



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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### SEKYERE KUMAWU DISTRICT



Canada 

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

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## **PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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

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

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

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



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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBD	Central Business District
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CERSGIS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
EAs	Enumeration Areas
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LI	Legislative Instrument
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MTD	Medium Term Development Plan
NCPEC	National Census and Education Committee
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PNDC	Provisional National Defence Council
PWDs	Persons with Disability
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nation Population Fund
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
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 Sekyere Kumawu District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 65,402. Females constitute 52.6 percent and males represent 47.4 percent. More than half (52.8%) of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 90.0. The population of the district is youthful (49.0%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (4.9%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 96.8, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (104.0) than that of females (90.6).

## Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 4.4. The General Fertility Rate is 127.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 29.2 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 10.4 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 6.8 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 93.2 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (50.3 percent) living in the district were born in another region while 49.7 percent were born elsewhere in the Ashanti Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Northern constitute 16.6 percent followed by Upper East with 8.8 percent and Brong Ahafo, 7.3 percent.

## Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 64,469 with a total number of 14,185 households. The average household size in the district is 4.6 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 41.4 percent. Spouses form about 8.3 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 22.7 percent of the total number of households in the district.

## Marital status

About three in ten (33.0%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 39.0 percent have never married, 14.0 percent are in consensual unions with 7.0 percent being widowed. By age 25-29 years, about 43.3 percent of the males are married compared to 26.4 percent of the females. At age 65 and older, widowed females account for as high as 58.4 percent while widowed males account for 12.3 percent. Among the married, 27 percent have no education while about 6.5 percent of the never married have no formal education. Majority (87.0%) of the married population are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed and 11.7

percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (62.2%) are economically not active with 2.7 percent unemployed.

### **Nationality**

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 96.0 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.7 percent.

### **Literacy and education**

Of the population 11 years and older, 81.0 percent are literate and 19.0 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (87.2%) than that of females (75.7%). About seven out of ten people (73.1%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the district, 17.0 percent has never attended school, 42.8 percent are currently attending and 40.2 percent have attended in the past.

### **Economic Activity Status**

About 72.8 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 27.2 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.8 percent are employed while 3.2 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (46.4%), 21.1 percent perform household duties and 9.3 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

### **Occupation**

Of the employed population, about 61.9 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 14.2 percent in service and sales, 10.4 percent in craft and related trade, and 6.6 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

### **Employment status and sector**

Of the population 15 years and older 68.7 percent are self-employed without employees, 13.3 percent are contributing family workers, 1.6 percent are casual workers and 0.6 percent are domestic employees (house helps). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 91.8 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 5.4 percent.

### **Information Communication Technology**

Of the population 12 years and older, 40.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 46.3 percent as compared to 36.4 percent of females. A little over two percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 455 households representing 3.2 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

### **Disability**

About 2.8 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 (2.7%) than females (2.9%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 36.9 percent

followed by physical disability (31.6%). About 2.9 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight and physical disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 38.3 percent have never been to school.

### **Agriculture**

As high as 81.8 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, nine out of ten households (90.0%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 73.0 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (98.2%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

### **Housing**

The housing stock of Sekyere Kumawu District is 10,120 representing 1.7 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 6.5.

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

Over half (57.8%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 28.4 percent are separate houses and 5.8 percent are semi-detached houses. Almost half (49.4%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 28.9 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household; 18.7 percent are owned by other private individuals; and only 0.9 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.4%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

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

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement blocks/concrete accounting for 67.4 percent with Mud brick/Earth constituting 24.3 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (73.4%) and mud/earth (22.5%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (90.5 %) for dwelling units in the district.

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

One room constitutes the highest percentage (56.9%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 8.8 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 (57.6%), flashlight/torch (28.4%) and kerosene lamp (11.2%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (67.0%). The proportion for rural (80.9%) is higher than that of urban (53.0%). The three main sources of water in the district are borehole, river stream and tanker supply/vendor provided. About 30.2 percent of households drink water from boreholes.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 41.6 percent followed by pit latrine (22.9%). About 22 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. A third of households (33.4%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house whilst 28.3 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

### ***Waste disposal***

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 66.0 percent. About one in ten households (7.4%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 0.9 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (45.1 %) and onto the street (37.6%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Introduction**

The Government of Ghana recognizes the country's population as the nation's greatest resource. It is both the instrument and objective of national development. The government therefore, has responsibility towards its protection and enhancement of the quality of life (Government of Ghana, 1969). Government also explicitly recognizes the reciprocal relationship between population and development (i.e. population affects development as development affects population). Statistics of the population, its characteristics and dynamics are therefore crucial for realistic development planning.

Since 1988, the Government of Ghana has implemented a decentralized local government system with the District Assembly as the focal point for development. The District Assembly is expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of district plans, programmes and projects to ensure development of all parts of the country. Each District Assembly is expected to carry out medium and long term development planning in order to meet the needs and aspirations of the population.

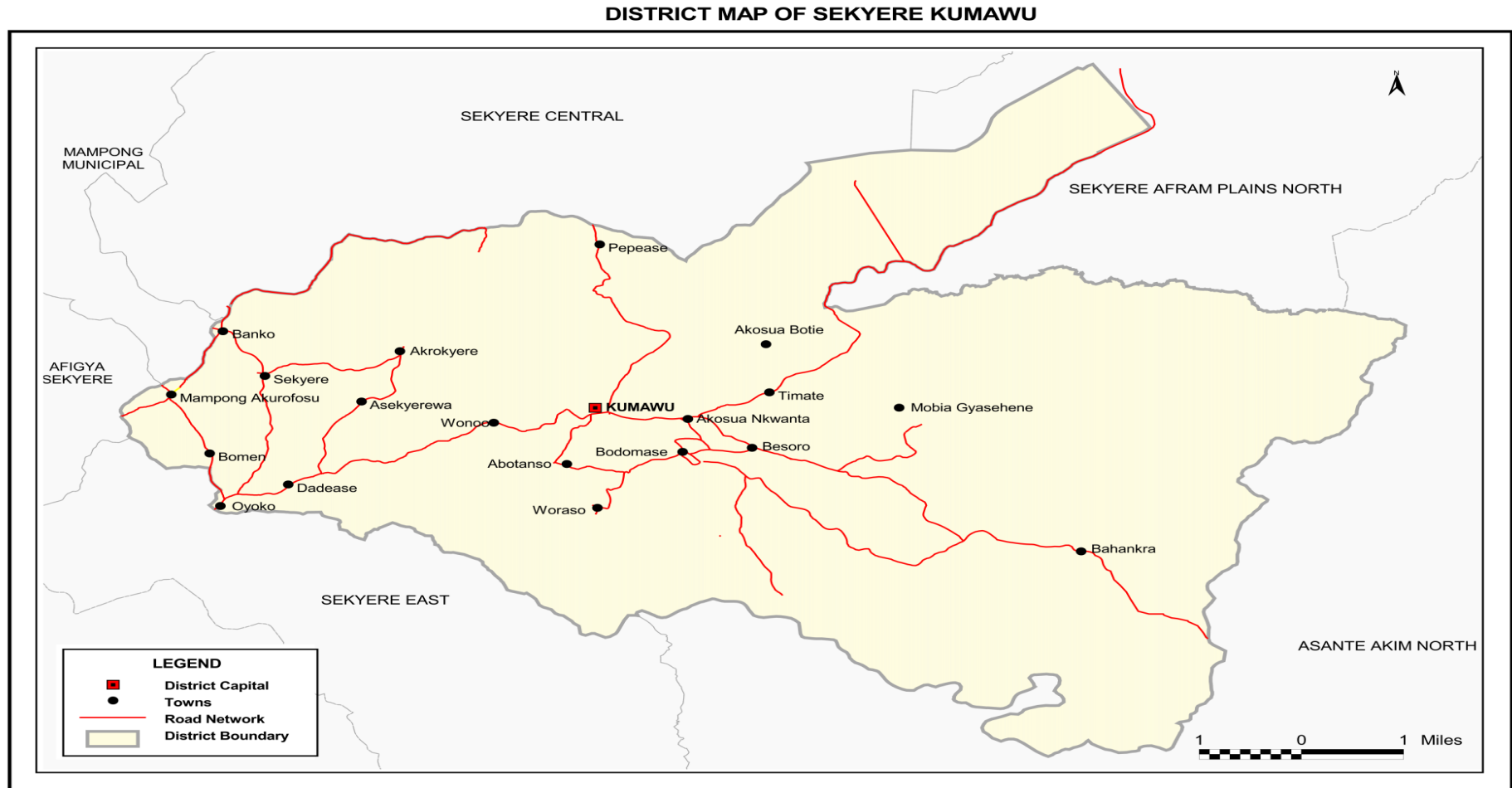
The overall level of development and demographic structure of the country conceals differences between and within regions, districts, urban and rural localities. As such, there are bound to be differences in the population and development needs and priorities between and within regions, districts, urban and rural localities.

The report on Sekyere Kumawu District is to make available to decision makers, planners, researchers, and the general public, data collected in the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) and the implications for policy and planning in the district.

This chapter discusses the physical features of the district including location, size, relief, drainage, climate, vegetation, geology and soils. It also covers the socio-cultural characteristics of the population, administrative and political structure as well as social and economic infrastructural facilities. Finally, the chapter discusses the methodology for conducting the 2010 PHC and definitions and concepts for the report.

The Sekyere Kumawu District (formerly Sekyere Afram Plains District) was established in 2008 by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1838 (Republic of Ghana, 2008). The Sekyere Afram Plains District was carved out from the then Sekyere East District. The Sekyere Afram Plains District was inaugurated on Friday, 29<sup>th</sup> February 2008 with Kumawu as its capital having been part of Sekyere East District. In 2012, the Afram Plains part of the district was carved out of the original Sekyere Afram Plains District to become Sekyere Kumawu District.

Figure 1.1: Map of Sekyere Kumawu District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

## **1.2 Physical Features**

### **1.2.1 Location and Size**

The Sekyere Kumawu District is located between Latitudes 0° 20 and 1° 20 North and Longitudes 0° 45 and 1° 15 West. It covers an estimated land area of 1,500.6 square kilometres, which is 6.2 percent of the total land of Ashanti Region. The District shares boundaries Sekyere Central District to the west, Sekyere East and Asante Akim North Districts to the south and the Sekyere Afram Plains District to the east. Kumawu, the capital is about 54 kilometres north-east of Kumasi, the capital of Ashanti Region.

### **1.2.2 Climate and Vegetation**

The district experiences the wet Semi-Equatorial climate. The district has monthly mean temperature of 24°C even though some part of the district records lower figures. Rainfall comes in two seasons in a year. The major rainy season is from March to July whilst the minor rainy season is from mid-September to November with peaks occurring in July and November, respectively. The District has relatively high humidity due to the forest cover.

The vegetation is semi-deciduous forest which occurs mainly in the Middle Belt of Ghana. The agro-climatic condition supports the growth of big and tall trees of different kinds, such as, Wawa, Sapele, Odum, and Mahogany. Parts of the district are fast degenerating into secondary forest due to large scale clearing of water sheds, particularly, around Kumawu and it is one of the major causes of acute shortage of water supply, especially, during the dry season. The northern part of the district is covered with Guinea savannah which consists of short deciduous fire resistant trees. The savannah zone covers about 70 percent of the district while the forest zone accounts for the remaining 30 percent (Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly, 2008).

### **1.2.3 Relief and Drainage**

The District is divided into two by the Kwahu Scarp running westwards. The southern portion of the scarp has undulating characteristics, with the highest point of about 400 meters at Woraso near Kumawu. In the south-western portion is the heavily dissected slope of the Wenchi-Koforidua Scarp with hills rising to 330 metres. Overlooking the Ongwam and Boumfum Valleys is a gentle slope that extends to the north-east, rising to about 105 metres above sea level.

## **1.3 Political Administration**

The Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly as a governance institution has a legislative, executive and administrative structures and functions. The District Assembly has governance, service delivery; planning and community development roles among its responsibilities (Republic of Ghana, 1993). These roles are performed through established institutional structures and key personnel.

The District has 26 electoral areas and one constituency. The District Assembly is made up of a District Chief Executive, a Presiding Member, the Member of Parliament for Sekyere Afram Plains Constituency and 36 Assembly Members (26 elected by universal adult suffrage to represent each of the electoral areas and 10 government appointees). By law, the Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly is the highest political and administrative body in the District and is headed by the District Chief Executive (Republic of Ghana, 1993).

### **1.3.1 Governance Structure**

The District Assembly has only one urban council, two Area Councils and 26 Unit Committees which facilitate effective communication between the Assembly and the various communities. These Town/Area Councils oversee the activities of the unit committees as well as assist the Assembly in the administration of the towns. The three Town /Area Councils are: Kumawu Town Council; Bodomase Area Council; and Bira-Onwam Area Council.

## **1.4 Social and Cultural Structure**

### **1.4.1 Traditional Authority**

The district has one paramountcy, the Kumawu Traditional Council and under the paramountcy are sub-chiefs. The traditional authorities ensure physical development of their respective areas as well as serving as arbitrators in their area of jurisdiction whenever there is any misunderstanding among the people. They channel their grievances through the chiefs for amicable settlement.

### **1.4.2 Historical Background**

The District capital, Kumawu, is one of the significant traditional towns in the Ashanti Region. According to oral history, there were two important historical reasons associated with Kumawu. First, the name originated from a tree, “*kuma*” planted by Okomfo Anokye, a fetish priest, in a bid to select a capital for the Asante Kingdom (alongside the one planted in Kumasi (originally called Kwaman). Oral tradition has it that, the tree that was planted in the then Apemso did not survive hence, the name “Kumawu” (Kuma is dead). Secondly, the town is known for the heroism demonstrated by Nana Tweneboa-Kodua I during the reign of Otumfuo Osei Tutu I, when he sacrificed himself for the Asante Kingdom in order for *Asanteman* to defeat the Denkyira State in a war in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century. The men in this town are known for their bravery due to Nana Tweneboa-Kodua’s selfless action, hence the accolade, “*Mmarima a wo wo Asante man mu*” (Men in the Asante Kingdom). The towns surrounding Kumawu are all historically related to the people of Kumawu. For instance, the chief of Besoro is believed to be a grandson of Nana Tweneboa-Kodua.

