groups it is more than 60 percent and the least is with the age group 15-19 (22.8%). Persons who are economically not active it is high for the age group 15-19 years 74.2 percent and the least with persons 45-49 years with 0.5 percent.

Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	46,670	100.0	32,122	68.8	1,210	2.6	13,338	28.6
15-19	7,720	100.0	1,889	24.5	195	2.5	5,636	73.0
20-24	5,760	100.0	3,470	60.2	338	5.9	1,952	33.9
25-29	4,827	100.0	3,919	81.2	196	4.1	712	14.8
30-34	3,963	100.0	3,455	87.2	114	2.9	394	9.9
35-39	3,830	100.0	3,430	89.6	74	1.9	326	8.5
40-44	3,585	100.0	3,213	89.6	67	1.9	305	8.5
45-49	3,249	100.0	2,933	90.3	47	1.4	269	8.3
50-54	3,171	100.0	2,849	89.8	57	1.8	265	8.4
55-59	2,226	100.0	1,955	87.8	37	1.7	234	10.5
60-64	2,064	100.0	1,622	78.6	44	2.1	398	19.3
65+	6,275	100.0	3,387	54.0	41	0.7	2,847	45.4
Male								
Total	21,780	100.0	15,488	71.1	514	2.4	5,778	26.5
15-19	4,065	100.0	1,054	25.9	87	2.1	2,924	71.9
20-24	2,857	100.0	1,713	60.0	168	5.9	976	34.2
25-29	2,312	100.0	1,958	84.7	77	3.3	277	12.0
30-34	1,853	100.0	1,695	91.5	39	2.1	119	6.4
35-39	1,801	100.0	1,661	92.2	20	1.1	120	6.7
40-44	1,666	100.0	1,540	92.4	21	1.3	105	6.3
45-49	1,470	100.0	1,356	92.2	14	1.0	100	6.8
50-54	1,442	100.0	1,329	92.2	22	1.5	91	6.3
55-59	1,048	100.0	931	88.8	23	2.2	94	9.0
60-64	919	100.0	755	82.2	23	2.5	141	15.3
65+	2,347	100.0	1,496	63.7	20	0.9	831	35.4

Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age (cont'd)

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	24,890	100.0	16,634	66.8	696	2.8	7,560	30.4
15-19	3,655	100.0	835	22.8	108	3.0	2,712	74.2
20-24	2,903	100.0	1,757	60.5	170	5.9	976	33.6
25-29	2,515	100.0	1,961	78.0	119	4.7	435	17.3
30-34	2,110	100.0	1,760	83.4	75	3.6	275	13.0
35-39	2,029	100.0	1,769	87.2	54	2.7	206	10.2
40-44	1,919	100.0	1,673	87.2	46	2.4	200	10.4
45-49	1,779	100.0	1,577	88.6	33	1.9	169	9.5
50-54	1,729	100.0	1,520	87.9	35	2.0	174	10.1
55-59	1,178	100.0	1,024	86.9	14	1.2	140	11.9
60-64	1,145	100.0	867	75.7	21	1.8	257	22.4
65+	3,928	100.0	1,891	48.1	21	0.5	2,016	51.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 presents the distribution of the employed population 15 years and older by sex. Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery constitute the major occupation for majority (54.4%) of workers in the district. Other occupations that are also significant are service and sales (17.8%), craft and related trades (11.4%) and professional, technicians and associate professionals (6.1%).

In terms of distribution by sex, the data shows that 63.2 per cent of the males are in skilled agriculture, forestry and fisheries workers compared with 46.1 per cent of females. A higher percentage of females (28.4%), than males (6.4%), however are service and sales workers.

Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,122	100.0	15,488	100.0	16,634	100.0
Managers	725	2.3	299	1.9	426	2.6
Professionals	1,646	5.1	1,003	6.5	643	3.9
Technicians and associate professionals	319	1.0	214	1.4	105	0.6
Clerical support workers	150	0.5	89	0.6	61	0.4
Service and sales workers	5,712	17.8	996	6.4	4,716	28.4
Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers	17,464	54.4	9,789	63.2	7,675	46.1
Craft and related trades workers	3,659	11.4	1,518	9.8	2,141	12.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	935	2.9	920	5.9	15	0.1
Elementary occupations	1,507	4.7	655	4.2	852	5.1
Other occupations	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the main economic activity of the establishment where the respondent works. Table 4.4 shows the distribution of the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. There are three main industrial activities in the district, namely: agriculture, forestry and fishing; wholesale/retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and manufacturing. Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the major industry employing 55.1 percent of the economically active population in the district, followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (15.2%) and manufacturing (6.7%).

For the sexes, the table shows that a greater proportion of males (64.8%) are employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing compared to females (46.1%). On the other hand, more females (23.9%) are employed in the wholesale and retail industry than males (5.9%). Similarly, a greater proportion of females are employed in the manufacturing (8.4%) and accommodation and food services industry (8.4% and 9.3% respectively) than males (4.8% and 1.4% respectively).

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,122	100.0	15,488	100.0	16,634	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	17,711	55.1	10,040	64.8	7,671	46.1
Mining and quarrying	52	0.2	43	0.3	9	0.1
Manufacturing	2,145	6.7	750	4.8	1,395	8.4
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	26	0.1	24	0.2	2	0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	86	0.3	43	0.3	43	0.3
Construction	665	2.1	653	4.2	12	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,878	15.2	909	5.9	3,969	23.9
Transportation and storage	759	2.4	737	4.8	22	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,762	5.5	212	1.4	1,550	9.3
Information and communication	71	0.2	54	0.3	17	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	58	0.2	32	0.2	26	0.2
Real estate activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional scientific and technical activities	247	0.8	88	0.6	159	1
Administrative and support service activities	122	0.4	95	0.6	27	0.2
Public administration & defense; compulsory social security	198	0.6	159	1	39	0.2
Education	1,619	5	981	6.3	638	3.8
Human health and social work activities	279	0.9	129	0.8	150	0.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	89	0.3	81	0.5	8	0
Other service activities	1,190	3.7	389	2.5	801	4.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods & services - production of households for own use	165	0.5	69	0.4	96	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows the distribution of the employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The table indicates that majority (74.4%) of the population is self-employed with or without employees, 13.2 employees and 8.4 percent, contributing family workers. Only a small proportion represents apprentices (1.9%), casual workers (1.0%) and domestic employees (0.5%). For the sexes, there are more females who are self-employed with or without employees than their male counterparts (78.0% vs. 70.4%), while there are more males in the employee category than females (18.9 % vs. 8.0 %).

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

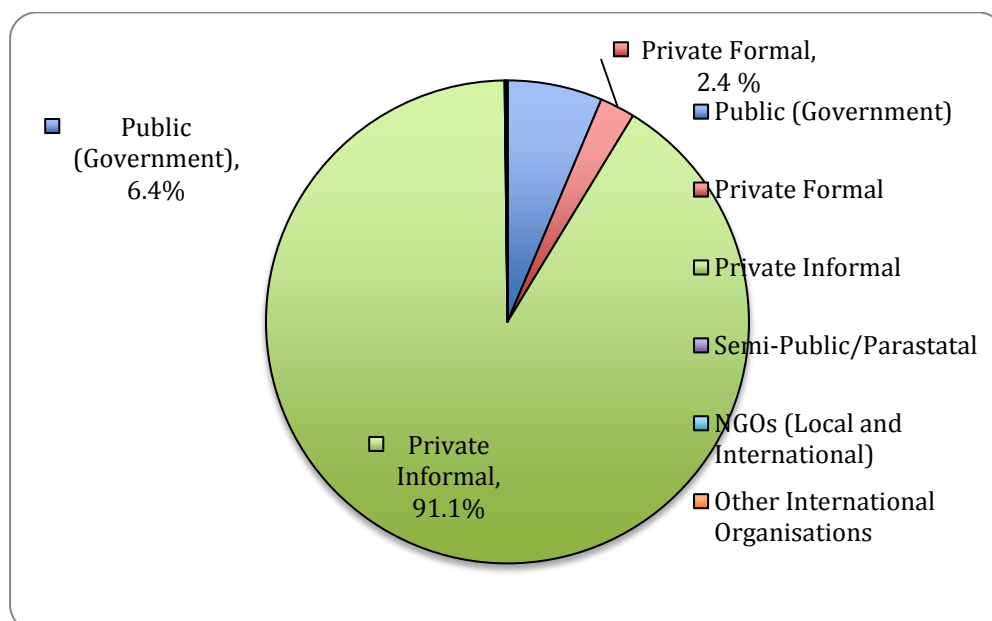
Employment Status	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,122	100.0	15,488	100.0	16,634	100.0
Employee	4,248	13.2	2,924	18.9	1,324	8.0
Self-employed without employee(s)	22,502	70.1	10,105	65.2	12,397	74.5
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,387	4.3	805	5.2	582	3.5
Casual worker	329	1.0	229	1.5	100	0.6
Contributing family worker	2,713	8.4	1,024	6.6	1,689	10.2
Apprentice	603	1.9	242	1.6	361	2.2
Domestic employee (House help)	187	0.6	95	0.6	92	0.6
Other	153	0.5	64	0.4	89	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

The institutional sector refers to the sector of employment in which the respondent was working at the time of the census or was last employed. Figure 4.3 shows that, the private informal sector provide employment for nine out of every ten (91.1%) of the economically active persons, with the public sector constituting 6.4 percent and private formal (2.4%) in the district. NGOs (local and international) account for only 0.1 percent.

Figure 4.1: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

With respect to sex distribution, table 4.4 indicates that a greater proportion of females are employed in the private informal sector accounting for 93.9 percent as compared to 88.1 percent of males in the same sector. More males (8.2%) than females (4.6%) are employed in the public (government) sector.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,122	100.0	15,488	100.0	16,634	100.0
Public (Government)	2,042	6.4	1,276	8.2	766	4.6
Private formal	755	2.4	533	3.4	222	1.3
Private informal	29,263	91.1	13,646	88.1	15,617	93.9
Semi-Public/Parastatal	12	0.0	11	0.1	1	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	45	0.1	20	0.1	25	0.2
Other International Organizations	5	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become an important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. The world is now linked together with advanced communication technology and access to information is through the computer, mobile phone and Internet facilities, which are fast becoming essential for living a meaningful life. This chapter examines access to and use of ICT in the district. The chapter covers ownership of mobile phones, use of Internet, household ownership of fixed telephone lines and household ownership of desktop or laptop computers.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.2 shows the distribution of the population 12 years and older having mobile phones by sex in the District. The data reveals that 44.5 percent of the 52,177 persons aged 12 years and older have mobile phones. Almost half of the male population (48.2%) have mobile phones compared to 41.1 percent females which means that ownership of mobile phone is more prevalent among the males than females.

5.3 Use of Internet

In terms of usage of Internet facilities, only 4.1 percent of the population 12 years and older use the Internet in the District (Table 5.1). For the sexes, just a little over 5 percent (5.8%) males use internet facility in the district compared to 2.5 percent females. Here again the use of internet is common among males than females.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,177	100.0	23,217	44.5	2,125	4.1
Male	24,794	100.0	11,954	48.2	1,431	5.8
Female	27,383	100.0	11,263	41.1	694	2.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers

Desktop and laptop computers are useful for accessing and processing information, including the use of the Internet, electronic mail and other services. For the district as a whole, only 4.6 percent of the households own a desktop/laptop computer. In the Kwahu East District, 5.9 percent male headed households own either a desktop/laptop computer while 2.7 female headed households either own a desktop/laptop computer.

Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers by head

Sex	Number of Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	18,409	100.0	844	4.6
Male	10,917	100.0	643	5.9
Female	7,492	100.0	201	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Chapter six focuses on persons with disability (PWD) in the Kwahu East District with regard to their sex, age, locality of residence, type of disability and activity status.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows the distribution of PWDs by type of locality, disability type and sex. The data shows that 5.3 percent of the population in the Kwahu East District have one form of disability or the other. It also shows that there are more females with disabilities (5.7%) than males (4.8%). The percentage of PWDs as a proportion of the total urban population is 6.3 percent, while the proportion is 4.8 percent for the rural population.

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

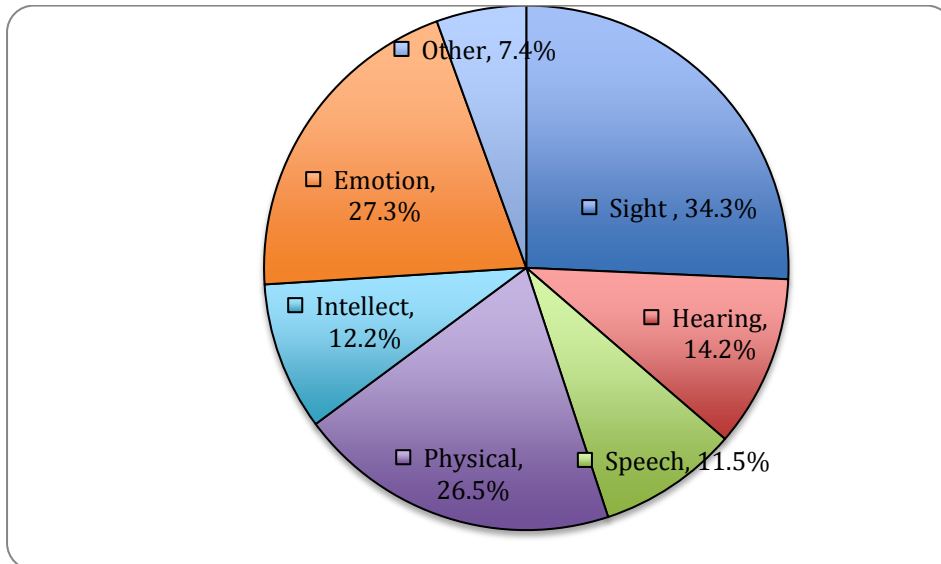
Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	77,125	100.0	37,620	100.0	39,505	100.0
Without disability	73,052	94.7	35,808	95.2	37,244	94.3
With disability	4,073	5.3	1,812	4.8	2,261	5.7
Sight	1,396	34.3	602	33.2	794	35.1
Hearing	577	14.2	248	13.7	329	14.6
Speech	469	11.5	228	12.6	241	10.7
Physical	1,081	26.5	466	25.7	615	27.2
Intellect	497	12.2	240	13.2	257	11.4
Emotion	1,112	27.3	510	28.1	602	26.6
Other	301	7.4	147	8.1	154	6.8
Urban						
Total	25,353	100.0	11,605	100.0	13,748	100.0
Without disability	23,748	93.7	10,972	94.5	12,776	92.9
With disability	1,605	6.3	633	5.5	972	7.1
Sight	525	32.7	200	31.6	325	33.4
Hearing	199	12.4	72	11.4	127	13.1
Speech	161	10.0	75	11.8	86	8.8
Physical	426	26.5	168	26.5	258	26.5
Intellect	187	11.7	80	12.6	107	11.0
Emotion	576	35.9	238	37.6	338	34.8
Other	104	6.5	41	6.5	63	6.5
Rural						
Total	51,772	100.0	26,015	100.0	25,757	100.0
Without disability	49,304	95.2	24,836	95.5	24,468	95.0
With disability	2,468	4.8	1,179	4.5	1,289	5.0
Sight	871	35.3	402	34.1	469	36.4
Hearing	378	15.3	176	14.9	202	15.7
Speech	308	12.5	153	13.0	155	12.0
Physical	655	26.5	298	25.3	357	27.7
Intellect	310	12.6	160	13.6	150	11.6
Emotion	536	21.7	272	23.1	264	20.5
Other	197	8.0	106	9.0	91	7.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

Figure 6.1 depicts the distribution of disability types in the District. The information reveals that visual impairment is the most common type of disability among PWDs (34.3%), followed by emotional disability (27.3%) and physical impairments (26.5%). Significant proportions of PWDs also suffer from hearing impairments (14.4%), intellectual disability (12.2%) and speech impairment (11.2%).

Figure 6.1: Population by disability type

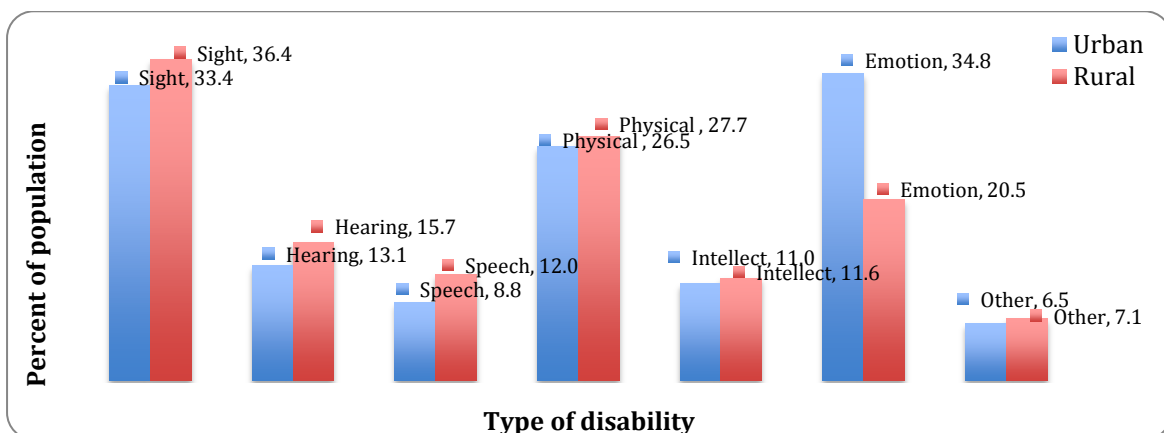


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3.1 Distribution of disability type by locality

Figure 6.2 shows that visual or sight, physical and emotional impairments are the most common types of disability among PWDs in both urban and rural areas in the district even though variations exist between the two locality types. The proportion of PWDs with sight, hearing, speech and intellect impairments is higher in rural areas than urban. However, the percentage of PWDs with emotional challenge is higher in urban than rural areas while there is equal proportion of PWDs with physical challenge in both urban and rural areas.

Figure 6.2: Distribution of disability type by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Economic Status

Table 6.2 shows that PWDs who are employed in the district constitute 68.8 percent, unemployed 2.6 percent while the economically not active persons form 28.6 percent. This simply means that in the district more than 60 percent (68.8%) of all persons with a disability are employed. The table also indicates that in the district, of the persons with emotional disability, 58.4 percent are employed while 5.2 percent are unemployed. Of persons with intellectual disability, 34.1 percent are employed and 62.5 percent are economically not active in the district, which means that more than half of persons with intellectual disability are economically not active.