### **1.4.3 Social Infrastructure**

The socio-economic development of any district largely depends on the quality of its health and educational services delivery. This is inherent in the quality and adequacy of educational and health facilities within the District. In all, there are 28 pre-schools, 38 primary schools, 34 junior high schools, three senior high schools, two vocational/technical schools, six Information Communication Technology (ICT) Centres and three public libraries.

There are 10 health facilities in the Sekyere Kumawu District, made up of five health centres, four clinics and a maternity home. There is no hospital yet. In terms of ownership, the government owns the five health centres and a clinic. There are a mission clinic, two private clinics and a private maternity home.

### **1.4.4 Cultural Structure**

The district is quite homogenous in terms of ethnicity, particularly, in the southern part where the indigenous people are mainly Ashantis and other Akans. Few ethnic groups from the northern Ghana, namely, Dagabaas, Kotokolis and others who are mainly migrant farmers co-exist with the Ashanti indigenes.



The District has a great and historical festival called ‘*Papa*’ which is celebrated annually in Kumawu. It is believed that, the festival celebrated every two years came about as a result of preparing men for war, where an animal (bull) is slaughtered and those who were strong would go and cut a piece. Those who are able to cut a piece of the meat and survive the beatings would be deemed fit to participate in war. This festival has come to stay and during the period people from far and near troop to Kumawu to witness the festival.

“*Akwasidae*” is also celebrated every 40 days on the traditional calendar. Naming ceremonies, marriages and funerals are also important celebrations. These celebrations are considered as a social responsibility and require the active participation of the people who hail from the various communities in the district.

#### **1.4.5 Religion**

The Supremacy of God cannot be underestimated as far as the religious beliefs of the people are concerned. The people are very religious and this can be seen in their daily lifestyles. The people in the district are mainly Christians made up of Catholics, Protestants, Pentecost/Charismatic and other Christians, followed by Islam and traditionalists.

### **1.5 Economy**

The main economic activities are cultivation of food and cash crops, small scale processing of agricultural produce, trades like hair dressing, tailoring, carpentry, services, etc. The food crops grown are maize, cassava, plantain, cocoyam and yam. Cash crops such as cocoa, and palm nut are grown in the district on a small scale basis. Vegetables such as tomatoes, garden eggs, pepper and onions are also cultivated for commercial purposes. The major livestock in the district are poultry, sheep, goat, cattle, rabbit, grass-cutter and pigs.

Other activities in the urban sector of the district are trading, banking and teaching. Trading activities include retail in a wide range of goods, both imported and locally manufactured, second hand clothing and foot ware.

In spite of the abundance of agricultural raw materials, the district cannot boast of any major processing industry. However, few cottage industries engaged in palm oil and palm kernel oil extraction, soap making, shoe making, batik, tie and dye, pottery, carpentry, blacksmithing and ‘kente’ weaving exist in some communities. There is a considerable amount of clay deposits in Woraso, Asekyerewa and other communities, which can be used in the pottery industry.

#### **1.5.1 Tourism**

The District is endowed with a lot of tourism sites that need to be developed. Some of the sites are the Onwam crocodile pond, Bomfobiri Wildlife Sanctuary, Boumfum Forest Reserve, Bomfobiri Waterfalls and “*Dwentiso*” site at Bodomase. The Bomfobiri Wildlife Sanctuary was gazetted in 1975 in order to protect wildlife, such as, buffaloes, monkeys, bush dogs and butterfly sanctuary (Sekyere Afram Plains District Assembly, 2005). The activities of encroachers, especially hunters, are adversely affecting the wildlife situation in the district. A draw back to tourism development is guest accommodation since there is one hotel and only two guest houses operating in the district.

## **1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions**

### **1.6.1 Introduction**

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

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

### **1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities**

#### **Development of census project document and work plans**

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

#### **Census secretariat and committees**

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

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

A number of census committees were also set up at both national and sub-national levels to provide guidance and assistance with respect to resource mobilization and technical advice. At the national level, the committees were the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC),

the National Census Technical Advisory Committee (NCTAC) and the National Census Publicity and Education Committee (NCPEC). At the regional and district levels, the committees were the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the District Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees were mainly from decentralized departments with the Regional and District Coordinating Directors chairing the Regional Census Implementation Committee and District Census Implementation Committee, respectively. The Committees contributed to the planning of district, community and locality level activities in areas of publicity and field operations. They supported the Regional and District Census Officers in the recruitment and training of field personnel (enumerators and supervisors), as well as mobilizing logistical support for the census.

### **Selection of census topics**

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

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

### **Census mapping**

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

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

### **Development of questionnaire and manuals**

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. GSS consulted widely with main data users in the process of the questionnaire development. Data users including MDAs, research institutions,

civil society organizations and development partners were given the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they wanted to be included in the census questionnaire.

Documents developed for the census included the questionnaire and manuals, and field operation documents. The field operation documents included Enumerator's Visitation Record Book, Supervisor's Record Book, and other operational control forms. These record books served as operational and quality control tools to assist enumerators and supervisors to control and monitor their field duties respectively.

### **Pre-tests and trial census**

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

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

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

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

### **1.6.3 Census enumeration**

#### **Method of enumeration and field work**

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

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

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

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2010. Enumerators visited houses, compounds and structures in their enumeration areas and started enumerating all households including visitors who spent the Census Night in the households. Enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 (26<sup>th</sup> 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)**

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**

The report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one provides basic information on 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 district population. Chapter four focuses on economic characteristics, such as, economic activity status, occupation, industries, employment status and sectors of the employed population.

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 with disability (PWDs) and their socio-economic and demographic characteristics. Chapter seven highlights agricultural activities of the households, describing the types of farming activities, livestock reared and numbers.

In chapter eight is presented, housing conditions, such as, housing stock, types of dwelling units, 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. The final chapter nine presents the summary of findings, conclusions and policy implications.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

The population size and its age-sex composition have implications for the wellbeing of the people in the district. Population change is mainly due to fertility, mortality and migration levels which are also influenced by age-sex composition. The objective of this chapter is to provide information of the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, fertility, mortality and migration of Sekyere Kumawu district from the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

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

Table 2.1 shows the population size and distribution by age, sex and type of locality in the district. The population is 65,052 of which females are 52.6 percent and males 47.4 percent. The proportion of the population in rural locality 52.8 percent is higher than the proportion in urban locality 47.2 percent.

##### **Sex-age structure**

About 42.5 percent of the population are in the 0-14 year's age group, 50.8 percent are in the 15-64 years age group and the remaining 6.7 percent are in the 65 years and older year age group. Among the male population 46.1 percent are in 0-14 year age group, 49.0 percent are 15-64 years of age and 4.9 percent are 65+ years of age; their female counterparts are 39.3 percent, 52.4 percent and 8.3 percent, respectively. In the rural locality, 43.1 percent of the population are in 0-14 year age cohort compare to 41.8 percent of their urban counterparts; 50.3 percent are 15-64 years of age compared to 51.4 percent in that age group among the urban population; and 6.6 percent are aged 65 older year group compare to 6.8 percent among the urban population in that age group.

##### **Sex ratio**

The sex ratio for the district is 90.0 males to 100 females. This means that for every 100 women, there are 90 males. There are more males among the population aged 0-19 years as depicted by sex ratios of over 100 as follows: 0-4 years of age 102.7, 5-9 years of age 108.5, 10-14 years of age 105.5. and 15-19 years of age 106.0. The sex ratio are below 100 for the age groups 20-24 years and higher indicating that females outnumber their male counterparts.

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

Age group	Sex						Type of Locality			
	Both Sexes	Male		Female		Sex ratio	Urban		Rural	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>65,402</b>	<b>30,981</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>34,421</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>30,872</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34,530</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0 – 4	9,680	4,904	16.0	4,776	14.0	102.7	4,270	14.0	5,410	15.7
5 – 9	9,253	4,816	16.0	4,437	13.0	108.5	4,280	14.0	4,973	14.4
10 – 14	8,858	4,547	15.0	4,311	13.0	105.5	4,357	14.0	4,501	13.0
15 – 19	6,907	3,554	11.0	3,353	10.0	106	3,386	11.0	3,521	10.2
20 – 24	4,991	2,138	7.0	2,853	8.0	74.9	2,403	8.0	2,588	7.5
25 – 29	4,193	1,809	6.0	2,384	7.0	75.9	1,950	6.0	2,243	6.5
30 – 34	3,464	1,600	5.0	1,864	5.0	85.8	1,643	5.0	1,821	5.3
35 – 39	3,015	1,321	4.0	1,694	5.0	78	1,424	5.0	1,591	4.6
40 – 44	2,818	1,325	4.0	1,493	4.0	88.7	1,340	4.0	1,478	4.3
45 – 49	2,464	1,084	3.0	1,380	4.0	78.6	1,187	4.0	1,277	3.7
50 – 54	2,392	1,023	3.0	1,369	4.0	74.7	1,147	4.0	1,245	3.6
55 – 59	1,567	669	2.0	898	3.0	74.5	698	2.0	869	2.5
60 – 64	1,428	661	2.0	767	2.0	86.2	702	2.0	726	2.1
65 – 69	1,048	408	1.0	640	2.0	63.8	506	2.0	542	1.6
70 – 74	1,330	446	1.0	884	3.0	50.5	617	2.0	713	2.1
75 – 79	762	291	1.0	471	1.0	61.8	380	1.0	382	1.1
80 – 84	600	195	1.0	405	1.0	48.1	266	1.0	334	1.0
85 – 89	328	95	0.0	233	1.0	40.8	162	1.0	166	0.5
90 – 94	236	67	0.0	169	0.0	39.6	114	0.0	122	0.4
95 – 99	68	28	0.0	40	0.0	70	40	0.0	28	0.1
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>65,402</b>	<b>30,981</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34,421</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>30,872</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34,530</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-14	27,791	14,267	46.1	13,524	39.3	105.5	12,907	41.8	14,884	43.1
15-64	33,239	15,184	49.0	18,055	52.4	84.1	15,880	51.4	17,359	50.3
65+	4,372	1,530	4.9	2,842	8.3	53.8	2,085	6.8	2,287	6.6
Age-dependency ratio	<b>96.8</b>	<b>104</b>		<b>90.6</b>			<b>94.4</b>		<b>98.9</b>	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## Dependency ratio

Age dependency ratio refers to the ratio of people in the “dependent” ages (those under 15 years and those 65 and older) to those in the working age population (15-64 years). The age-dependency is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the working age productive portion of a population should carry even though some people defined as “dependent” are producers and some people in the “productive” ages are economically dependent (Population Handbook, 2011).

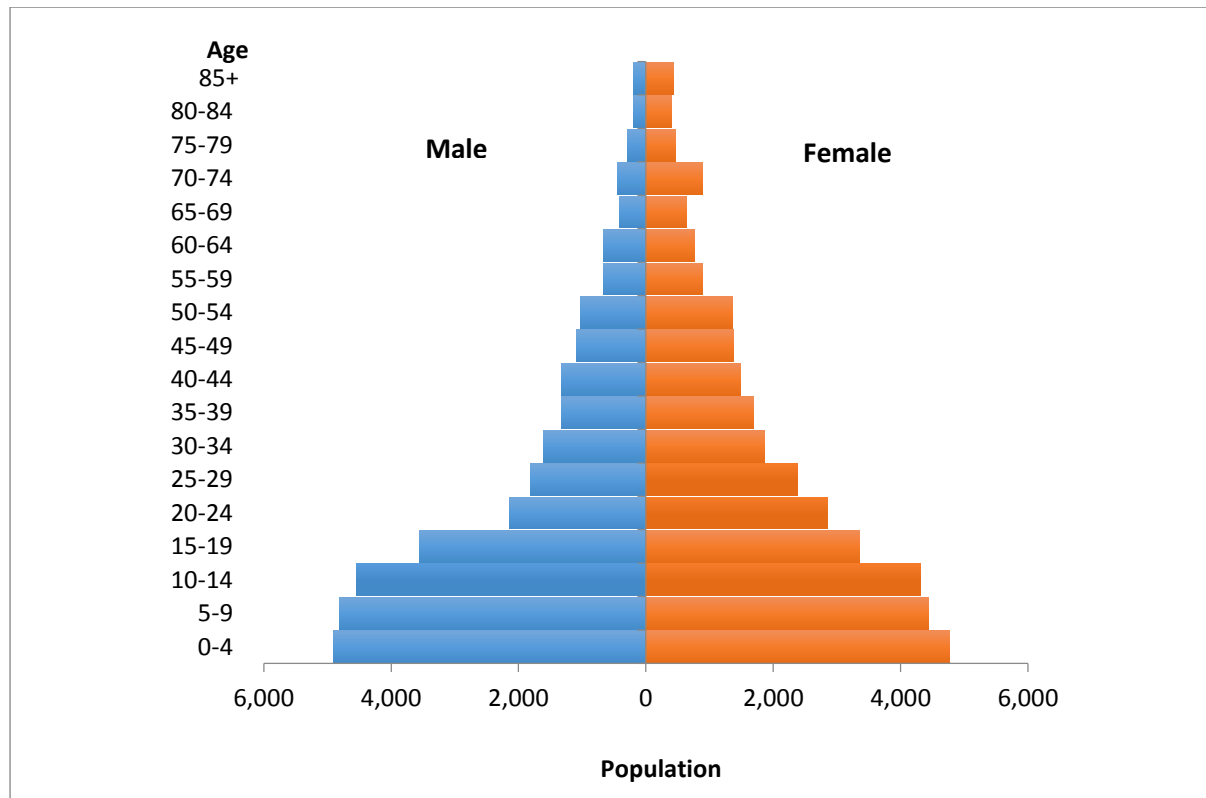
The age dependency ratio is 96.8 for the district which is higher than the regional average of 72.5. There is a slight difference in the estimates for males (104.0 and females (90.6). The age-dependency ratio of urban locality is 94.4 and that of the rural locality is 98.9.