With the sexes, a total of 71.1 percent males with disability are employed, while just 2.4 percent are unemployed with 26.5 being economically not active. For persons with sight disability 64.1 percent are employed and emotional disability 5.6 percent. For persons with intellectual disability 55.7 percent are economically not active.

Table 6.3 indicates that 66.8 females with a form of disability or the other is employed and 2.8 percent are unemployed with about 30.4 percent (30.4%) being economically not active. Persons with other forms of disability, 62.6 percent are employed, with 5.0 percent with emotional disability being unemployed. Intellectual disability accounts for 68.8 percent of those economically not active. Just a little over one percent (1.2%) with sight disability are unemployed in the district.

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	46,670	100.0	32,122	68.8	1,210	2.6	13,338	28.6
No disability	43,207	100.0	30,311	70.2	1,120	2.6	11,776	27.3
With a disability	3,463	100.0	1,811	52.3	90	2.6	1,562	45.1
Sight	1,247	100.0	688	55.2	15	1.2	544	43.6
Hearing	476	100.0	237	49.8	5	1.1	234	49.2
Speech	327	100.0	143	43.7	9	2.8	175	53.5
Physical	959	100.0	355	37.0	14	1.5	590	61.5
Intellectual	416	100.0	142	34.1	14	3.4	260	62.5
Emotional	896	100.0	523	58.4	47	5.2	326	36.4
Other	237	100.0	150	63.3	3	1.3	84	35.4
Male								
Total	21,780	100.0	15,488	71.1	514	2.4	5,778	26.5
No disability	20,309	100.0	14,602	71.9	471	2.3	5,236	25.8
With a disability	1,471	100.0	886	60.2	43	2.9	542	36.8
Sight	515	100.0	330	64.1	6	1.2	179	34.8
Hearing	186	100.0	114	61.3	1	0.5	71	38.2
Speech	150	100.0	68	45.3	6	4.0	76	50.7
Physical	398	100.0	180	45.2	9	2.3	209	52.5
Intellectual	201	100.0	82	40.8	7	3.5	112	55.7
Emotional	376	100.0	240	63.8	21	5.6	115	30.6
Other	106	100.0	68	64.2	1	0.9	37	34.9

Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability, economic activity status and sex (cont'd)

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	24,890	100.0	16,634	66.8	696	2.8	7,560	30.4
No disability	22,898	100.0	15,709	68.6	649	2.8	6,540	28.6
With a disability	1,992	100.0	925	46.4	47	2.4	1,020	51.2
Sight	732	100.0	358	48.9	9	1.2	365	49.9
Hearing	290	100.0	123	42.4	4	1.4	163	56.2
Speech	177	100.0	75	42.4	3	1.7	99	55.9
Physical	561	100.0	175	31.2	5	0.9	381	67.9
Intellectual	215	100.0	60	27.9	7	3.3	148	68.8
Emotional	520	100.0	283	54.4	26	5.0	211	40.6
Other	131	100.0	82	62.6	2	1.5	47	35.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4.1 Disability, education and literacy

The table indicates that in the district 20.1 percent of all persons with a form of disability have never been to school and 9.2 are in pre-primary and finally 60.6 basic education with 10.2 with SHS/higher level of education. In the district persons with hearing disability, 47.8 percent have never been to school, intellectual disability 4.4 percent have pre-primary, and other forms of disability 64.3 percent. Of persons with SHS/higher education, emotional disability accounts for 10.3 percent having SHS/ and higher education.

Males with speech disability, 39.6 percent have never been to school, emotional 5.2 percent with pre-primary education while persons with other forms of disability 69.7 percent have Basic education and for persons at the SHS/ higher, 13.3 have physical disability. Persons with hearing disability, 2.1 percent are in pre-primary and for speech it is 7.7 for SHS/Higher education.

The table shows that females with all forms of disability, 24.7 percent have never been to school, 8.9 percent have pre-primary and 58.6 percent are at the Basic level with just 7.8 percent with SHS or higher education. Persons with hearing disability, 59.9 percent have never attended school and those with speech 5.8 percent are at the pre-primary level. The table further shows that for persons with other forms of disability, 59.2 percent are with basic education and at the higher level emotional disability is 8.7 percent. For persons with hearing disability, 3.1 percent have SHS or higher education in the district.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	70,497	14,144	6,479	42,686	7,188	100.0	20.1	9.2	60.6	10.2
No disability	66,522	12,700	6,366	40,613	6,843	100.0	19.1	9.6	61.1	10.3
With a disability	3,975	1,444	113	2,073	345	100.0	36.3	2.8	52.2	8.7
Sight	1,377	520	35	701	121	100.0	37.8	2.5	50.9	8.8
Hearing	565	270	17	237	41	100.0	47.8	3.0	41.9	7.3
Speech	433	197	23	186	27	100.0	45.5	5.3	43.0	6.2
Physical	1,055	448	22	502	83	100.0	42.5	2.1	47.6	7.9
Intellectual	482	202	21	225	34	100.0	41.9	4.4	46.7	7.1
Emotional	1,086	298	34	642	112	100.0	27.4	3.1	59.1	10.3
Other	294	68	13	189	24	100.0	23.1	4.4	64.3	8.2
Male										
Total	34,299	5,185	3,251	21,481	4,382	100.0	15.1	9.5	62.6	12.8
No disability	32,542	4,767	3,192	20,426	4,157	100.0	14.6	9.8	62.8	12.8
With a disability	1,757	418	59	1,055	225	100.0	23.8	3.4	60.0	12.8
Sight	592	147	22	345	78	100.0	24.8	3.7	58.3	13.2
Hearing	241	76	5	129	31	100.0	31.5	2.1	53.5	12.9
Speech	207	82	10	99	16	100.0	39.6	4.8	47.8	7.7
Physical	450	104	11	275	60	100.0	23.1	2.4	61.1	13.3
Intellectual	234	82	9	124	19	100.0	35.0	3.8	53.0	8.1
Emotional	498	101	26	310	61	100.0	20.3	5.2	62.2	12.2
Other	142	25	5	99	13	100.0	17.6	3.5	69.7	9.2
Female										
Total	36,198	8,959	3,228	21,205	2,806	100.0	24.7	8.9	58.6	7.8
No disability	33,980	7,933	3,174	20,187	2,686	100.0	23.3	9.3	59.4	7.9
With a disability	2,218	1,026	54	1,018	120	100.0	46.3	2.4	45.9	5.4
Sight	785	373	13	356	43	100.0	47.5	1.7	45.4	5.5
Hearing	324	194	12	108	10	100.0	59.9	3.7	33.3	3.1
Speech	226	115	13	87	11	100.0	50.9	5.8	38.5	4.9
Physical	605	344	11	227	23	100.0	56.9	1.8	37.5	3.8
Intellectual	248	120	12	101	15	100.0	48.4	4.8	40.7	6.0
Emotional	588	197	8	332	51	100.0	33.5	1.4	56.5	8.7
Other	152	43	8	90	11	100.0	28.3	5.3	59.2	7.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is the mainstay of the district's economy. The chapter analyses data on households engaged in agricultural activities by locality (rural/urban) and the types of farming that the households engage in. It also examines data on livestock distribution and its keepers in the district.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

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

7.2.1 Number of agricultural households

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of households by agricultural activities. The 2010 PHC shows that there were 12,676 households engaged in agricultural activities in the District. This figure represents 68.9 percent of all households in the District. In terms of locality, agricultural households account for a little over half (54.4%) of the total households in urban areas as against a higher percentage of 76.3 percent in the rural areas, emphasizing the agrarian nature of the district economy.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

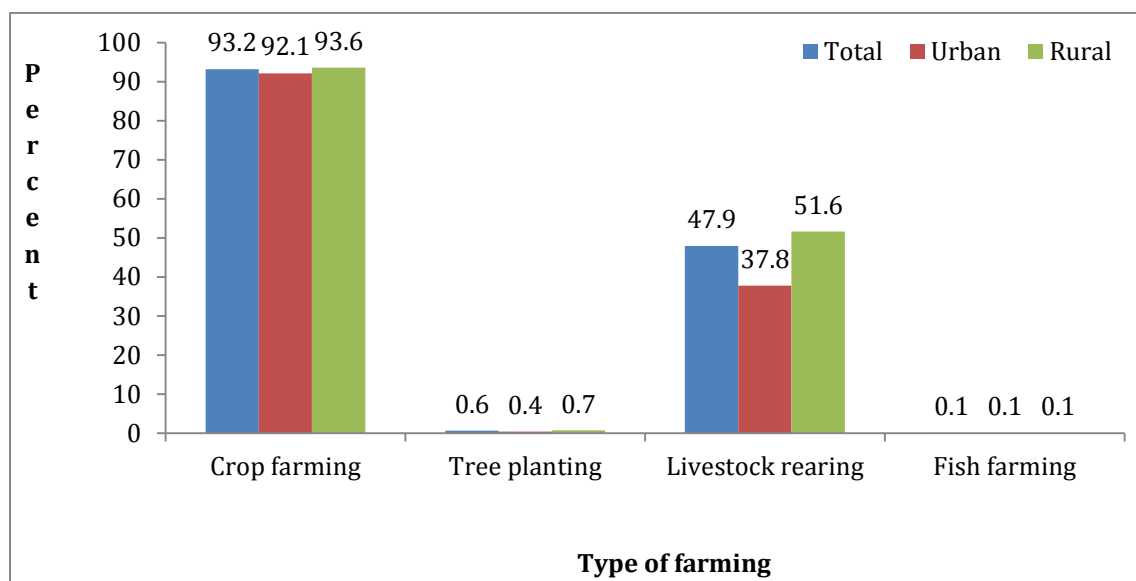
Agricultural Activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	18,409	100.0	6,215	100.0	12,194	100.0
Households engages in						
Agriculture	12,676	68.9	3,378	54.4	9,298	76.3
Crop farming	11,810	93.2	3,111	92.1	8,699	93.6
Tree planting	78	0.6	14	0.4	64	0.7
Livestock rearing	6,071	47.9	1,276	37.8	4,795	51.6
Fish farming	10	0.1	4	0.1	6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.2.2 Type of agricultural activities

Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 present households by agricultural activities and locality. Crop farming dominates the types of agricultural activities engaged in by households in the district, accounting for 93.2 percent of the total. This is followed by livestock rearing with 47.9 percent. Tree planting and fish farming together account for 0.7 percent of the agricultural activities in the district. Although similar pattern of agricultural activities can be observed in the two types of localities, crop farming and livestock rearing are more common in the rural areas (93.6% and 51.6% respectively) than urban areas (92.1% and 37.8% respectively).

Figure 7.1: Distribution of households by agricultural activities and locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Distribution of Livestock, Other Animals Reared and Keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the district. The 2010 PHC counts a total of 147,430 livestock of different species in the District. Of the total livestock reared in the district, chicken constitutes more than half (57.2%) of the total livestock population, followed by goats (17.5%) and sheep (7.4%). The average number of animal per keeper is 15 for the district.

In the bird category, the commonest livestock reared in the district are chicken, ducks, ostriches and turkeys. There are 84,283 chickens with an average of 19 birds per keeper, 2,372 ducks with an average of 11 birds per keeper, 628 ostriches with an average of 29 birds per keeper and 621 turkeys with an average 11 birds per keeper.

Among the ruminants, the commonest animals reared are goats, cattle and sheep. The census counts 25,831 goats with an average of 9 animals per keeper, 8,283 cattle with an average of 30 animals per keeper and 10,933 sheep with an average of 8 animals per keeper.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	147,430	9,763	15
Beehives	998	14	71
Cattle	8,283	280	30
Chicken	84,355	4,327	19
Dove	302	22	14
Duck	2,372	213	11
Goat	25,831	2,919	9
Grass-cutter	107	17	6
Guinea fowl	2,340	147	16
Ostrich	628	22	29
Pig	3,366	273	12
Rabbit	427	38	11
Sheep	10,933	1,287	8
Silk worm	230	25	9
Snail	2,439	9	271
Turkey	621	56	11
Other	1,026	108	10
Fish farming	3,172	6	529
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	0	0	0
Other	1,026	108	10

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Various policy frameworks of successive Governments of Ghana have emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing (National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), 2010). The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census is the second national census, following the 2000 census, which included a comprehensive housing census. The two censuses provide an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the nation. Among the issues covered are the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, methods of waste disposal, access to utilities and household facilities.

This chapter provides information on housing stock, type of dwelling, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for domestic use among others in the Kwahu East District.

8.2 Housing Stock and Households

8.2.1 Housing stock

The distribution of housing stock and households in the district is presented in Table 8.1. The total stock of houses in the district is 14,690 in 2010, of which 10,680 are located in rural areas and 4,010 in urban areas. Thus the rural areas' share of the district housing stock is 72.7 percent as against 27.3 percent for the urban localities.

8.2.2 Households and household size

The 2010 PHC counts a total of 18,409 households with an average of 1.3 households in every house in the Kwahu East District. There are 77,125 household members with an average of 5.2 persons per house and an average household size of 4.1 persons in every household. Both the average households per house and population per house are relatively lower in the rural areas (1.2 and 1.3) than urban areas (4.8 and 5.3), while the average household size is slightly higher in the rural areas (4.2) than the urban areas (4.0).

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	77,125	25,353	51,772
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	76,379	25,107	51,272
Number of houses	3,392,745	431,697	14,690	4,010	10,680
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	18,409	6,215	12,194
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.1
Population per house*	7.1	6	5.2	6.3	4.8
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.1	4	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1 Type of dwelling unit

Table 8.2 presents the type of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. The data shows that more than half (51.9%) of the dwelling units in the district are rooms in compound houses, followed by separate houses (32.3%) and semi-detached houses (4.8%). More female-headed households (58.5%) live in compound houses than male-headed households (47.4%). Compound houses dominate the housing units in the urban areas (65.6%) while separate house feature more prominently in the rural areas (37.7%) than urban localities (21.7%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total		Type of locality					
	Country	Region	Total		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	18,409	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	193,719	5,949	32.3	34.5	29.1	21.7	37.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	42,458	877	4.8	4.5	5.1	5.6	4.3
Flat/apartment	256,355	16,839	441	2.4	2.8	1.8	4.9	1.1
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	349,682	9,552	51.9	47.4	58.5	65.6	44.9
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	17,381	1,283	7.0	8.9	4.1	0.7	10.2
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,236	132	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.0
Tent	10,343	950	16	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,055	58	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,736	39	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,335	50	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Other	9,846	654	12	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

An interesting revelation in the data is the existence of improvised homes (kiosks/containers), which accounts for 0.5 percent of dwellings in the urban localities, which compares with the regional average of 0.6 percent and 0.2 percent in rural areas.

8.3.2 Holding and tenancy

As shown in Table 8.3, 47.6 percent of the dwelling units in the district are owner occupied, 26.1 percent are occupied on “rent free” basis (owned by a relative who is not a member of household) while 22.8 percent of the dwelling units are e rented properties. As expected, the proportion of dwelling units owned by Government/public agencies is higher in the urban areas than rural areas (59.6% and 40.4%). Male-headed households dominate in the ownership of housing units in the district accounting for 59.3 percent as against 40.7 percent of female-headed households. However, more female-headed households than male-headed households occupy dwelling units on “rent free” basis (50.1% vs. 49.9%).

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

Ownership status	Total		Total Number	Sex				District			
	Country	Region		Male		Female		Urban		Rural	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	632,045	18,409	10,917	59.3	7,492	40.7	6,215	33.8	12,194	66.2
Owned by household member	2,883,236	335,114	8,771	5,241	59.8	3,530	40.2	2,330	26.6	6,441	73.4
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	4,009	48	35	72.9	13	27.1	16	33.3	32	66.7
Relative not a household member	851,630	108,374	4,807	2,399	49.9	2,408	50.1	1,919	39.9	2,888	60.1
Other private individual	1,439,021	159,804	4,200	2,789	66.4	1,411	33.6	1,638	39.0	2,562	61.0
Private employer	83,610	6,862	141	115	81.6	26	18.4	65	46.1	76	53.9
Other private agency	21,123	2,797	67	49	73.1	18	26.9	19	28.4	48	71.6
Public/Government ownership	118,804	12,754	317	257	81.1	60	18.9	189	59.6	128	40.4
Other	24,000	2,331	58	32	55.2	26	44.8	39	67.2	19	32.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

As shown in Table 8.4, cement blocks/concrete and mud brick/earth are the two main construction materials used by households for the outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Of the two construction materials, cement blocks/concrete accounts for 51.5 per cent of all types of materials used for the construction of wall, followed by mud brick/earth (42.7%). The use of cement blocks/concrete feature most prominently in the construction of wall in the urban localities (82.7%) while the use of mud bricks/earth features mostly in the rural localities (56.6%).

Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer walls

Material for outer wall	Total		Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	20,083	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	266,725	8,585	42.7	14.7	56.6
Wood	200,594	12,028	302	1.5	0.6	2.0
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	4,268	147	0.7	0.7	0.8
Stone	11,330	1,182	22	0.1	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	57	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	370,691	10,340	51.5	82.7	36.1
Landcrete	104,270	19,885	556	2.8	0.4	3.9
Bamboo	8,206	954	24	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,202	15	0.1	0	0.1
Other	39,206	3,062	35	0.2	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Roofing Material

In respect of roofing materials, about four in every five households (84.5%) in the district live in dwelling units roofed with corrugated metal sheets as shown in Table 8.5. The use of this type of roofing material features more prominently in urban areas (94.0%) as compared to the rural areas (79.8%). Unlike the urban areas a significant proportion (16.6%) of dwelling units in rural localities have thatch/palm leaf or raffia roofs.

Table 8.5: Main construction material for roofing

Main Roofing material	Total		Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	20,083	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	3,693	168	0.8	0.1	1.2
Wood	45,547	3,527	110	0.5	0.7	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	604,209	16,968	84.5	94.0	79.8
Slate/asbestos	759,039	8,831	247	1.2	2.5	0.6
Cement/concrete	141,072	5,561	212	1.1	1.7	0.8
Roofing tile	31,456	1,012	42	0.2	0.3	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	4,630	15	0.1	0.0	0.1
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	52,372	2,272	11.3	0.5	16.6
Other	35,935	2,643	49	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Room Occupancy

For purposes of good ventilation and prevention of air borne diseases, occupants of rooms are better off if their number matches with the rooms occupied. Table 8.6 shows the percentage distribution of the number of sleeping rooms for occupied units in the Kwahu East District. The data shows that on the average, single room occupancy is the most predominant in the district. It accounts for more than half (51.5%) of all types of sleeping rooms showing that most household members in the district have single room facilities. A little more than a quarter (27.0%) of the households have two sleeping rooms while 11.6 percent sleep in three rooms. Those with four or more sleeping rooms constitute only 10.0 percent, which is slightly higher than the regional average of 8.7 percent.