## 2.3 Population Pyramid of Age-Sex Structure

A population pyramid shows age-sex structure of a population and the shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality and migration. Figure 2.1 shows population pyramid of the Sekyere Kumawu district. Females dominate in the district except for age groups (0-4 years, 5-9 years, 10-14 years, and 15-19 years) where males dominate. The broad base of the pyramid indicates a youthful population of many children and youth. The shape narrows from age 50-54 and shrinks significantly from age 85-89 and older which gives it the conical shape.

The level of reduction in the population is greater among males especially from the age group 15-19 years to 20-24 years. This situation applies to the females from the age group 10-14 years to 15-19 years.

**Figure 2.1: Population pyramid of age - sex structure**



Source Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The shape of the pyramid (broad base and narrow at the top) is indication that the district has a youthful population. About 53.1 percent of the population is under 20 years. This has implications for policy planning and provision of social amenities, such as, educational facilities, recreational and health facilities. This age structure depicts a built-in momentum for growth of the population. Thus, when those currently under 15 years eventually reach reproductive age, there will be a rapid population growth. However, if the socio-economic potentials of the youth are properly harnessed and directed through quality education, training and skills development, they would contribute tremendously to accelerate the development of the district and Ghana as a whole. Furthermore, the broad base of the population pyramid also implies that there are few people working to support a larger population who are under 15 years of age as well as those 65 years and older.

## **2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration**

The levels of migration, fertility and mortality determine the population growth of an area. This section looks at fertility, mortality and migration in the district.

### **2.4.1 Fertility**

Fertility is the number of live births a woman could have during her entire reproductive age (15-49 years). It refers to the actual production of offspring, rather than the physical capability to produce, which is fecundity. Fertility level is influenced by many socio-economic factors, such as locality, nutrients and education.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15–49 years in a given year. Another measure of fertility is the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) which indicates estimated total average births per 1,000 people. The rate is considered crude since the population is not at risk of giving birth (that is, all men and women outside the childbearing ages) is included in the calculation as denominator.

Table 2.2 depicts the reported total fertility rate (TFR), general fertility rate (GFR) and crude birth rate (CBR) for the Sekyere Kumawu district in 2010. The district has a total of 15,021 females aged between 15-49 years, the reproductive years of most females. They represent 43.6 percent of the female population in the district.



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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	4,780,380	1,274,380	122,878	3.3	96.4	25.7
Atwima Mponua	119,180	26,558	3,758	4.6	141.5	31.5
Amansie West	134,331	31,578	4,095	4.2	129.7	30.5
Amansie Central	90,741	19,924	2,763	4.7	138.7	30.4
Adansi South	115,378	26,243	3,421	4.4	130.4	29.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	48,834	3,745	2.7	76.7	22.2
Adansi North	107,091	25,080	2,866	3.9	114.3	26.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	28,480	2,897	3.5	101.7	24.5
Bosome Freho	60,397	13,882	1,657	4.0	119.4	27.4
Asante Akim South	117,245	26,249	3,374	4.4	128.5	28.8
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	18,316	1,775	3.2	96.9	24.8
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	36,555	3,768	3.4	103.1	26.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	23,731	2,595	3.5	109.4	27.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	23,148	2,411	3.4	104.2	26.6
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	514,640	39,366	2.6	76.5	22.8
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	40,087	4,006	3.4	99.9	26.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	27,141	4,055	5.0	149.4	33.3
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	22,221	2,636	3.9	118.6	28
Offinso Municipal	76,895	19,060	2,225	4.0	116.7	28.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	34,683	3,757	3.7	108.3	27.6
Kwabre East	115,556	31,777	3,261	3.4	102.6	28.2
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	23,200	2,541	3.9	109.5	27
Mampong Municipal	88,051	21,517	2,213	3.5	102.8	25.1
Sekyere East	62,172	15,308	1,751	3.8	114.4	28.2
<b>Sekyere Kumawu</b>	<b>65,402</b>	<b>15,021</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>29.2</b>
Sekyere Central	71,232	15,961	1,884	4.0	118	26.4
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	20,985	2,339	3.8	111.5	27.4
Offinso North	56,881	13,416	1,891	4.7	141	33.2
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	88,026	7,097	2.8	80.6	23.3
Asante Akim North	69,186	16,707	1,892	3.8	113.2	27.3
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	6,052	926	5.0	153	32.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

\*\* Number of live births per 1,000 population

The district recorded 1,913 births in the last 12 months preceding the Census Night by females aged 15-49 years old. The total fertility rate is 4.4 births per woman. This means that if females in the district are to experience childbirth throughout their reproductive years then each female is likely to have an average of four (4) children by the end of her childbearing age. The total fertility rate in the district of 4.4 is higher than the regional TFR of 3.3, and it is one of the districts with a high rate in the region.

The Sekyere Kumawu district has a general fertility rate of 127.4. This is much higher than the regional average of 96.4. The crude birth rate is 29.2, which is also higher than the regional rate of 25.7.

## Children Ever Born and Children Surviving

Table 2.3 shows that, the 20-24 years age group is the prime age of reproduction even though those in the 12-14 and 15-19 age group are ripe for reproduction, the total number of children ever born in both age groups (446) is less than that of the 20-24 years age group (2,655).

The children ever born are 74,915 and proportion of males is slightly higher (50.1) than that of females (49.9%). Females aged 60 years and older had given birth to the highest proportion (33.1%) of the children ever born. On the other hand, those aged 12- 14 years has less than one percent of children ever born.

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

Age Group	Number of Females	Children ever born			Children surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>23,405</b>	<b>74,915</b>	<b>37,558</b>	<b>37,357</b>	<b>64,341</b>	<b>32,053</b>	<b>32,288</b>
12 - 14	2,508	4	1	3	4	1	3
15 - 19	3,353	442	207	235	400	180	220
20 - 24	2,853	2,655	1,294	1,361	2,459	1,189	1,270
25 - 29	2,384	5,007	2,617	2,390	4,620	2,392	2,228
30 - 34	1,864	6,037	2,992	3,045	5,603	2,752	2,851
35 - 39	1,694	7,216	3,685	3,531	6,708	3,430	3,278
40 - 44	1,493	7,615	3,861	3,754	6,958	3,530	3,428
45 - 49	1,380	7,808	3,958	3,850	7,033	3,541	3,492
50 - 54	1,369	8,075	3,975	4,100	7,011	3,461	3,550
55 - 59	898	5,230	2,575	2,655	4,444	2,153	2,291
60 +	3,609	24,826	12,393	12,433	19,101	9,424	9,677

Source Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A total of 64,341 or 85.9 percent of 74,915 children ever born by females aged 12 – 49 years in the district survived. This means that the survival rate for the district (85.9) is slightly lower than that of the region (90.8). In terms of sex of the surviving children, the percentage of males is slightly lower (49.8%) than that of females (50.2%). Female children have higher survival rate (86.4) than their male counterparts (85.3). Females in the age group 12-14 years have the highest children survival rate (100.0%) and the lowest survival rate is among those in the age group 60 years and older. The number of children surviving increases as age increases.

### 2.4.2 Mortality

Table 2.4 presents deaths that occurred in households and crude death rate in the Sekyere Kumawu district. A total of 681 deaths occurred in households in the district with a crude death rate of 10.4 deaths per 1,000 people. This is higher than the regional crude death rate of 5.8. The district has the highest CDR in the region. Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate in Sekyere Kumawu District and Ashanti Region, 2010

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

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

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

### Causes of death

About 6.8 percent (one of the lowest in the region) of deaths in the district were as a result of accidents, violence, homicide or suicide and the remaining 93.6 percent were caused by other factors. The regional percentage of deaths as a result of accidents, violence, homicide or suicide is 11.9 percent.

**Table 2.5: Causes of death**

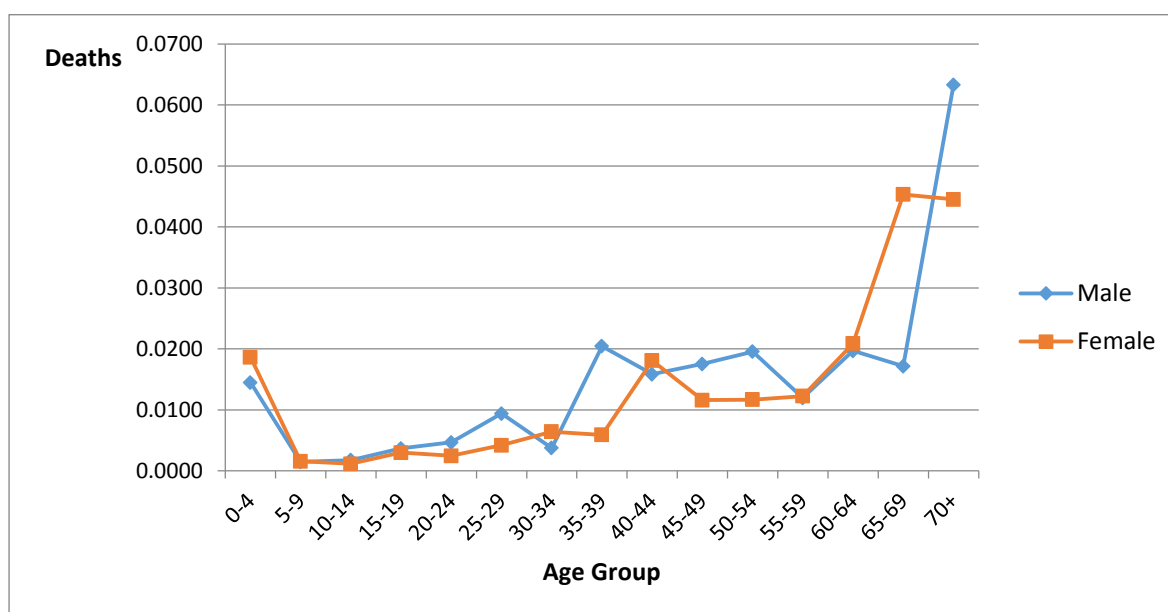
District	Total Deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Districts	27,948	3,329	11.9	24,619	88.1
Sekyere Kumawu	681	46	6.8	635	93.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Age-specific death rate

Figure 2.2 shows the death rate among the age groups in the district. The death rate among female children (under age 5 years of age) is higher compared with that of male children (1.4). At age cohort 25-39 years, the death rate among males is very high as compared with that of their female counterparts, thereafter, the male death rate starts to rise steadily as age increases while that of females occasionally increases at ages 40 - 44 years, 60 – 64 years and 65-69 years. The district experiences a higher male death rate than females from age 15 years upward, an indication of low life expectancy among males compared to females. Additionally, the difference in death rates for males and females from age 45 years and older is greater than the lower age groups.

**Figure 2.2: Age-specific death rates**



Source Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 2.4.3 Migration

A migrant is a person whose current place of residence is different from his or her place of birth or previous place of residence. There are two types of migration, namely, internal and external. Internal migration refers to the movement of people between geographical boundaries (administrative district) within national borders while external migration is the movement of people across geographical boundaries outside their national borders. Internal migration can be analysed in terms of intra and inter-regional movements. This is measured by information on place of birth as against place of enumeration.

Table 2.6 shows the distribution of the population by birthplace and duration of residence in the district. The total number of migrants enumerated in the district in 2010 is 14,794 and they represent 22.6 percent of the total population. The migrants born elsewhere in the region are 49.7 percent of the total, those born elsewhere in another region are 48.8 percent and those born outside Ghana are 1.5 percent. Of those born in other regions, the majority (2,656) were born in the Northern, Upper East (1,296) and Brong-Ahafo (1,078) regions.

In terms of duration of stay in the district, the majority of the migrants (52.4%) have spent less than five years in the district. Over half (55.6%) of the migrants born outside Ghana have spent less than five years in the district whereas 11.2 percent has stayed for more than 20 years. With regard to migrants born in the region, about 51.0 percent have spent over five years in the district.

**Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants**

Birthplace	Number	Percent	Duration of residence (%)				
			Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
<b>All</b>	<b>14,794</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>13.2</b>
Born elsewhere in the region	7,357	49.7	15.7	33.3	18.5	15.8	16.7
Born elsewhere in another region:							
Western	597	4.0	13.6	40.7	17.9	20.8	7.0
Central	236	1.6	18.2	34.3	13.1	21.6	12.7
Greater Accra	307	2.1	18.2	43.3	17.9	13.4	7.2
Volta	208	1.4	22.1	39.4	12.0	13.9	12.5
Eastern	545	3.7	14.9	32.1	20.2	15.2	17.6
Brong Ahafo	1,076	7.3	17.3	35.4	15.7	18.6	13.0
Northern	2,456	16.6	8.6	54.4	24.0	7.7	5.4
Upper East	1,296	8.8	11.3	34.7	21.8	17.5	14.7
Upper West	493	3.3	5.7	51.7	29.2	8.1	5.3
Outside Ghana	223	1.5	13.9	41.7	13.0	20.2	11.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER THREE

### SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1 Introduction

The social characteristics of every district are important in understanding the way of life of the population. The chapter presents the social characteristics of Sekyere Kumawu district covering household size, household composition and headship, marital status, religious affiliation, nationality, literacy and education.

#### 3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

##### 3.2.1 Household Size

Table 3.1 shows household size by type of locality in the district in 2010. The district has a household population of 64,469 representing 1.4 percent of that of the region and the total household of 14,185 also accounting for 1.3 of the region. The average household size is 4.6 as compared to 4.2 for the region. In the district, 30,290 (47.0%) of the total population live in urban locality compared to 34,179 (53.0%) in rural locality. About 51.6 percent of the households are in rural locality and 48.4 percent are in urban locality. The average household size for the urban is 4.5 and that of the rural is 4.7.

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

Category	Region	District		Urban		Rural	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Household population	4,671,982	64,469		30,290	47.0	34,179	53.0
Number of households	1,126,205	14,185		6,860	48.4	7,325	51.6
Average household size	4.2	4.6		4.5		4.7	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

##### 3.2.2 Household Composition

Table 3.2 shows the household population by composition and sex. Children (sons and daughters) form the highest proportion of household population (41.4%), followed by household heads (22.0%) and grandchild (14.9%). The proportions of sons/daughters-in-law and step children are the same (0.5% each). The least among them is adopted/foster children (0.3%). In all categories, males outnumber females in household composition in the district.

Household composition shows more male heads (26.2%) than their female counterparts (18.3%). Also, the percentage of male children (45.4%) is higher than that of females (39.6%). The proportions of males also exceed that of females among grand-children and other relatives, while the proportion of female spouses (14.8%) is higher than that of males (1.0%). Adopted or foster children are less than one percent (0.3%) and therefore not a common component of households in the district.

**Table 3.2: Household population by composition and Sex**

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All</b>	<b>64,469</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,553</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,916</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Head	14,185	22.0	7,990	26.2	6,195	18.3
Spouse (wife/husband)	5,320	8.3	309	1.0	5,011	14.8
Child (son/daughter)	26,684	41.4	13,260	43.4	13,424	39.6
Parent/Parent in-law	604	0.9	58	0.2	546	1.6
Son/Daughter in-law	352	0.5	138	0.5	214	0.6
Grand child	9,605	14.9	4,861	15.9	4,744	14.0
Brother/Sister	2,414	3.7	1,343	4.4	1,071	3.2
Step child	338	0.5	163	0.5	175	0.5
Adopted/Foster child	185	0.3	90	0.3	95	0.3
Other relative	3,718	5.8	1,719	5.6	1,999	5.9
Non-relative	1,064	1.7	622	2.0	442	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.2.3 Household Structure

Household structure is a classification of ties of affiliations of persons in a household to the head of household. Table 3.3 shows household structure in Sekyere Kumawu in 2010. Households with single parent extended form the highest proportion (24.3%), followed by nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children) (22.7%), extended (head, spouse/s, children and head's relatives) (19.0%) and single parent nuclear (12.0%). Among female-headed households, the proportions of single parent extended (27.5%) and single parent nuclear (13.1%) are higher than that among male-headed households (20.6% and 10.8%) respectively. And, in male-headed households, the proportions of nuclear (head, spouse/s and children) (24.7%), extended (head, spouse/s, children and head's relatives) (20.0%) and head only (5.7%) are higher than that among female-headed households (20.9%, 18.2% and 2.3%) respectively.

**Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex of household head**

Structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All</b>	<b>64,469</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,553</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,916</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Nuclear Family</b>						
Head only	2,503	3.9	1,728	5.7	775	2.3
Head and a spouse only	870	1.3	434	1.4	436	1.3
Nuclear (head, spouse(s) children)	14,640	22.7	7,552	24.7	7,088	20.9
Single parent Nuclear	7,735	12.0	3,290	10.8	4,445	13.1
<b>Extended Family</b>						
Extended (head, spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	12,272	19.0	6,102	20.0	6,170	18.2
Extended + non relatives	869	1.3	431	1.4	438	1.3
Head, spouses & other composition	1,990	3.1	1,022	3.3	968	2.9
Single parent Extended	15,645	24.3	6,308	20.6	9,337	27.5
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,623	2.5	674	2.2	949	2.8
Head and other composition but no spouse	6,322	9.8	3,012	9.9	3,310	9.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

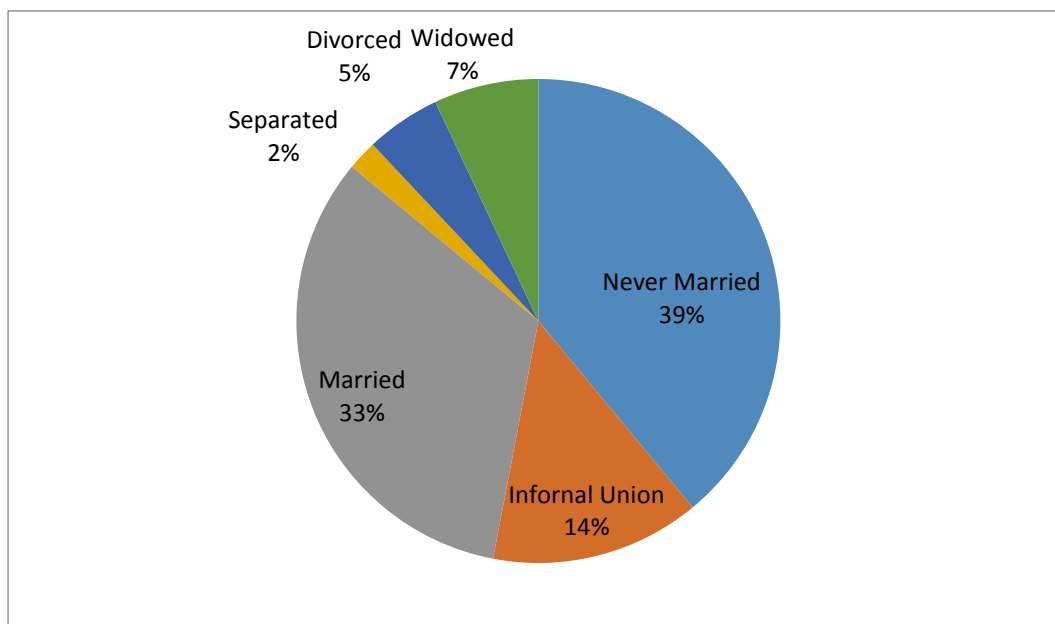
### 3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a highly valued social institution in Ghana. It is one of the determinants of an individual's social standing and also an indicator of social responsibility, trust and achievement. Among Ghanaians, every adult unless afflicted by serious illness or deformity is expected to marry. Voluntary celibacy is frowned upon in Ghanaian society. In view of this, most adults would therefore wish to get married at one time or the other and this is more so with females. Among the ethnic groups in Ghana, marriage is considered obligatory, a function that must be performed within an individual's lifetime (Nukunya, 2003).

The 2010 PHC classified "marital status" into six categories, namely; never married, living together/consensual union, married, separated, divorced and widowed. Marriage includes persons in any of the following types of marriage: civil, traditional and common law or consensual union. Information on marital status was collected from people 12 years and older in the 2010 PHC.

Figure 3.1 shows that a higher proportion of persons 12 years and older in the district have never married (39%), followed by those married (33%) and those in informal/consensual union/living together (13.7%). The least proportion are those separated (2.3%), followed by those divorced (5.3%) and the widowed (6.8%).

**Figure 3.1: Population 12 years and older by marital status**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 3.3.1 Marital Status by Sex and Age

Table 3.4 presents the marital status by sex and age of persons 12 years and older in the district in 2010. The proportions among the age groups that are married increases from 2.6 percent in the 15-19 years age group to 60.9 percent among the 45-49 years age group and then declines steadily to 34.3 percent among the 65 years and older age group. Among the never married, the proportion is highest among the 12-14 years age group (96.5%) and declines steadily with age to 2.1 percent among the 55-59 years age group, increase to 3.2 percent among the 60-64 years age group and declines to 2.7 percent among the 65+ years



age group. The trend is similar among females but among males the proportion continues to rise among the 65+ years age group. A higher proportion (42.3%) of the widowed occurred in age 65 years and older while the highest proportion (16.0%) of the divorced occurred in the 55-59 age group.

**Table 3.4: Marital status by sex and age of population 12 years and older**

Sex/Age-group	Total		Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
	Number	Percent						
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>All</b>	<b>42,736</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>
12-14	5,125	100.0	96.5	0.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,907	100.0	91.2	4.2	4.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	4,991	100.0	59.2	20.6	17.5	1.4	1.1	0.3
25 - 29	4,193	100.0	31.4	27.9	36.0	2.0	2.4	0.3
30 - 34	3,464	100.0	13.4	26.9	52.8	2.3	3.3	1.3
35 - 39	3,015	100.0	7.9	23.0	58.3	3.2	6.0	1.7
40 - 44	2,818	100.0	5.2	20.3	58.3	4.4	8.0	3.8
45 - 49	2,464	100.0	3.9	16.3	60.9	4.8	9.1	5.0
50 - 54	2,392	100.0	2.8	12.3	57.7	4.6	13.0	9.5
55 - 59	1,567	100.0	2.1	9.6	54.9	4.0	16.0	13.4
60 - 64	1,428	100.0	3.2	8.5	52.3	4.8	14.3	16.9
65+	4,372	100.0	2.7	3.7	34.3	3.2	13.8	42.3
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,331</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
12-14	2,617	100.0	96.3	0.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,554	100.0	96.6	0.8	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	2,138	100.0	80.9	9.6	8.7	0.5	0.2	0.0
25 - 29	1,809	100.0	49.1	22.8	26.4	0.7	0.8	0.2
30 - 34	1,600	100.0	20.9	26.5	48.9	1.3	1.9	0.5
35 - 39	1,321	100.0	11.7	22.7	58.8	3.0	3.6	0.2
40 - 44	1,325	100.0	7.8	21.3	61.3	3.1	5.4	1.2
45 - 49	1,084	100.0	6.0	20.0	64.5	3.3	5.5	0.6
50 - 54	1,023	100.0	4.3	14.5	67.4	3.7	7.6	2.4
55 - 59	669	100.0	3.7	13.8	68.0	2.8	9.0	2.7
60 - 64	661	100.0	3.8	12.4	66.1	5.3	9.5	2.9
65+	1,530	100.0	4.1	6.5	62.6	3.9	10.7	12.3
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,405</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>11.1</b>
12-14	2,508	100.0	96.9	1.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,353	100.0	85.4	7.7	5.8	0.6	0.4	0.1
20 - 24	2,853	100.0	42.9	28.8	24.1	2.1	1.7	0.4
25 - 29	2,384	100.0	18.0	31.7	43.3	3.0	3.5	0.5
30 - 34	1,864	100.0	7.0	27.2	56.2	3.2	4.5	1.9
35 - 39	1,694	100.0	4.9	23.1	57.9	3.4	7.8	2.9
40 - 44	1,493	100.0	2.9	19.4	55.7	5.6	10.3	6.2
45 - 49	1,380	100.0	2.2	13.3	58.1	6.0	11.9	8.4
50 - 54	1,369	100.0	1.8	10.7	50.5	5.3	17.1	14.8
55 - 59	898	100.0	0.9	6.6	45.1	4.9	21.2	21.4
60 - 64	767	100.0	2.7	5.1	40.4	4.4	18.4	28.9
65+	2,842	100.0	1.9	2.3	19.1	2.9	15.4	58.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Higher proportions of males have never married (48.5%) and married (33.3%) than the proportions of females (31.4% and 32.4%, respectively). And higher proportions of females are in informal/consensual union/living together (15.1%), widowed (11.1%), divorced (7.2%) and separated (2.8%) than the proportions among males (12.0%, 1.5%, 3.1% and 1.6%, respectively).

Males who have never married form 48.5 percent being the highest proportion and widows constitute the least percentage of 1.5 percent. On the other hand, the females who are married represent the highest proportion (32.4%) relative to least proportion of 2.8 percent for those who have separated. Widows form 11.1 percent which is slightly higher than that of widows (1.5%). This could be explained by the fact, many females outlive their husbands. It is also because males usually marry females who are relatively younger and in polygamous relationships, one deceased husband could leave behind about three widows. Another reason for a comparatively higher percentage of males than females aged 65 years and above are married could be attributed to the fact that many males than their female counterparts at older ages remarry when their spouses pass away.

The majority of males in the following age cohorts are never married category: 12-14 (96.3%); 15-19 (96.6%); 20-24 (80.9%); and 25-29 (49.1%). However, males who are married constitute majority in the age cohorts within 30 years and above (30-65 years or more). In the case of females, majority of those who have never married are in the age cohorts 12 – 24 years.

On the contrary, females who are married constitute a higher percentage for all age cohorts 25-64 years; increases with advancing age, reaches a peak at 35-39 years of age (72.0%) and declines steadily to 22.3 percent among those 65 years and older. Therefore, the tendency for females to marry early is higher than their male counterparts. For instance, just 10.5 percent of males aged 20-24 years are married compared with 31.5 percent among females in that age group. However, widows (57.9%) are the highest proportion of females aged 65 years and older compared with 12.3 percent among their male counterparts.

### **3.3.2 Marital Status and Level of Education**

Many socio-economic factors influence the decision of people in getting married and education is one of them. Table 3.5 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. A total of 42,736 out of the total population of 64,469 representing 66.0 percent is aged 12 years and older. In terms of sex composition, the population aged 12 years and older comprised 45.2 males and 54.8 percent females. The majority of persons in this category, 12 years and older (80.4%) have been to school while 19.6 percent have never been to school. The table further shows that 67.0 percent of the population have attended basic, secondary (8.5%) and tertiary (0.9%).

A high proportion of those who have never married (74.2%) have basic school education (primary/JSS/JHS). There is slightly higher percentage of males who have basic education (68.7%) than that of their female counterparts (65.5%). About 78.9 percent of persons who are in informal/consensual union/living together have basic school education. There is a difference between males (76.4%) and females (80.4%) in this category.

The proportion of persons who have never been to school is highest among the widowed (64.7%); and it is higher among females (67.6%) than among males (38.8%). The least

proportion (6.5%) of those who have never been to school is among the never married group; there is slightly higher proportion of males (7.1%) than females (5.8%).