Table 8.6: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit

Household Size	Total		Number of Sleeping Rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine+ rooms
Total	18,409	100.0	51.5	27.0	11.6	5.0	2.2	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.5
1	3,894	100.0	88.2	8.5	2.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.1
2	2,581	100.0	62.8	30.2	4.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2
3	2,406	100.0	55.4	29.8	11.1	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
4	2,386	100.0	49.1	32.2	11.3	4.5	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4
5	2,092	100.0	41.0	34.3	14.6	6.4	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2
6	1,611	100.0	31.0	37.4	18.9	7.4	2.3	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.2
7	1,178	100.0	25.8	36.8	22.8	9.3	2.7	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.2
8	807	100.0	16.6	33.7	23.5	12.4	6.6	2.7	2.1	1.5	0.9
9	495	100.0	14.1	30.1	24.2	16.0	6.9	3.2	2.2	1.2	2.0
10+	959	100.0	5.6	20.2	21.8	18.4	14.2	7.0	4.9	3.8	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

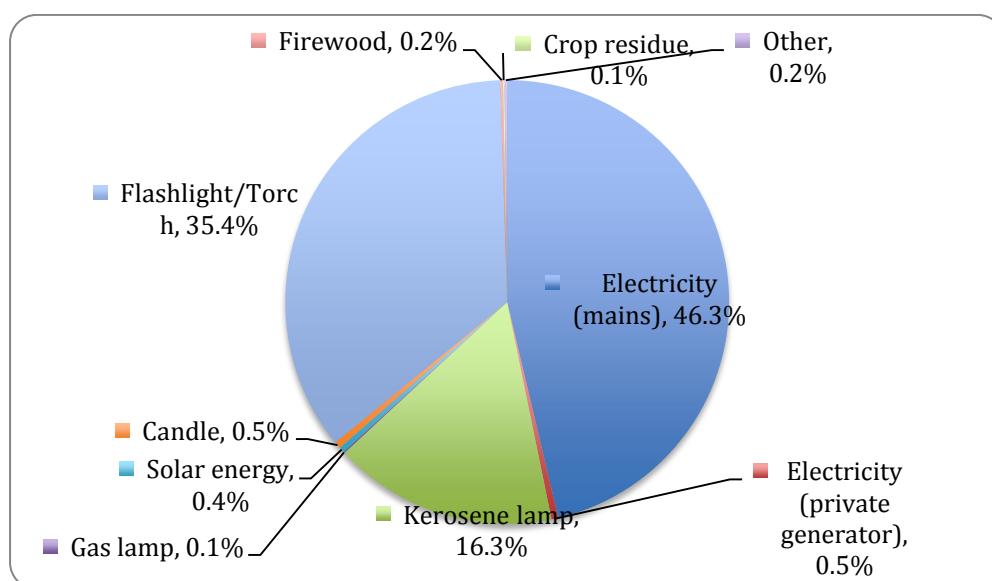
8.7 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.7.1 Main source of lighting

The nature and source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life¹. Figure 8.1 shows that the three main sources of light for households in the district are electricity (46.0%), flashlight/torch (35.0%) and kerosene (16.0%). Access to electricity is however below the regional average of 58.5 percent.

¹ 2010 PHC, National Analytical Report, 2013

Figure 8.1: Main source of lighting for households



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

As shown in Table 8.7 urban localities have a higher proportion of households with access to electricity (68.8%) than rural households (34.8%), while the use of flashlight/torch as source of lighting is more prevalent in rural than urban (48.1% and 10.5%) respectively. Contrary to expectation, more urban households than rural households use kerosene lamp for lighting (18.8% vs. 14.9%).

Table 8.7: Main source of lighting of households

Main source of light	Type of locality					
	Total		Total			
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	632,045	18,409	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	8,519	46.3	68.8	34.8
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	96	0.5	0.3	0.6
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	2,994	16.3	18.8	14.9
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	24	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	73	0.4	0.3	0.4
Candle	41,214	2,595	93	0.5	0.6	0.4
Flashlight/torch	858,651	90,643	6,515	35.4	10.5	48.1
Firewood	13,241	1,593	30	0.2	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	447	19	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	11,739	932	46	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of cooking fuel

The main sources of cooking fuel in the district have implications for the environment. The three main sources of cooking fuel for households in the district are wood (55.6%), charcoal (30.7%) and gas (7.9%) as shown in Table 8.8. Together, firewood and charcoal account for 86.3 percent of all the sources of cooking fuel in the district with far-reaching implications for the environment. The use of firewood as cooking fuel dominates in the rural areas accounting for 67.3 percent as against 32.7 percent in the urban localities. However, the urban households use more charcoal (46.2%) and gas (15.4%) as against the rural areas, which depends less on gas (4.0%) and charcoal (22.8%).

8.7.3 Cooking space used by household

Cooking space used by households also has an implication for their health. Table 8.8 shows the distribution of cooking space facility used by households in the district. Overall, a higher proportion of households (44.0%) have separate rooms in dwelling units exclusively designated as a cooking space while 10.6 percent share separate rooms for cooking with other households. The use of open space in compound and verandah are also common in the district accounting for 12.5 percent and 16.0 percent respectively. In terms of locality, a higher percentage of households in rural areas (46.0%) have separate rooms exclusively designated as a cooking space as against 40.0 percent of households in the urban areas. The use of verandah as cooking space is relatively higher among urban households than rural households (23.0% against 12.4%).

Table 8.8: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total		Type of locality			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	18,409	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,214	837	4.5	4.4	4.6
Wood	2,197,083	315,386	10,237	55.6	32.7	67.3
Gas	996,518	74,339	1,447	7.9	15.4	4.0
Electricity	29,794	3,438	24	0.1	0.2	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	3,393	96	0.5	0.8	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	203,053	5,655	30.7	46.2	22.8
Crop residue	45,292	2,198	94	0.5	0.2	0.7
Saw dust	8,000	548	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	147	5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	329	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	18,409	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,872	1,200	6.5	5.9	6.8
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	230,426	8,093	44.0	40.0	46
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	51,302	1,953	10.6	15.3	8.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	10,220	194	1.1	1.1	1.0
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	67,390	1,457	7.9	4.8	9.5
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	7,798	215	1.2	1.9	0.8
Verandah	1,173,946	135,910	2,946	16.0	23.0	12.4
Open space in compound	1,115,464	87,662	2,294	12.5	7.5	15.0
Other	21,007	2,465	57	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

8.8.1 Main source of drinking water

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on the burden of diseases, particularly water-borne diseases like cholera and typhoid. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG 7) aims at reducing by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. This section of the report examines the sources of water for drinking and other domestic use for households in the Kwahu East District.

Table 8.9 presents the distribution of households by main source of water for drinking and other domestic use. The table indicates that rivers/streams constitute the main source of drinking water for quite a significant proportion of households in the district (32.3%), followed by borehole/pump/tube wells (20.9%) and protected wells (15.2%). Only 16.0 percent of all households have access to pipe-borne water either in dwelling units or outside their dwelling units. Overall, about 58.0 percent of all households have access to improved sources of drinking water².

There are wide variations in the main sources of water between urban and rural localities. Protected wells are the main source in urban areas (32.4%) while in rural areas it is water from river or stream (44.0%). The proportion of urban households that use pipe-borne for drinking (from all the three sources) is 21.3 percent as against 13.4 percent in rural localities. The use of sachet water for drinking is also relatively higher in urban areas (13.2 %) than in rural areas (3.8%). Water from boreholes, pumps or tube wells is the most predominant in rural areas accounting for 26.6 percent as against about 10 percent in urban areas.

8.8.2 Main source of water for other domestic use

In terms of sources of water for other domestic purposes, rivers and streams dominate in the district accounting for 35.6 percent followed by boreholes, pumps or tube wells (21.4%) and protected wells (17.7%). Protected wells dominate as a source for urban households (38.4 %) while the rural households depend mainly on water from rivers and streams (47.0%). Similarly, while 10.9 percent of the households in urban areas use boreholes, pumps or tube wells for domestic purposes, 26.8 percent of rural household depend on the same source for their domestic use.