About 1.5 percent of persons who are married have bachelor's degrees or post graduate education. The proportion of married males is relatively higher (2.9%) than their female counterparts (0.3%). There is also a relatively higher proportion of the males educated up to the tertiary level (1.0%) than females (0.1%) living together or in consensual union (Table 3.5).

**Table 3.5: Marital status and level of education of persons 12 years and older by sex**

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic <sup>1</sup>	Secondary <sup>2</sup>	Voc./ Tech/ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary/ certificate/ diploma <sup>3</sup>	Tertiary <sup>4</sup>
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,736</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>	67.0	8.5	<b>1.1</b>	2.8	0.9
Never married	16,724	100.0	6.5	74.2	14.8	1.0	2.7	0.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,854	100.0	11.6	78.9	5.8	1.3	1.9	0.4
Married	14,013	100.0	27.0	61.2	5.0	1.3	4.0	1.5
Separated	979	100.0	21.7	70.5	3.8	1.7	2.1	0.2
Divorced	2,281	100.0	32.9	61.7	2.8	0.8	1.4	0.4
Widowed	2,885	100.0	64.7	32.2	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.0
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,331</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	68.7	11.0	<b>1.4</b>	3.9	1.7
Never married	9,385	100.0	7.1	72.8	15.3	1.1	2.6	1.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,313	100.0	9.1	76.4	8.1	1.9	3.5	1.0
Married	6,433	100.0	21.9	60.8	6.6	1.6	6.2	2.9
Separated	314	100.0	15.9	69.7	6.1	3.5	4.8	0.0
Divorced	597	100.0	18.6	69.7	6.5	1.5	2.2	1.5
Widowed	289	100.0	38.8	48.8	7.3	2.4	2.8	0.0
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,405</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24.9</b>	65.5	6.5	<b>0.9</b>	1.9	0.3
Never married	7,339	100.0	5.8	75.9	14.1	1.0	2.8	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,541	100.0	13.3	80.4	4.3	0.9	1.0	0.1
Married	7,580	100.0	31.4	61.5	3.7	1.0	2.0	0.3
Separated	665	100.0	24.4	70.8	2.7	0.9	0.9	0.3
Divorced	1,684	100.0	38.0	58.8	1.5	0.5	1.1	0.0
Widowed	2,596	100.0	67.6	30.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

<sup>1</sup> Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

<sup>2</sup> Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

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

<sup>4</sup>Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

### 3.3.3 Marital Status and Economic Activity

Table 3.6 shows marital status of persons 12 years and older and economic activity status in the Sekyere Kumawu district. Economic activity status is grouped into economically active (employed and unemployed) and economically not active. About 66.0 percent of the population 12 years and older are economically active and 34.0 percent are economically not active. Among the economically active, 96.9 percent is employed and 3.1 percent is unemployed. The proportion of the economically active population is slightly higher among females (66.3%) than that among males (65.7%). However, a higher proportion of the females are unemployed (2.4%) compared to the proportion among males (1.7%). With the exception of the never married (35.1%), all the other categories of the marital status have more than half of their members being employed. Those in informal relation (loose union) have the highest proportion (3.1%) of the unemployed. Whiles 62.2 percent of the never married are economically not active. A similar trend is among the sexes.

**Table 3.6: Marital status and economic activity of persons 12 years and older by sex**

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
<b>All</b>	<b>42,736</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27,329</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>14,520</b>	<b>34.0</b>
Never married	16,724	100.0	5,870	35.1	457	2.7	10,397	62.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,854	100.0	4,936	84.3	178	3.0	740	12.6
Married	14,013	100.0	12,195	87	180	1.3	1,638	11.7
Separated	979	100.0	811	82.8	21	2.1	147	15.0
Divorced	2,281	100.0	1,809	79.3	35	1.5	437	19.2
Widowed	2,885	100.0	1,708	59.2	16	0.6	1,161	40.2
<b>Male</b>								
<b>All</b>	<b>19,331</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,376</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6,630</b>	<b>34.3</b>
Never married	9,385	100.0	3,637	38.8	228	2.4	5,520	58.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,313	100.0	2,144	92.7	31	1.3	138	6.0
Married	6,433	100.0	5,713	88.8	50	0.8	670	10.4
Separated	314	100.0	264	84.1	5	1.6	45	14.3
Divorced	597	100.0	463	77.5	7	1.2	127	21.3
Widowed	289	100.0	155	53.6	4	1.4	130	45.0
<b>Female</b>								
<b>All</b>	<b>23,405</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,953</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>7,890</b>	<b>33.7</b>
Never married	7,339	100.0	2,233	30.4	229	3.1	4,877	66.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,541	100.0	2,792	78.8	147	4.2	602	17.0
Married	7,580	100.0	6,482	85.5	130	1.7	968	12.8
Separated	665	100.0	547	82.3	16	2.4	102	15.3
Divorced	1,684	100.0	1,346	79.9	28	1.7	310	18.4
Widowed	2,596	100.0	1,553	59.8	12	0.5	1,031	39.7

Source: Ghana Statistic Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality

Nationality refers to the country to which a person belongs or owes allegiance. A distinction is made between Ghanaians and other nationals. Ghanaian nationals are classified as by birth, dual nationality and by naturalization. Table 3.7 shows the population of the district by nationality and sex. Ghanaians are 98.2 percent of the population in the district as follows, Ghanaians by birth 96.0 percent, Ghanaians of dual nationality (1.6%) and Ghanaians by naturalization 0.6 percent. The other nations or non-Ghanaians are 1.7 percent made up of 0.8 percent ECOWAS nationals, 0.4 percent are from other African countries and 0.5 percent are from outside Africa. The pattern is the same for the sexes.

**Table 3.7: Nationality of population by sex**

Nationality	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All</b>	<b>65,402</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,981</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34,421</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Ghanaian by birth	62,799	96.0	29,731	96.0	33,068	96.1
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,073	1.6	483	1.6	590	1.7
Ghanaian by naturalisation	388	0.6	185	0.6	203	0.6
ECOWAS	526	0.8	281	0.9	245	0.7
African other than ECOWAS	331	0.5	161	0.5	170	0.5
Other	285	0.4	140	0.5	145	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the population by religion and sex in the district. Christians form majority (82.2%), followed by those with no religion (8.5%), Islam (7.5%) and traditionalist (1.4%).

Disaggregation of Christians is as follows: the Pentecostal/Charismatic (28.1 %), Protestants (Anglican/Lutheran, etc.) (24.0%), Catholics (5.7%) and other Christians (24.4%).

There are more Christians among females population (85.6%) than there are among males population (78.2%). The proportions among males who have no religion (11.5%), Islam (8.2%) and traditionalists (1.6%) are higher than their female counterparts (5.8%, 6.8% and 1.2%, respectively).

**Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex**

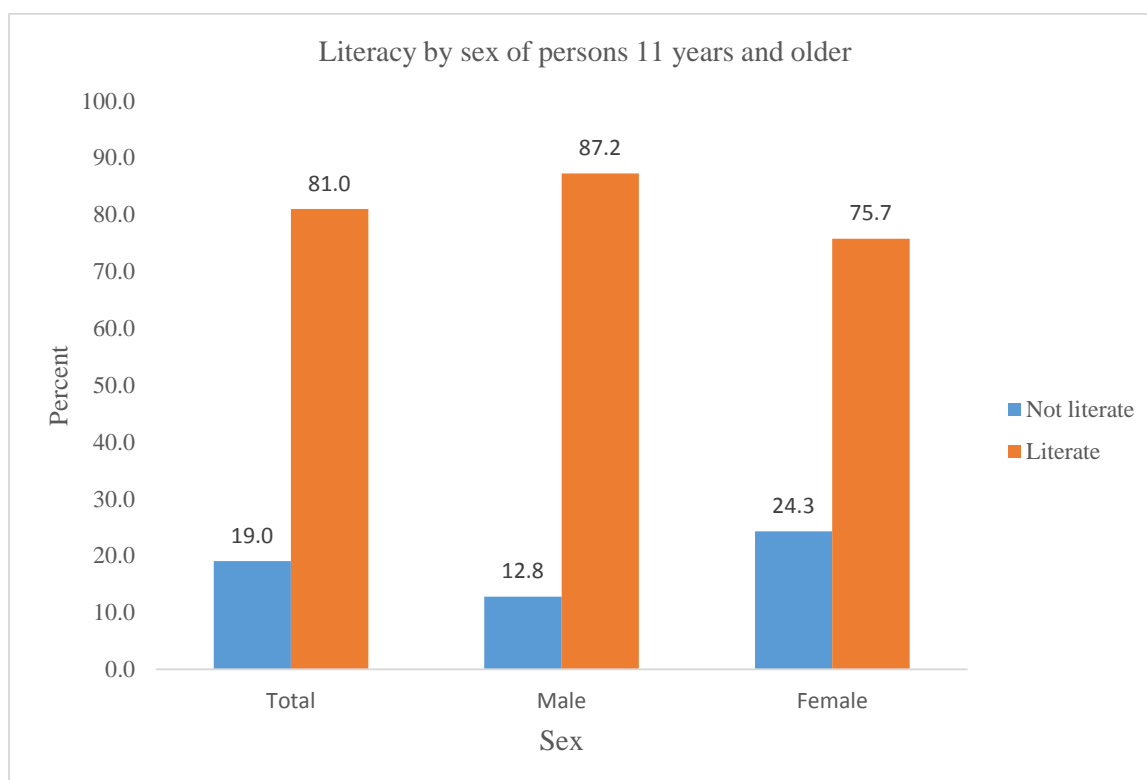
Religion	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,402</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,981</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34,421</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No religion	5,559	8.5	3,561	11.5	1,998	5.8
Catholic	3,707	5.7	1,802	5.8	1,905	5.5
Protestants (Anglican/Lutheran etc.)	15,683	24.0	6,896	22.3	8,787	25.5
Pentecostal/Charismatic	18,379	28.1	8,139	26.3	10,240	29.7
Other Christian	15,932	24.4	7,373	23.8	8,559	24.9
Islam	4,902	7.5	2,553	8.2	2,349	6.8
Traditionalist	935	1.4	507	1.6	428	1.2
Other	305	0.5	150	0.5	155	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy and education are important for successful community development. Education is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes that develop individual capacities for well-being and social development. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011). Literacy refers to a person's ability to read and write in a language. Figure 3.2 indicates that 81 percent of the population 11 years and older are literate in one language or the other with 19 percent being not literate. Among the male population, 87.2 percent are literate compare to 75.7 percent of the literate female population 11 years and older in the district.

**Figure 3.2: Literacy by sex of persons 11 years and older**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 indicates that 73.1 percent of the population 11 years and older in the district are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language, 17.8 percent are literate in Ghanaian language only and 8.4 percent are literate in English only. Those who are literate in French are 0.8 percent. All the age group show a higher proportion of their members being literate in both English and Ghanaian language for both males and females.

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

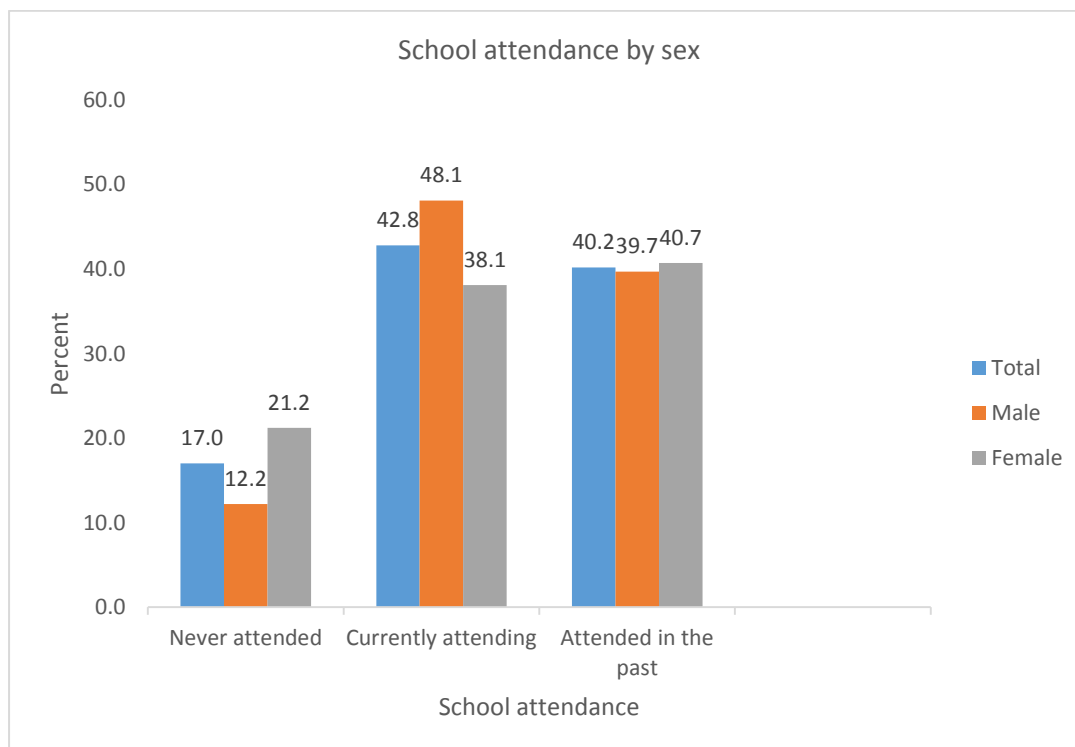
Literacy status	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
<b>Both sexes</b>								
<b>Total</b>	8,453	35,921	100.0	8.4	17.8	73.1	0.1	0.7
11-14	236	6,527	100.0	13.5	14.1	71.9	0.0	0.5
15-19	454	6,453	100.0	7.9	8.1	83.3	0.1	0.6
20-24	689	4,302	100.0	7.8	14.5	76.9	0.1	0.7
25-29	720	3,473	100.0	8.9	20.6	69.7	0.0	0.8
30-34	638	2,826	100.0	8.3	24.2	66.5	0.2	0.7
35-39	634	2,381	100.0	7.9	26.7	64.3	0.3	0.9
40-44	493	2,325	100.0	6.0	27.2	66.1	0.1	0.6
45-49	450	2,014	100.0	6.3	23.8	69.4	0.1	0.4
50-54	471	1,921	100.0	6.8	21.0	71.6	0.1	0.5
55-59	379	1,188	100.0	4.5	22.9	71.5	0.0	1.0
60-64	569	859	100.0	4.1	16.8	78.5	0.0	0.7
65+	2,720	1,652	100.0	4.0	21.5	73.5	0.2	0.8
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Total</b>	2,585	17,607	100.0	7.9	13.5	77.7	0.1	0.7
11-14	116	3,362	100.0	13.0	13.7	72.8	0.1	0.4
15-19	203	3,351	100.0	7.6	7.0	84.6	0.1	0.7
20-24	269	1,869	100.0	7.1	11.0	80.9	0.2	0.8
25-29	266	1,543	100.0	8.4	15.9	74.8	0.1	0.8
30-34	277	1,323	100.0	7.9	18.9	72.0	0.4	0.9
35-39	248	1,073	100.0	7.8	20.8	69.8	0.4	1.2
40-44	205	1,120	100.0	4.8	19.8	74.2	0.3	0.9
45-49	151	933	100.0	7.0	15.8	76.4	0.1	0.8
50-54	139	884	100.0	6.8	13.2	79.1	0.2	0.7
55-59	93	576	100.0	4.2	15.1	79.9	0.0	0.9
60-64	110	551	100.0	3.4	10.7	84.8	0.0	1.1
65+	508	1,022	100.0	3.1	12.6	83.4	0.2	0.7
<b>Female</b>								
<b>Total</b>	5,868	18,314	100.0	8.8	21.9	68.7	0.1	0.6
11-14	120	3,165	100.0	14.1	14.4	70.9	0.0	0.6
15-19	251	3,102	100.0	8.3	9.2	81.9	0.2	0.5
20-24	420	2,433	100.0	8.3	17.2	73.8	0.1	0.6
25-29	454	1,930	100.0	9.4	24.3	65.5	0.0	0.8
30-34	361	1,503	100.0	8.7	28.9	61.6	0.1	0.6
35-39	386	1,308	100.0	8.0	31.5	59.8	0.2	0.6
40-44	288	1,205	100.0	7.1	34.1	58.5	0.0	0.2
45-49	299	1,081	100.0	5.6	30.8	63.4	0.1	0.1
50-54	332	1,037	100.0	6.8	27.7	65.2	0.0	0.4
55-59	286	612	100.0	4.9	30.2	63.7	0.0	1.1
60-64	459	308	100.0	5.2	27.6	67.2	0.0	0.0
65+	2,212	630	100.0	5.4	35.9	57.5	0.2	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## Education

Figure 3.3 shows that 17 percent of the population 3 years and older in the district are have no formal education. The figure further shows that 42.8 percent of the population are currently attending school whilst 40.2 percent have attended in the past.

**Figure 3.3: School attendance by sex of population 3 years and older**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 shows population 3 years and older in the district currently attending school and attended in the past and levels. Among those currently in school, 47.6 percent are in primary school, 19.4 percent are in JSS, 17.9 percent are in kindergarten, 7.2 percent are in SHS and 6.4 percent are in nursery. Less than 1.0 percent are in tertiary institutions. Among females, higher proportions are in lower levels of education (nursery 7.0%, Kindergarten 17.9% and primary 48.1%) than the proportions among males (nursery 5.9%, kindergarten 17.8% and primary 47.2%). At higher levels of education, proportions among males (JSS/JHS 19.6%, SSS/SHS 7.6% and tertiary 1.6%) are higher than those among females (JSS/JHS 19.1%, SSS/SHS 6.7% and tertiary 0.6%).

For past attendance, 35.5 percent of the relevant population completed middle school, 34.1 percent had JSS/JHS education, 15.8 percent were in primary school and 5.3 percent had SSS/JHS education. Among females, higher proportions reached primary school (19.6%) and JSS/JHS (37.0%) than their male counterparts. At higher levels of education, the proportions among males are higher than the proportions among females.



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

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,533</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,521</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,012</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,978</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,148</b>	<b>100.0</b>	12,830	100.0
Nursery	1,642	6.4	798	5.9	844	7.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	4,559	17.9	2,403	17.8	2,156	17.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	12,158	47.6	6,381	47.2	5,777	48.1	3,787	15.8	1,270	11.4	2,517	19.6
JSS/JHS	4,946	19.4	2,652	19.6	2,294	19.1	8,178	34.1	3,429	30.8	4,749	37.0
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	8,507	35.5	4,245	38.1	4,262	33.2
SSS/SHS	1,839	7.2	1,034	7.6	805	6.7	1,280	5.3	698	6.3	582	4.5
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	534	2.2	396	3.6	138	1.1
Voc./Tech./Comm.	76	0.3	49	0.4	27	0.2	414	1.7	229	2.1	185	1.4
Post middle/secondary certificate	75	0.3	37	0.3	38	0.3	497	2.1	328	2.9	169	1.3
Tertiary	238	0.9	167	1.2	71	0.6	781	3.3	553	5.0	228	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER FOUR

## ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

### 4.1 Introduction

An aspect of development is the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is human capital. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services, only a section of the population produces them, that is, the working population or the “employed”. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by the nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009). Generally, larger employed population results in the creation of more wealth thereby leading to the general well-being of the population.

In terms of economic characteristics, the population is grouped into two: the economically active and economically not active. The economically active population refers to those employed and those unemployed. The economically not active refers to those who are not working and not available for work. This chapter examines the economic characteristics of the population of Sekyere Kumawu District.

### 4.2 Economic Activity

Table 4.1 shows the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older in the district. About 72.8 percent are economically active and 27.2 percent are economically not active. Among the economically active population, 96.8 percent are employed and 3.2 percent are unemployed.

Among males, a higher proportion (73.4%) is economically active than the proportion among females (72.3%). And among the economically active males, a higher proportion (97.4%) are employed compared to the proportion among females (96.3%).

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

Activity Status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All</b>	<b>37,611</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,714</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,897</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Economically active</b>	<b>27,383</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>12,271</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>15,112</b>	<b>72.3</b>
<i><b>Employed</b></i>	26,506	96.8	11,949	97.4	14,557	96.3
<i>Worked</i>	24,433	92.2	11,146	93.3	13,287	91.3
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,885	7.1	719	6.0	1,166	8.0
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	188	0.7	84	0.7	104	0.7
<i><b>Unemployed</b></i>	877	3.2	322	2.6	555	3.7
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	314	35.8	114	35.4	200	36.0
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	563	64.2	208	64.6	355	64.0
<b>Economically not active</b>	<b>10,228</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>4,443</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>5,785</b>	<b>27.7</b>
Did home duties (household chore)	2,154	21.1	619	13.9	1,535	26.5
Full time education	4,745	46.4	2,636	59.3	2,109	36.5
Pensioner/Retired	212	2.1	168	3.8	44	0.8
Disabled/Sick	948	9.3	375	8.4	573	9.9
Too old/young	1,487	14.5	360	8.1	1,127	19.5
Other	682	6.7	285	6.4	397	6.9

Among the economically not active population, 46.4 percent are in full time education while the pensioners/retired forms the least proportion (2.1%). The majority of the economically not active population among the males (59.3%) are in full time education compared to 36.5 percent of their female counterparts. Higher proportions among the economically not active females do home duties (26.5%) and are too old/young (19.5%) to work than their male counterparts (13.9% and 8.1%, respectively). Among the unemployed, 64.2 percent are seeking for work for the first.

Table 4.2 shows economic activity status by age group and sex in the district. The proportion of the population employed is lowest among the 15-19 years age group (28.3%) and increases steadily with age to a high of 93.3 percent among the 45-49 years age group and declines steadily to 57.4 percent among the 65 years and older age group. This is not surprising as majority of persons within the age group 15-24 years are in school and therefore not working. The trend in proportion rises steadily with advancing age, peaks at 45-49 years and declines also steadily. There is no marked variation between males and females except that the peaks are at different age groups: males at 45-49 years and females at 40-44 years.

The proportion of the economically not active population decreases steadily from 69.1 percent among the 15-19 years age group to a low of 6.0 percent among the 45-49 years age group and increases steadily to 42.2 percent among the 65 and older age group.

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

Age Group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both sexes</b>								
<b>All</b>	<b>37,611</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26,506</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>10,228</b>	<b>27.2</b>
15-19	6,907	100.0	1,958	28.3	176	2.5	4,773	69.1
20-24	4,991	100.0	3,077	61.7	288	5.8	1,626	32.6
25-29	4,193	100.0	3,444	82.1	161	3.8	588	14.0
30-34	3,464	100.0	3,075	88.8	70	2.0	319	9.2
35-39	3,015	100.0	2,733	90.6	54	1.8	228	7.6
40-44	2,818	100.0	2,608	92.5	31	1.1	179	6.4
45-49	2,464	100.0	2,300	93.3	16	0.6	148	6.0
50-54	2,392	100.0	2,204	92.1	15	0.6	173	7.2
55-59	1,567	100.0	1,424	90.9	9	0.6	134	8.6
60-64	1,428	100.0	1,173	82.1	42	2.9	213	14.9
65+	4,372	100.0	2,510	57.4	15	0.3	1,847	42.2
<b>Male</b>								
<b>All</b>	<b>16,714</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,949</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4,443</b>	<b>26.6</b>
15-19	3,554	100.0	1,040	29.3	72	2.0	2,442	68.7
20-24	2,138	100.0	1,293	60.5	89	4.2	756	35.4
25-29	1,809	100.0	1,547	85.5	60	3.3	202	11.2
30-34	1,600	100.0	1,472	92.0	21	1.3	107	6.7
35-39	1,321	100.0	1,238	93.7	28	2.1	55	4.2
40-44	1,325	100.0	1,229	92.8	11	0.8	85	6.4
45-49	1,084	100.0	1,027	94.7	5	0.5	52	4.8
50-54	1,023	100.0	959	93.7	7	0.7	57	5.6
55-59	669	100.0	621	92.8	4	0.6	44	6.6
60-64	661	100.0	541	81.8	23	3.5	97	14.7
65+	1,530	100.0	982	64.2	2	0.1	546	35.7

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

Age Group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Female</b>								
<b>All</b>	<b>20,897</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,557</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>5,785</b>	<b>27.7</b>
15-19	3,353	100.0	918	27.4	104	3.1	2,331	69.5
20-24	2,853	100.0	1,784	62.5	199	7.0	870	30.5
25-29	2,384	100.0	1,897	79.6	101	4.2	386	16.2
30-34	1,864	100.0	1,603	86.0	49	2.6	212	11.4
35-39	1,694	100.0	1,495	88.3	26	1.5	173	10.2
40-44	1,493	100.0	1,379	92.4	20	1.3	94	6.3
45-49	1,380	100.0	1,273	92.2	11	0.8	96	7.0
50-54	1,369	100.0	1,245	90.9	8	0.6	116	8.5
55-59	898	100.0	803	89.4	5	0.6	90	10.0
60-64	767	100.0	632	82.4	19	2.5	116	15.1
65+	2,842	100.0	1,528	53.8	13	0.5	1,301	45.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The trends in proportions of the economically not active in the age groups among males and females are slightly different. Among males, the proportion is lowest among the 35-39 years age group (4.2%), increases to 6.4 percent among the 40-44 years age group, decreases to 4.8 percent among the 45-49 years age group and then increases steadily to 35.7 percent among the 65 and older years group. Among females, the trend is similar to that of the district except that the lowest proportion is among the 40-44 years age group and increases steadily.

### 4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in at the establishment where he or she is employed. The occupation of the people is very important when it comes to economic activities and this section covers the employed population categorized in their respective occupations. Table 4.3 shows occupation of employed population in the district. The major occupation is skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery accounting for 61.9 of the employed population. This is followed by the service and sales workers (14.2%) and craft and related trades (10.4%). The least occupation is clerical support (0.7%), followed by technicians and associate professionals (1.0%) and managers (1.3%). In all other occupations, the proportions among employed males are higher than the proportions among employed females.

However, females who engaged in service and sales occupation (21.6%) and managers (1.5%) are higher than the proportions among employed males (5.2% and 1.1%) respectively.

### 4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondent's work place. Table 4.4 presents the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex in the district. About 62.4 percent of the employed population are in the agricultural, forestry and fishery industry, followed by 10.3 percent who are in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, 6.5 percent in manufacturing industry, 4.3 percent in education, 3.7 percent in accommodation and food service industry and 3.1 percent in construction industry. In many of the remaining industries, the proportions are less than 0.5 percent each.

**Table 4.3: Occupation of employed population 15 years and older by sex**

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All</b>	<b>26,506</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,949</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,557</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	351	1.3	128	1.1	223	1.5
Professionals	1,137	4.3	704	5.9	433	3.0
Technicians and associate professionals	278	1.0	190	1.6	88	0.6
Clerical support workers	184	0.7	118	1.0	66	0.5
Service and sales workers	3,763	14.2	619	5.2	3,144	21.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	16,415	61.9	7,473	62.5	8,942	61.4
Craft and related trades workers	2,755	10.4	1,621	13.6	1,134	7.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	705	2.7	692	5.8	13	0.1
Elementary occupations	913	3.4	402	3.4	511	3.5
Other occupations	5	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the employed males, higher proportions are in agriculture/forestry/fishery industry (63.8%), construction (6.7%), education (5.6%) and transport and storage (4.9%) than the proportions among employed females (61.2%, 0.2%, 3.1% and 0.1%, respectively).