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

Sources of water	Total		Type of locality			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	18,409	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	607	3.3	6.3	1.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	1,377	7.5	10.5	6.0
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	71,616	961	5.2	4.5	5.6
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	177,097	3,847	20.9	9.8	26.6
Protected well	321,091	58,167	2,799	15.2	32.4	6.5
Rain water	39,438	7,948	755	4.1	7.9	2.1
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	278	1.5	0.3	2.1
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	26	0.1	0.3	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	53,638	1,282	7.0	13.2	3.8
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	1,562	20	0.1	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	404	2.2	4.8	0.9
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	72	0.4	0.1	0.5
River/stream	502,804	94,883	5,942	32.3	9.3	44
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	8,624	25	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	3,972	259	14	0.1	0.2	0.0

² Improved source of drinking water: pipe borne, borehole, protected well & spring, and sachet water

Table 8.8: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes (cont'd)

Sources of water	Total		Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	18,409	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	55,588	682	3.7	7.2	1.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	83,245	1,283	7.0	9.6	5.6
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	65,772	898	4.9	3.8	5.4
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	180,604	3,940	21.4	10.9	26.8
Protected well	465,775	95,179	3,254	17.7	38.4	7.1
Rain water	39,916	7,577	877	4.8	9.7	2.2
Protected spring	18,854	2,760	267	1.5	0.3	2.0
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	1,975	26	0.1	0.3	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	13,230	446	2.4	6.0	0.6
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,196	72	0.4	0.2	0.5
River/stream	588,590	112,728	6,546	35.6	13.2	47
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	9,850	25	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	10,302	1,341	93	0.5	0.4	0.6

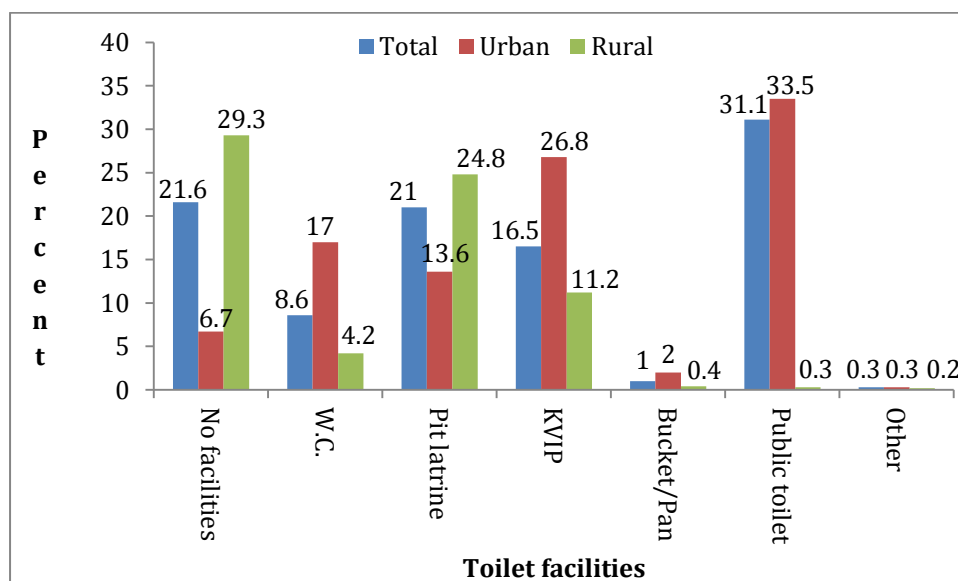
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Toilet and Bathing Facilities

8.9.1 Toilet facility

Table 8.10 shows that four (4) main toilet facilities are available to households in the district in 2010. In terms of availability/accessibility, public toilets ranked first with 31.1 percent of the dwelling units accessing the facility. Pit latrines come next with 21.0 percent, KVIP is accessed by 16.6 percent while only 8.6 percent of the dwelling units have access to W.C. Furthermore, 21.6 percent of all households have no toilet facility and therefore resort to using the bush/field. It is worthy of note that one percent of the households continue to use the bucket/pan as a source of toilet facility in the district even though the use of this facility has been banned.

Figure 8.2: Distribution of toilet facilities by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The distribution of type of toilet facility for the localities in Figure 8.3 reveals that the use of public toilet by households dominate in both the urban (33.5%) and rural (29.8%) areas while a greater proportion of rural households (29.3%) resort to open defecation as against almost seven percent of urban households.

8.9.2 Bathing facility

Table 8.10 shows that 35.8 percent of all households use shared separate bathroom in the same house while 29.9 percent use their own exclusive bathroom. Again, 11.1 percent of the households use shared open cubicle with about one out of ten (9.3%) of the households using open spaces around their house as bathing facility. In terms of bathing facility by locality of residence, majority (53.9%) of all households in the urban areas use shared separate bathroom in the same house, while 26.2 percent have their own bathrooms for exclusive use. In contrast, a greater proportion of households in the rural areas (31.8%) have their own bathroom for exclusive use while 26.6 percent is shared separate bathroom in the same house.

Table 8.10: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total		Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	18,409	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,384	3,983	21.6	6.7	29.3
W.C.	839,611	55,161	1,577	8.6	17.0	4.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	203,246	3,873	21.0	13.6	24.8
KVIP	572,824	100,193	3,033	16.5	26.8	11.2
Bucket/pan	40,678	3,926	178	1.0	2.0	0.4
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan, etc.)	1,893,291	195,950	5,716	31.1	33.5	29.8
Other	23,385	2,185	49	0.3	0.3	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	18,409	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	163,394	5,500	29.9	26.2	31.8
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	209,248	6,598	35.8	53.9	26.6
Private open cubicle	381,979	56,572	1,608	8.7	4.3	11.0
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	131,234	2,047	11.1	8.6	12.4
Public bath house	140,501	2,817	32	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,316	743	4.0	1.0	5.6
Open space around house	372,556	45,833	1,717	9.3	5.1	11.5
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,996	106	0.6	0.1	0.8
Other	16,276	1,635	58	0.3	0.5	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.10 Method of Waste Disposal

8.10.1 Solid waste disposal

The method of solid waste disposal has implication for the management of environmental sanitation in the district and the health status of the people. Table 8.11 shows the different methods of solid waste disposal by households. The most common method of solid waste disposal is by dumping in a publicly designated facility (52.7%), followed by dumping indiscriminately including drains and rivers (16.1%) and public dump (container) (15.4%). Only one percent of solid waste is collected from the dwelling units of households by refuse collection companies.

In terms of localities, the most common method of solid waste disposal is s public dumps open space in both urban and rural areas, although the proportion is higher in rural areas (54.3%) than urban areas (49.5%). Similarly, while 29.7 percent of households in urban areas dumped their solid waste in designated public dump container, only eight percent of their rural counterparts dumped their waste in public containers. In the rural localities, 22.6 percent of the households resort to indiscriminate dumping of their solid waste while a little over three percent of their urban counterparts adopted similar waste disposal methods.

8.10.2 Liquid waste disposal

As shown in Table 8.11 almost half (48.4%) of the households in the district throw their liquid waste onto the compound, 32.3 percent throw their liquid waste onto the street or outside the dwelling while 12.6 percent threw their liquid waste into gutters. Generally, less than one percent (0.6%) of liquid waste disposal is through the sewerage system. In terms of locality, the most common method of liquid waste disposal in the rural areas is by throwing onto the compound (58.2%) while the use of gutters dominate in the urban areas (38.6%).

Table 8.11: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal

Method of waste disposal	Total		Type of locality			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	18,409	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	26,049	192	1.0	1.7	0.7
Burned by household	584,820	102,501	1,411	7.7	8.2	7.4
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	143,820	2,842	15.4	29.7	8.2
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	252,886	9,696	52.7	49.5	54.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	63,321	2,970	16.1	3.4	22.6
Buried by household	182,615	37,144	1,170	6.4	7.1	6.0
Other	53,805	6,324	128	0.7	0.3	0.9
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	18,409	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	8,228	102	0.6	1.1	0.3
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	33,511	709	3.9	5.7	2.9
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,428	329	1.8	3.0	1.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	147,245	5,944	32.3	38.6	29.1
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	106,945	2,314	12.6	21.4	8.1
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	319,580	8,919	48.4	29.3	58.2
Other	38,294	5,108	92	0.5	1.0	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 key findings of the 2010 Population and Housing Census pertaining to the Kwahu East District. Conclusions and policy implications resulting from the findings are also discussed. As this is the first time of producing district level report it is not possible to establish trends. It is therefore imperative to continue this exercise in subsequent censuses.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic characteristics

The analysis shows that the population size of the Kwahu East District is 77,125 and this accounts for 2.9 percent of the total population in the Eastern Region. Majority of the population (67.1%) live in the rural localities, reflecting the rural nature of the district. There are relatively more females (51.2%) than males (48.2%) residing in the district. The TFR for the district is high at 4.2 children per woman. The age structure of the district's population shows, a relatively large proportion of children under 15 years (39.5%) and a significant proportion of older people 60 years and above (10.8%) accompanied by a high age dependency ratio about 91 dependents per 100 working population. The total number of migrants in the district is 28,575 out of which a little over half (50.7%) are born elsewhere in the region other than the place of enumeration, 47.0 percent are born elsewhere in another region in Ghana and 2.3 percent are born outside the country. Over ninety percent (95.5%) of the population are Ghanaians by birth, while a very small proportion have dual citizenship (2.3%).

9.2.2 Social characteristics

The census has a total of 18,409 households in the district. The proportion of households headed by males (59.3%) is relatively higher than that of females (40.7 %). The average household size of the district is 4.1 persons per household, which is same for the region (4.1).

An examination of the household composition revealed that about a fifth (24.1%) of all household members are household heads, almost the same as the regional average of 24.0 percent. Again, a little more than a third of all household members are e children (37.5%) and grandchildren constitute 13.4 percent of all household members. Though the proportions of other relatives (7.0%), siblings (3.9%) and parents/parent-in-laws (1.0%) of the heads are relatively low, they are indications of the fact that the extended family living arrangements still persist in the district.

Data on marital status indicate that 37.0 percent of the population 12 years and older have never married, 41.0 percent married, and 5.0 percent are living together in consensual unions. An additional 17.0 percent have once been in marriage but are either divorced (8.0 %), separated (2.0%) or widowed (7.0%). Just about equal proportions of males (45.7%) and females are married (46.2%). Majority (86.2 %) of married persons are employed and just 1.7 percent are unemployed while 12.1 percent are economically not active in the district.