**Table 4.4: Industry of employed population 15 years and older by sex**

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All</b>	<b>26,506</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,949</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,557</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture forestry and fishing	16,537	62.4	7,625	63.8	8,912	61.2
Mining and quarrying	18	0.1	14	0.1	4	0.0
Manufacturing	1,716	6.5	703	5.9	1,013	7.0
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	12	0.0	11	0.1	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	53	0.2	23	0.2	30	0.2
Construction	827	3.1	804	6.7	23	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,733	10.3	616	5.2	2,117	14.5
Transportation and storage	609	2.3	590	4.9	19	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	993	3.7	102	0.9	891	6.1
Information and communication	17	0.1	13	0.1	4	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	68	0.3	30	0.3	38	0.3
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	118	0.4	41	0.3	77	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	69	0.3	47	0.4	22	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	213	0.8	162	1.4	51	0.4
Education	1,129	4.3	674	5.6	455	3.1
Human health and social work activities	204	0.8	93	0.8	111	0.8
Arts entertainment and recreation	80	0.3	79	0.7	1	0.0
Other service activities	1,020	3.8	292	2.4	728	5.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	90	0.3	30	0.3	60	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

And, among employed females, higher proportions are wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (14.5%), manufacturing (7.0%), accommodation and food service industry (6.1%) and other service activities (5.0%) than the proportions among employed males (5.2%, 5.9%, 0.9% and 2.4%, respectively).

## 4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Table 4.5 indicates the employment status of employed population 15 years and older in the district. About 68.7 percent are self-employed without employees, followed by contributing family workers (13.3%) and employees (10.0%). Domestic employees and casual workers recorded one percent each, while other employment status had 0.1 percent.

Among females, higher proportions are self-employed without employees (72.2%), contributing family worker (15.3%) and apprentice (3.3%) than the proportions among males (64.5%, 10.9% and 2.7%, respectively). Among males, higher proportions (64.5%) are self-employed without employees, followed by employees (15.1%, self-employed with employees (3.4 %) and casual worker (2.9%).

**Table 4.5: Employment status of population 15 years and older by sex**

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All</b>	<b>26,506</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,949</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,557</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employee	2,662	10.0	1,800	15.1	862	5.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	18,221	68.7	7,710	64.5	10,511	72.2
Self-employed with employee(s)	707	2.7	404	3.4	303	2.1
Casual worker	417	1.6	350	2.9	67	0.5
Contributing family worker	3,523	13.3	1,300	10.9	2,223	15.3
Apprentice	800	3.0	324	2.7	476	3.3
Domestic employee (House help)	158	0.6	55	0.5	103	0.7
Other	18	0.1	6	0.1	12	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The employment sectors covered in the 2010 PHC are public, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and international organizations. Table 4.6 indicates the employment sectors of the employed population, 15 years and older in the district. Overwhelming majority of the employed are in the private informal sector (91.8%), followed by public (Government) sector (5.4%) and private formal sector (2.3%).

Among females, a higher proportion is employed in the private informal sector (94.6%) than that of the males (88.3%). The proportion of males that are employed in the public (government) sector (7.7%) and private formal sector (3.3%) are higher than the females (3.5% and 1.5 percent).

**Table 4.6: Employment sector of employed population 15 years and older by sex**

Employment Sector	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All</b>	<b>26,506</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,949</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,557</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Public (Government)	1,435	5.4	921	7.7	514	3.5
Private Formal	615	2.3	399	3.3	216	1.5
Private Informal	24,328	91.8	10,555	88.3	13,773	94.6
Semi-Public/Parastatal	15	0.1	9	0.1	6	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	112	0.4	64	0.5	48	0.3
Other International Organisations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER FIVE

## INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

### 5.1 Introduction

In current socio-economic development everywhere, the use of information communication technology (ICT) is inevitable. People access it in so many ways and for various reasons. The use of ICT in the world has become a fast growing one which has precipitated its inclusion at the basic level of education in the country. ICT is increasingly playing a major role in education, health, politics, agriculture, economy and business in society.

In the 2010 PHC data on ICT were collected from population 12 years and older on ownership of mobile phone, usage of internet facility, household ownership of desktop/laptop computer and fixed telephone line. This chapter presents the information on ICT in Sekyere Kumawu district.

### 5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones and Internet Usage

Table 5.1 shows that 40.9 percent of the population 12 years and older own mobile phones. The proportion that own mobile phones is higher among males (46.3%) than the proportion among females (36.4%). The proportion of persons that use internet facility in the district is 2.4 percent. Among males, the proportion is 3.7 percent compared with 1.3 percent among 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
<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>42,736</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,472</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Male	19,331	45.2	8,952	46.3	714	3.7
Female	23,405	54.8	8,520	36.4	309	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 5.3 Household Ownership of Desktop/ Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 indicates household ownership of desktop/laptop computer in the district by sex of household head. About 3.2 percent of households have desktop/laptop computers. A higher proportion of male-headed households have computers (4.4%) than that of the female-headed households (1.7%).

**Table 5.2: Household ownership of desktop/laptop computers**

Sex of Head	Number of Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>14,185</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Male	7,990	56.3	352	4.4
Female	6,195	43.7	103	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



# CHAPTER SIX

## DISABILITY

### 6.1 Introduction

Disability is the consequence of an impairment that may be physical, cognitive, mental, sensory, emotional, or combination of these. Persons with disabilities (PWDs) are those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks or activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation.

The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana provides for the guarantee of the fundamental human rights of all persons including PWDs (Republic of Ghana, 1992). In addition, Ghana has signed, ratified and adopted international agreements, such as the Convention on the Rights of PWDs and the African Decade of the Disabled Persons which seeks to protect the fundamental freedoms and human rights of all PWDs and to promote and respect their inherent dignity. Notwithstanding these statutes and conventions, PWDs have continued to experience various barriers that prevent their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with persons without disability.

This chapter presents information on PWDs with respect to types of disability, locality of residence, economic activity, education and literacy in Sekyere Kumawu District using the 2010 PHC data

### 6.2 Population with Disability and Types

Table 6.1 presents the population with disability, type and locality of residence of PWDs in the district. About 2.8 percent of the population have one form of disability which is slightly higher than the regional average of 2.6 percent. Among males, 2.7 percent live with disability compared with 2.9 percent of females in that situation. Sight disability is the commonest in the district (36.9%), followed by physical disability (31.6%). The least forms of disability are emotional (13.0%) and other forms of disability.

Among females, higher proportions have sight disability (38.8%) and physical disability (33.2%) than the proportions among males (34.6% and 29.7%, respectively). On the other hand, among males, higher proportions have speech disability (17.9%), hearing disability (14.4%) and emotional disability (14.0%) than the proportions among females (10.8%, 4.0% and 12.1%, respectively).

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

Disability Type	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All Localities</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,402</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,981</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34,421</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No disability	63,545	97.2	30,132	97.3	33,413	97.1
With a disability	1,857	2.8	849	2.7	1,008	2.9
Sight	685	36.9	294	34.6	391	38.8
Hearing	263	14.2	122	14.4	141	14.0
Speech	261	14.1	152	17.9	109	10.8
Physical	587	31.6	252	29.7	335	33.2
Intellectual	285	15.3	154	0.5	131	0.4
Emotional	241	13.0	119	14	122	12.1
Other	98	5.3	47	5.5	51	5.1
<b>Urban</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,872</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,446</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,426</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No disability	29,991	97.1	14,065	97.4	15,926	97.0
With a disability	881	2.9	381	2.6	500	3.0
Sight	298	33.8	122	32.0	176	35.2
Hearing	117	13.3	55	14.4	62	12.4
Speech	119	13.5	73	19.2	46	9.2
Physical	339	38.5	142	37.3	197	39.4
Intellectual	120	13.6	65	0.4	55	0.3
Emotional	128	14.5	60	15.7	68	13.6
Other	58	6.6	28	7.3	30	6.0
<b>Rural</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,530</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,535</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,995</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No disability	33,554	97.2	16,067	97.2	17,487	97.2
With a disability	976	2.8	468	2.8	508	2.8
Sight	387	39.7	172	36.8	215	42.3
Hearing	146	15.0	67	14.3	79	15.6
Speech	142	14.5	79	16.9	63	12.4
Physical	248	25.4	110	23.5	138	27.2
Intellectual	165	16.9	89	0.5	76	0.4
Emotional	113	11.6	59	12.6	54	10.6
Other	40	4.1	19	4.1	21	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 6.3 Disability and Locality of Residence

Table 6.2 shows the proportion of PWDs by localities of residence. The proportion of persons with disability is slightly higher in urban locality (2.9%) than in rural locality (2.8%). A slightly higher proportion among females in urban locality have disability (3.0%) compared with the proportion among males (2.8%). In rural and urban localities, the proportions among males and among females with disability are the same (2.8%).

**Table 6.2: Type of Disability by locality and sex**

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Urban</b>						
<b>All</b>	<b>30,872</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,446</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,426</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No disability	29,991	97.1	14,065	97.4	15,926	97.0
With a disability	881	2.9	381	2.6	500	3.0
Sight	298	33.8	122	32.0	176	35.2
Hearing	117	13.3	55	14.4	62	12.4
Speech	119	13.5	73	19.2	46	9.2
Physical	339	38.5	142	37.3	197	39.4
Intellectual	120	13.6	65	0.4	55	0.3
Emotional	128	14.5	60	15.7	68	13.6
Other	58	6.6	28	7.3	30	6.0
<b>Rural</b>						
<b>All</b>	<b>34,530</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,535</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,995</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No disability	33,554	97.2	16,067	97.2	17,487	97.2
With a disability	976	2.8	468	2.8	508	2.8
Sight	387	39.7	172	36.8	215	42.3
Hearing	146	15.0	67	14.3	79	15.6
Speech	142	14.5	79	16.9	63	12.4
Physical	248	25.4	110	23.5	138	27.2
Intellectual	165	16.9	89	0.5	76	0.4
Emotional	113	11.6	59	12.6	54	10.6
Other	40	4.1	19	4.1	21	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.4 Disability and Economy Activity

Table 6.3 presents persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex in the Sekyere Kumawu district. A total of 1,571 out of the 1,857 PWDs in the district representing 84.6 percent is aged 15 years and older.

In the district, 46.5 percent of the disability population 15 years and older are employed with only 1.5 percent being unemployed. Again, males with disability who are employed are 52.9 percent and 1.0 percent is unemployed, while the economically not active is 46.1 percent. In the case of females aged 15 years and older with disability, 41.4 percent are employed and the unemployed and economically not active are 1.8 percent and 56.7 percent, respectively.

Among the total employed population 15 years and older with disability in the district, those with sight, hearing and speech disabilities registered the higher proportions. Persons suffering from hearing impairment recorded the highest proportion of the employed population (56.2%) while PWDs with intellectual disorders are the least in proportion (32.2%).

**Table 6.3: Economic activity status of persons with disability 15 years and older by type and sex**

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both sexes</b>								
Total	37,611	100.0	26,506	70.5	877	2.3	10,228	27.2
No disability	36,040	100.0	25,775	71.5	854	2.4	9,411	26.1
With a disability	1,571	100.0	731	46.5	23	1.5	817	52.0
Sight	591	100.0	265	44.8	4	0.7	322	54.5
Hearing	210	100.0	118	56.2	1	0.5	91	43.3
Speech	182	100.0	95	52.2	4	2.2	83	45.6
Physical	521	100.0	178	34.2	9	1.7	334	64.1
Intellectual	233	100.0	75	32.2	0	0.0	158	67.8
Emotional	212	100.0	88	41.5	10	4.7	114	53.8
Other	87	100.0	38	43.7	1	1.1	48	55.2
<b>Male</b>								
Total	16,714	100.0	11,949	71.5	322	1.9	4,443	26.6
No disability	16,019	100.0	11,581	72.3	315	2.0	4,123	25.7
With a disability	695	100.0	368	52.9	7	1.0	320	46.0
Sight	238	100.0	126	52.9	1	0.4	111	46.6
Hearing	89	100.0	55	61.8	0	0.0	34	38.2
Speech	116	100.0	61	52.6	2	1.7	53	45.7
Physical	223	100.0	102	45.7	5	2.2	116	52.0
Intellectual	127	100.0	35	27.6	0	0.0	92	72.4
Emotional	105	100.0	43	41.0	3	2.9	59	56.2
Other	40	100.0	13	32.5	0	0.0	27	67.5
<b>Female</b>								
Total	20,897	100.0	14,557	69.7	555	2.7	5,785	27.7
No disability	20,021	100.0	14,194	70.9	539	2.7	5,288	26.4
With a disability	876	100.0	363	41.4	16	1.8	497	56.7
Sight	353	100.0	139	39.4	3	0.8	211	59.8
Hearing	121	100.0	63	52.1	1	0.8	57	47.1
Speech	66	100.0	34	51.5	2	3.0	30	45.5
Physical	298	100.0	76	25.5	4	1.3	218	73.2
Intellectual	106	100.0	40	37.7	0	0.0	66	62.3
Emotional	107	100.0	45	42.1	7	6.5	55	51.4
Other	47	100.0	25	53.2	1	2.1	21	44.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 6.5 Disability and Education

Education generally improves employment opportunities including persons with disability. Government and other social welfare agencies have been implementing policies to improve access of persons with disability to education at all levels.

Data from the 2010 PHC shows that, out of 1,823 PWDs in the Sekyere Kumawu district, 38.3 percent have never been to school., 51.6 percent have attended basic education and 7.4 percent have attended SHS and higher. More than 50 percent of emotional and other forms of disability have attended basic education. Among the sexes, 24.8 percent have never been to school with 60.3 percent attended basic education whiles 49.7 percent of the female have no education and 44.3 percent have attended basic education.