Christians constitute majority (79.3%) of the population in the district, followed by Moslems (5.0%), adherents of Traditional religion (1.7%). Those who claim to have no religious affiliation constitute 13.0 percent of the population. With regard to nationality, 98.3 percent of the residents in the district are Ghanaians either by birth (95.4%), dual nationality (2.0%), or naturalization (0.7%).

Data on literacy indicates that 64.0 percent of the population 11 years and older in the district are literate in English and a Ghanaian language. A higher percentage of the literate population in the District can read and understand both English and a Ghanaian language, while 15.0 percent are literate in English only. 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 for males (68.5 %) than for females (59.2 %) in both English and a Ghanaian language.

A total of 27,572 persons 3 years and older are in school at the time of the census. Of those who are attending school, majority (90.7%) is at the basic level of education (nursery, kindergarten, primary, and JHS) and 6.0 percent were at the Senior High school. The analyses further indicates that 40,059 persons 3 years and older have attended school in the past in the district. Majority (84.0%) of the individuals who attended school in the past have up to the basic level of education, 6.9 percent have achieved post middle/SSS/SHS level of education and only 2.0 percent have attended tertiary institutions. For the sexes, more males than females have achieved secondary/SHS education (8.4% and 5.8%) respectively and tertiary levels of education (5.6 % and 2.2%) respectively, while more females than males have achieved basic education (88.2 and vs.79.8% respectively). This observation suggests that more females than males in the district tend to discontinue their education after the basic level of education.

9.2.3 Economic characteristics

The analysis indicates that majority (70.0%) of the population 15 years and older in the district are economically active. Among the economically active population 96.4 percent are employed and only 3.6 percent unemployed. For the sexes, a higher proportion of males (75.5%) than females (69.6%) are economically active and slightly more males than females are employed (96.8% vs. 96.0%).

More than half (54.4%) of the employed population 15 years and older are engaged as skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers. Other occupations that are also significant are service and sales work (17.8%), craft and related trades (11.4%) and professional, technician and associate professional workers (6.1%) with the lowest occupation coming from clerical support workers (0.5%). The three major industrial activities in the district are therefore agriculture/forestry/fishing (55.1%), wholesale and retail; repairs of motor vehicles and motorcycles (15.2%), and manufacturing (19.2%).

Majority (74.4%) of the workforce in the district was self-employed without employee(s), 13.2 percent are employees and 8.4 percent were contributing family workers. For the sexes, there are more females who are self-employed with or without employees than their male counterparts (78.0% and 70.4%) respectively, while there are more males in the employee category than females (18.9% and 8.0%) respectively.

Agriculture/forestry/fishing is the major industry employing 55.1 percent of the economically active population in the district, while 15.2 percent are in wholesale and retail trade and 6.7 percent are in the manufacturing industry. The private informal sector provides employment

for nine out of every ten (91.1%) of the employed population in the district with the public (government) sector employing only 6.4 percent.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

The use of mobile phones is fairly extensive with 44.5 percent of the population 12 years and older having mobile phones. There were relatively more males than females having mobile phones 48.2 and 41.1 percent respectively. Only 4.1 percent of the population use the Internet in the district and about six out of ten (5.8%) males report using the Internet as compared to less than a third (2.5%) females. Household access to desktop/laptop computers is poor with only 4.6 percent of all households owning desktop/laptop computers.

9.2.5 Persons with Disability

The report reveals that about 5.0 percent of the total population of the district have some form of disability. For the sexes, there are more PWDs in the female population (5.7%) than the male population (4.8%). The percentage of PWDs as a proportion of the total urban population is 6.3 percent, while the figure is 4.8 percent for rural population.

Visual impairment is the most common type of disability among PWDs (34.3%), followed by emotional disability (27.3%) and physical impairments (26.5%). Significant proportions of PWDs also suffer from hearing impairments (14.4%), intellectual disability (12.2 percent) and speech impairment (11.2%).

In terms of economic activity status, PWDs employed are males (60.2%), females (46.4%) and those economically not active are 36.8 percent males and 51.2 percent females in the district.

Among the various types of disability, a total of 36.3 percent have never been to school, persons with pre-primary education constitute 2.8 percent, while 52.2 percent have basic education. Persons with disability who have SHS or higher education form just 8.7 percent in the district. For males with disability, 60.0 have basic education as compared to 23.8 percent who have no education. With respect to females the situation is worse with 46.3 percent who have never been to school compared to 45.9 percent with basic education in the district.

9.2.6 Agricultural activities

Seven out of ten households (68.9%) in the district are engaged in one agricultural activity or the other. In terms of locality, agricultural households account for a little over half (54.4 %) of the total households in the urban areas as against a higher percentage of 76.3 percent in the rural areas emphasizing the agrarian nature of the district economy.

Generally, crop farming dominates the types of agriculture activities engaged in by households in the district accounting for 93.2 percent of the total. This is followed by livestock farming (47.9%) while tree planting and fish farming together accounts for less than one percent (0.7%) of the agriculture households in the district.

9.2.7 Housing conditions

There are 14,690 houses across the district as against 431,697 in the Eastern region. About four-fifth (72.7%) of the stock of houses is in the rural areas. In all, there are 18,409 households in the district, which translates into a ratio of 1.3 households per house for the district; 1.1 for the rural and 1.5 for urban areas.

The highest proportion dwelling units are compound houses (51.9%), followed by separate houses (32.3%) and semi-detached houses (4.8%). Cement blocks/concrete and mud brick/earth are the two main construction materials used by households for the outer walls in the district. Of the two construction materials, cement blocks/concrete accounts for 51.5 per cent of all types of materials used for wall construction followed by mud brick/earth (42.7 %). In respect of roofing materials, about four in every five households (84.5%) in the district lived in dwelling units roofed with corrugated metal sheets.

Close to 48.0 percent of the dwelling units in the district are owner occupied, 26.1 percent are occupied on “rent free” basis (owned by a relative who was not a member of the household) while 22.8 percent of the dwelling units are rented properties. Male-headed households dominate in the ownership of housing units in the district accounting for 59.3 percent as against 40.7 percent of female-headed households. However, more female-headed households than male-headed households occupy dwelling units on “rent free” basis (50.1 percent vs. 49.9%).

Electricity is the main source of light for households in the district accounting for 46.8 percent, followed by flashlight/torch (35.4%) and kerosene (18.8%). Access to electricity is however below the regional average of 58.5 percent. The urban localities have a higher proportion of accessibility to electricity (68.8 %) as compared to the rural localities.

Over a third of the households in the district (32.3%) use water from rivers/streams while 20.9 per cent depend on borehole/pump/tube wells. The use of protected wells for drinking is also relatively high accounting for 15.2 percent. In all the proportion of households with improved sources of drinking water is 57.8 percent. In terms of sources of water for other domestic purposes, rivers and streams dominate in the district accounting for 35.6 percent followed by boreholes and pump or tube wells (21.4%) and protected well (17.7%).

More than eighty percent (86.3%) of households in the district use wood and charcoal as the main fuel for cooking with far-reaching implications for the environment while only 7.9 percent use gas. The use of wood as cooking fuel dominates in the rural areas accounting for 67.3 percent as against 32.7 percent in the urban localities. However, the urban areas use more charcoal (46.2%) and gas (15.4%) as against the rural areas, which depends less on gas (4.0%) and charcoal (22.8%).

The use of public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc.) exceeds all other types of toilet facilities in the district. A little over a third (31.1%) of the households use public toilets while 21.6 percent resort to open defecation with 21.0 percent using pit latrines. It is worthy of note that one percent of the households continue to use bucket or pan latrines in the district.

The most common method of solid waste disposal is by dumping in a publicly designated facility (52.7%), followed by dumping indiscriminately including drains and rivers (16.1%) and public dumps (container) (15.4%). Collection from the dwelling place of households by specialized refuse collection companies is minimal (1.0%). Data on household liquid waste disposal indicate that less than one percent (0.6%) of households in the district use the sewerage system. Almost half (48.4%) of all the households in the district dispose of their liquid waste on the compounds of houses while 32.3 percent do so onto the street or outside the dwelling with 12.6 percent throwing their liquid waste into gutters.

9.3 Conclusion

The data analysis presented in this report brings into sharp focus the characteristics of the population, including the living conditions of households in the Kwahu East District. It has provided a wealth of detailed information for district level planning, which has been the prime goal of the District Assembly system of governance. The District Assembly will therefore be better placed to plan, using reliable and readily available data, to achieve its socio-economic development objectives. 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.

The demographic characteristics of the district show that, an overwhelming majority of the population live in rural areas, underlying its rural nature. The age structure of the population youthful constitutes a high proportion of children under 15 years. This youthful nature of the population coupled with the relatively high fertility level indicates a potential for growth. Another feature of the population structure is the significant proportion of the widowed and elderly (60 years and older) persons in the district against the backdrop of the non-existence of specific social welfare programmes for them.

Households in the district are predominantly male-headed. The household size of the district is same compared to the regional average. In terms of structure, nuclear family households, comprising both parents and their biological and/or adoptive children (double parent nuclear) constitute about one quarter of the total households (23.5%) indicating that nuclear family living arrangements is more prevalent in the district.

Most individuals in the district are literate with more males being literate than females. School attendance at the basic level of education is also high, although universal attendance has not yet been achieved. However, participation in post basic level of education is low and favours males. Therefore the policy to promote gender parity in education in the District should be fully implemented.

Majority of the employed population 15 years and older are engaged as skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers making agriculture the major industry in the district. However, like elsewhere in Ghana, the agricultural sector remains at the subsistence level with predominantly smallholder production units and low level of technology, production, distribution and limited access to markets for farmers and producers.

Access to ICT facilities, with the exception of mobile phones, is relatively low in the district and determined by sex and residential status. The male population have more access to ICT tools. Also the urban population have more access to ICT tools than the rural areas.

The prevalence of disability is quite high and six major types are reported in the district. Age is a major factor associated with disability risk. Persons with disability are concentrated among the youngest and oldest age groups. Their levels of educational attainment and literacy rates are comparatively lower than those without disability.

Most of the households in the district have one or two sleeping rooms, indicating that overcrowding exists in most households as far as sleeping rooms are concerned. On the average the majority of all dwellings in the district are owner occupied but this is true of rural households more than their urban households. Access to household amenities and facilities such as electricity, good drinking water, toilet and bathing spaces are lacking or inadequate.

The disposal of both solid and liquid household wastes in the district is poor and poses environmental sanitation challenges.

9.4 Policy Implications

The age structure of the population is youthful with a high potential for growth, particularly in the context of the high fertility of women in the district. There is therefore the need to intensify fertility education programmes that target child spacing and the use of contraceptives to reduce the high levels of fertility in the district.

For improved and enhanced quality living of communities, it is necessary 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 are non-existent or inadequate where they are available. Concerted efforts must therefore be made to provide electricity and water to both rural and urban households, in addition to improving upon the quality of housing. In particular, the limited access to water closets could be resolved by the adoption of several strategies including the promotion of subsidies and incentives to increase access and the construction of KVIPs. These two facilities are not accessible to most households in the district probably because of the cost of construction and the need for piped water in the households to enhance the use of water closets. The fact that most of the households use public toilets, pit latrines or go to toilet in the bush, 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 prosecution.

Another area of concern is the use of wood as the main source of fuel for 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 households. 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, this could 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, the low rate of usage of the Internet reveals the digital divide between the district and the rest of Ghana and the world. Concerted efforts are therefore needed to close this gap. In order to increase access to the Internet, the District Assembly needs to set up Internet centers in public places such as the community center and the library as part of its development programme.

The inclusion of disability in the 2010 PHC provides an 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 enhancing their participation in in the development process of the district.

REFERENCES

Ghana Statistical Service (2013) *2010 Population and Housing Census, National Analytical Report*: Ghana Statistical Service

National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), 2010

APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household composition	Number	Number		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total	18,409	8,409	6,215	12,194
Household with head and a spouse only	650	650	166	484
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	3,606	3,606	858	2,748
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	1,908	1,908	476	1,432
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	177	177	55	122
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	641	641	192	449
Head only	3,894	3,894	1,417	2,477
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	2,274	2,274	773	1,501
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,408	2,8	1,008	1,400
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	284	284	135	149
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	2,567	2,567	1,135	1,432

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/Disability Type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kindergarten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Vocational/Technical/Commercial	Post middle/secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor 's degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Both Sexes														
Total	70,497	14,144	2,055	4,424	20,264	12,502	9,920	3,071	656	1,106	692	754	769	140
No disability	66,522	12,700	2,018	4,348	19,518	12,080	9,015	2,967	603	1,027	647	714	747	138
With a disability	3,975	1,444	37	76	746	422	905	104	53	79	45	40	22	2
Sight	1,377	520	11	24	219	95	387	22	26	26	18	18	10	1
Hearing	565	270	4	13	123	34	80	10	1	8	11	7	3	1
Speech	433	197	10	13	97	40	49	6	4	7	2	8	-	-
Physical	1,055	448	7	15	175	66	261	21	16	26	10	4	5	1
Intellectual	482	202	11	10	84	40	101	7	9	7	8	1	1	1
Emotional	1,086	298	12	22	248	198	196	55	9	16	8	13	9	2
Other	294	68	1	12	78	37	74	8	2	4	6	2	1	1
Male														
Total	34,299	5,185	1,050	2,201	9,946	6,244	5,291	1,695	466	679	396	478	549	119
No disability	32,542	4,767	1,032	2,160	9,604	6,021	4,801	1,640	430	620	366	453	531	117
With a disability	1,757	418	18	41	342	223	490	55	36	59	30	25	18	2
Sight	592	147	6	16	102	46	197	10	19	17	12	11	8	1
Hearing	241	76	-	5	63	18	48	5	1	8	9	5	2	1
Speech	207	82	3	7	44	26	29	4	2	4	-	6	-	-
Physical	450	104	3	8	78	41	156	13	11	20	8	3	4	1
Intellectual	234	82	5	4	39	28	57	5	5	3	5	-	-	1
Emotional	498	101	10	16	106	103	101	29	3	14	1	6	6	2
Other	142	25	-	5	50	16	33	6	2	-	4	-	-	1

Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont.)

Sex/Disability Type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Vocational/Technical/Commercial	Post middle/secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor's degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Female														
Total	36,198	8,959	1,005	2,223	10,318	6,258	4,629	1,376	190	427	296	276	220	21
No disability	33,980	7,933	986	2,188	9,914	6,059	4,214	1,327	173	407	281	261	216	21
With a disability	2,218	1,026	19	35	404	199	415	49	17	20	15	15	4	-
Sight	785	373	5	8	117	49	190	12	7	9	6	7	2	-
Hearing	324	194	4	8	60	16	32	5	-	-	2	2	1	-
Speech	226	115	7	6	53	14	20	2	2	3	2	2	-	-
Physical	605	344	4	7	97	25	105	8	5	6	2	1	1	-
Intellectual	248	120	6	6	45	12	44	2	4	4	3	1	1	-
Emotional	588	197	2	6	142	95	95	26	6	2	7	7	3	-
Other	152	43	1	7	28	21	41	2	-	4	2	2	1	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3A: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Male	Female	Total		
1	Abetifi	4,677	5,768	10,445	2,633	1,767
2	Nkwatia	3,333	4,105	7,438	1,812	1,110
3	Kwahu tafo	3,399	3,662	7,061	1,685	1,045
4	Kotoso	2,519	2,387	4,906	1,064	886
5	Miaso	1,893	1,923	3,816	860	716
6	Pepease	1,903	1,528	3,431	668	723
7	Suminakese	1,385	1,217	2,602	607	535
8	Aduamo	954	1,184	2,138	546	494
9	Akwasiho	961	1,077	2,038	531	422
10	Nteso	936	969	1,905	431	302
11	Bukuruwa	759	884	1,643	433	376
12	Asikam	791	810	1,601	421	391
13	Hweehwee	802	591	1,393	269	276
14	Tokrom	692	626	1,318	368	275
15	Twewaa	630	649	1,279	346	258
16	Ankoma	654	578	1,232	297	253
17	Abisu no. 2	559	570	1,129	244	238
18	Oworobong no.2	534	559	1,093	281	239
19	Asempaneye	565	498	1,063	197	189
20	Abene	437	600	1,037	281	196

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group														
			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	Abetifi	10,445	1,201	1,363	1,157	765	585	497	474	435	445	433	346	321	253	315	616
2	Nkwatia	7,438	791	907	813	679	428	362	309	327	320	327	243	230	168	238	434
3	Kwahu Tafo	7,061	845	947	831	584	455	376	284	296	240	296	198	203	136	153	285
4	Kotoso	4,906	664	656	479	358	353	238	269	228	210	177	139	110	66	55	87
5	Miaso	3,816	555	488	399	216	242	248	202	163	170	144	100	88	63	70	96
6	Pepease	3,431	522	371	313	339	272	178	204	180	129	93	57	45	16	39	29
7	Suminakese	2,602	360	288	219	221	221	188	129	110	95	98	44	59	46	40	52
8	Aduamoa	2,138	235	258	243	145	99	80	70	115	100	99	95	65	74	85	148
9	Akwasiho	2,038	271	234	196	125	84	80	129	112	87	79	63	56	44	57	109
10	Nteso	1,905	251	277	204	112	91	67	85	93	92	70	68	48	37	58	70
11	Bukuruwa	1,643	209	171	150	136	91	86	67	58	53	62	64	63	53	59	102
12	Asikam	1,601	207	191	131	102	102	69	84	78	76	91	47	48	19	32	50
13	Hweehwee	1,393	210	145	126	147	130	103	68	83	46	44	22	23	11	13	20
14	Tokrom	1,318	187	147	97	91	84	59	78	81	72	55	43	38	30	23	31
15	Twewaa	1,279	199	128	114	76	73	62	62	69	57	41	36	29	27	33	47
16	Ankoma	1,232	179	162	131	72	72	47	48	48	68	73	52	26	26	28	35
17	Abisu No. 2	1,129	154	147	89	60	81	36	44	57	58	59	38	43	26	42	36
18	Oworobong No.2	1,093	167	130	80	65	62	62	55	44	35	48	19	36	20	43	52
19	Asempaneye	1,063	155	130	109	87	89	60	65	45	28	39	24	18	10	12	13
20	Abene	1,037	119	99	117	78	34	31	54	32	42	50	31	55	30	33	82

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