**Table 6.4: Level of Education of persons with Disability by Type and Sex**

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
<b>Both Sexes</b>										
Total	59,638	10,127	6,201	37,576	5,734	100.0	17.0	10.4	63.0	9.6
No disability	57,815	9,428	6,151	36,636	5,600	100.0	16.3	10.6	63.4	9.7
With a disability	1,823	699	50	940	134	100.0	38.3	2.7	51.6	7.4
Sight	671	261	15	340	55	100.0	38.9	2.2	50.7	8.2
Hearing	257	119	14	109	15	100.0	46.3	5.4	42.4	5.8
Speech	253	113	14	107	19	100.0	44.7	5.5	42.3	7.5
Physical	578	265	7	267	39	100.0	45.8	1.2	46.2	6.7
Intellectual	278	122	9	130	17	100.0	43.9	3.2	46.8	6.1
Emotional	238	97	1	120	20	100.0	40.8	0.4	50.4	8.4
Other	95	28	3	51	13	100.0	29.5	3.2	53.7	13.7
<b>Male</b>										
Total	28,094	3,425	3,201	17,977	3,491	100.0	12.2	11.4	64.0	12.4
No disability	27,263	3,219	3,171	17,476	3,397	100.0	11.8	11.6	64.1	12.5
With a disability	831	206	30	501	94	100.0	24.8	3.6	60.3	11.3
Sight	283	59	8	179	37	100.0	20.8	2.8	63.3	13.1
Hearing	121	33	10	65	13	100.0	27.3	8.3	53.7	10.7
Speech	151	54	10	71	16	100.0	35.8	6.6	47.0	10.6
Physical	251	69	2	154	26	100.0	27.5	0.8	61.4	10.4
Intellectual	151	55	7	76	13	100.0	36.4	4.6	50.3	8.6
Emotional	119	44	1	59	15	100.0	37.0	0.8	49.6	12.6
Other	45	10	1	23	11	100.0	22.2	2.2	51.1	24.4
<b>Female</b>										
Total	31,544	6,702	3,000	19,599	2,243	100.0	21.2	9.5	62.1	7.1
No disability	30,552	6,209	2,980	19,160	2,203	100.0	20.3	9.8	62.7	7.2
With a disability	992	493	20	439	40	100.0	49.7	2.0	44.3	4.0
Sight	388	202	7	161	18	100.0	52.1	1.8	41.5	4.6
Hearing	136	86	4	44	2	100.0	63.2	2.9	32.4	1.5
Speech	102	59	4	36	3	100.0	57.8	3.9	35.3	2.9
Physical	327	196	5	113	13	100.0	59.9	1.5	34.6	4.0
Intellectual	127	67	2	54	4	100.0	52.8	1.6	42.5	3.1
Emotional	119	53	0	61	5	100.0	44.5	0.0	51.3	4.2
Other	50	18	2	28	2	100.0	36.0	4.0	56.0	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

### 7.1 Introduction

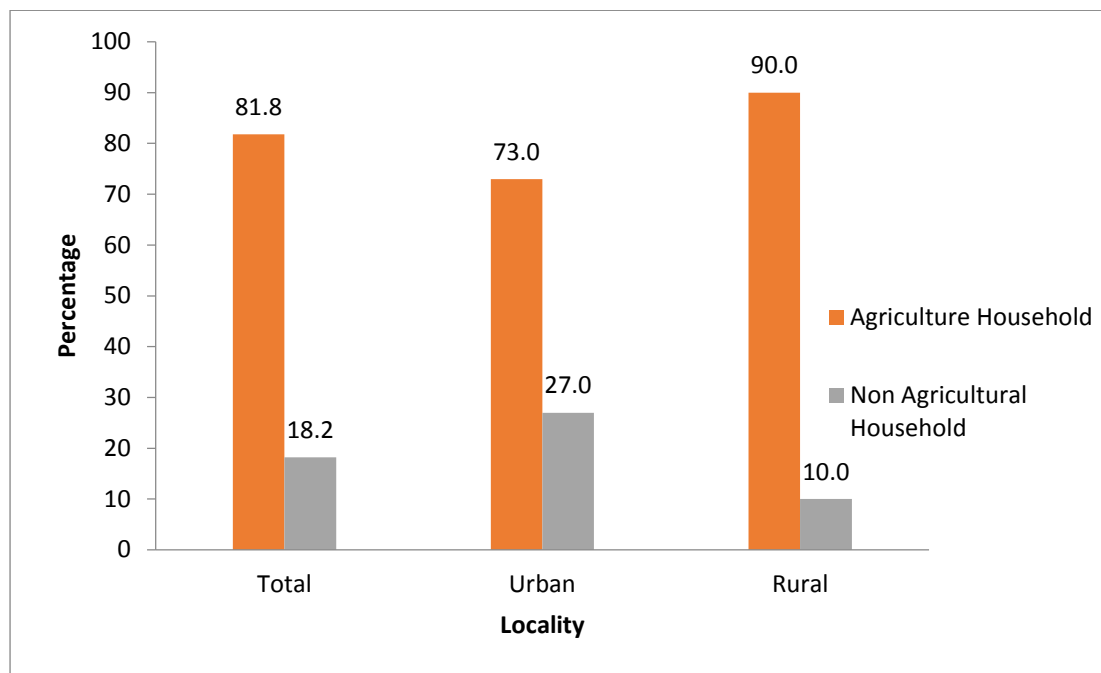
Ghana's economy is agrarian, largely due to the sector's employment of the economically active population, and contributions to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and foreign exchange earnings.

This chapter presents data collected in the 2010 PHC on agricultural activity in relation to types of farming activities and households engaged in in the activities.

### 7.2 Households in Agriculture

A household is designated as agricultural if at least one of its members engages in agricultural activity for sale or household consumption. Figure 7.1 indicates that 81.1 percent of the total households are engaged in agricultural activities and 18.2 percent are not. In rural locality, 90.0 percent of households are engaged in agricultural activities compared with 73.0 percent in urban locality.

**Figure 7.1: Agricultural households by type of locality**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 shows the types of farming activities and type of locality in the district. About 98.2 percent of agricultural households engage in crop farming, 34.3 percent are into rearing of livestock, 0.7 percent plant trees and 0.1 percent engage in fish farming. Some households engage in multiple farming activities. In rural locality, higher proportions of households

engage in crop farming (99.1%) and livestock rearing (37.1%) than the proportions in urban locality (96.9% and 30.5%, respectively). In tree planting and fish farming, the proportions of households in rural and urban locality are the same.

The 11,598 households engaged in agriculture indicated a total of 15,453 agricultural activities, which gives 1.33 activities per household. This implies that one out every three agricultural households undertake more than one activity.

**Table 7.1: Agricultural households and activities by type of locality**

Type of Farming	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>14,185</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,860</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,325</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Households engaged in Agriculture	11,598	81.8	5,005	73.0	6,593	90.0
Crop Farming	11,386	98.2	4,852	96.9	6,534	99.1
Tree Planting	81	0.7	37	0.7	44	0.7
Livestock Rearing	3,974	34.3	1,526	30.5	2,448	37.1
Fish Farming	12	0.1	5	0.1	7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The 5,005 agricultural households in urban locality reported a total of 6,420 activities, giving an average of 1.28 activities per agricultural household. In the case of rural areas, the 6593 agricultural households reported a total of 9033 activities, giving an average of 1.37 activities per agricultural household. This means that 28.0 percent and 37.0 percent of the agricultural households are engaged in multiple agricultural activities.

## 7.4 Types of Livestock, Numbers and Keepers

Table 7.2: shows livestock reared in the Sekyere Kumawu District, their numbers and keepers. There is a total of 120,203 livestock and 6,120 keepers in the district with an average of 20 animals per keeper.

About 67.4 percent of livestock in the district are chicken, followed by goats (15.2%), sheep (8.0%), turkey (1.8%) and pigs (1.3%). The proportions of the remaining types of livestock are less than 1.0 percent each.

The number of keepers is 6,120. About 44.9 percent keep chicken, 31.0 percent rear goats, 16.5 percent keep goats, and 1.4 percent keep Guinea fowls, 1.3 percent rear ducks and 1.1 percent each keep cattle and turkey.

Average number of livestock per keeper is highest for pigs (36), followed by turkey (32), chicken (29), ostrich (24) and rabbits (23). Cattle are 16, sheep and goats are 10 each.

**Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers**

Livestock	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<b>All</b>	<b>120,203</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,120</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20</b>
Beehives	18	0.0	4	0.1	5
Cattle	1,106	0.9	70	1.1	16
Chicken	80,959	67.4	2,748	44.9	29
Dove	64	0.1	9	0.1	7
Duck	895	0.7	78	1.3	11
Goat	18,279	15.2	1,900	31.0	10
Grass-cutter	53	0.0	7	0.1	8
Guinea fowl	1,016	0.8	86	1.4	12
Ostrich	144	0.1	6	0.1	24
Pig	1,573	1.3	44	0.7	36
Rabbit	1,058	0.9	46	0.8	23
Sheep	9,652	8.0	1,010	16.5	10
Silk worm	54	0.0	10	0.2	5
Snail	408	0.3	4	0.1	102
Turkey	2,174	1.8	68	1.1	32
Other	87	0.1	15	0.2	6
Fish farming	1,663	1.4	13	0.2	128
Marine fishing	1,000	0.8	2	0.0	500

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



# CHAPTER EIGHT

## HOUSING CONDITION

### 8.1 Introduction

Housing conditions are very important for healthy living. Policy frameworks like the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and National Medium-Term Development Policy (2014-2017) highlight the important role of housing in social development (National Development Planning Commission, 2002). The 2010 PHC collected data on housing conditions in the country. This chapter presents housing conditions in Sekyere Kumawu district. Issues discussed include housing stock, type of dwelling unit, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and facilities sources of water for drinking and other domestic uses, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal.

### 8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows stock of houses, household population and size in Sekyere Kumawu district. There are 10,120 houses in the district representing 1.7 percent of the total houses in Ashanti region. More than half of the houses are in rural locality (56.6%) and the remaining 43.4 percent are in urban locality. The average household per house in the district is 1.4, lower than the 2.0 for the region. The average households per house is higher in urban locality (1.6) compared with 1.3 in rural locality. The population per house in the district is 6.5 and it is also higher in urban locality 7.0 compared to 6.0 in rural locality.

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

Category	Total		District				
	Country	Region	Total	Urban		Rural	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total population</b>	<b>24,658,823</b>	<b>4,780,380</b>	<b>65,402</b>	<b>30,872</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>34,530</b>	<b>52.8</b>
Household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	64,469	30,290	47.0	34,179	53.0
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	10,120	4,393	43.0	5,727	56.6
Households	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,185	6,860	48.0	7,325	51.6
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.6		1.3	
Population per house	7.3	8.3	6.5	7.0		6.0	
Household size	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.5		4.7	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3 Dwelling Units, Holding and Tenancy Agreement

Table 8.2 presents types of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality in the district in 2010. Majority of households (57.8%) live in compound houses, followed by 28.4 percent that live in separate house and 5.8 percent live in semi-detached houses.

In urban locality, higher proportions of households live in compound house (rooms) (58.6%), separate house (26.3%) and huts/buildings (different compound) (4.8%) compared to the proportion of households in the rural locality (57.1%, 26.7% and 1.7%, respectively).

A higher proportion of female-headed households live in compound house (rooms) (63.5%) compared to the proportion of male-headed households (53.4%). The proportions of male-

headed households that live in separate house (30.0%), semi-detached house (6.5%) and huts/buildings (different compound) (4.8%) are higher than the proportions of female-headed households (26.3%, 4.8% and 1.3%, respectively).

**Table 8.2: Types of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality**

Dwelling Unit	Total		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Country	Region				
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	4,027	28.4	30.0	26.3	30.2	26.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	817	5.8	6.5	4.8	5.2	6.3
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	386	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.8	1.7
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	8,202	57.8	53.4	63.5	58.6	57.1
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	467	3.3	4.8	1.3	0.5	6.0
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	95	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.1
Tent	10,343	1,791	20	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc.)	90,934	16,304	43	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	32	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	79	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Other	9,846	1,951	17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are relatively higher proportion of households occupying non-permanent structures, such as, tent, improvised home (kiosk, container, etc.), living quarters attached to office/shop and uncompleted building in urban locality (1.4%) than their rural counterparts (1.1%).

There are more male-headed households living in non-permanent structures, such as, tent, improvised home (kiosk, container, etc.), living quarters attached to office/shop and uncompleted building (1.5%) than their female counterparts (1.0%).

### Ownership of Dwelling Units

Table 8.3 indicates ownership status of dwelling units in the district. The highest proportion of households live in dwelling units own by a household member (49.4%), followed by 28.9 percent who occupy dwelling units owned by a relative not a household member and dwelling units of households own by private individuals (19.0%).

Among female-headed households, higher proportions live in dwelling units own by household member (50.8%) and a relative not household member (33.5%) than the proportions among male-headed households (48.3% and 25.4%, respectively). In all other forms of ownership, the proportions are higher among male-headed households than the proportions among female-headed households.

Households occupying houses owned by household members in urban and rural areas are 49.5 percent and 49.3 percent, respectively. Higher proportions of rural households occupy dwelling units owned by relative not a household member (31.3%) and owned by private employer (1.6%) than the proportions among urban households (26.3% and 0.3%, respectively). Higher proportions of urban households occupy dwelling units with different types of ownership status.

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

Ownership status	Total		Male Headed		Female Headed		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,185</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,990</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,195</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,860</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,325</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Owned by household members	7,006	49.4	3,858	48.3	3,148	50.8	3,397	49.5	3,609	49.3
Being Purchased(e.g. Mortgage)	62	0.4	36	0.5	26	0.4	51	0.7	11	0.2
Relative not a household Member	4,103	28.9	2,029	25.4	2,074	33.5	1,807	26.3	2,296	31.3
Other Private Individual	2,656	18.7	1,800	22.5	856	13.8	1,449	21.1	1,207	16.5
Private Employer	138	1.0	115	1.4	23	0.4	23	0.3	115	1.6
Other Private Agency	35	0.2	25	0.3	10	0.2	22	0.3	13	0.2
Public/Government Ownership	124	0.9	89	1.1	35	0.6	73	1.1	51	0.7
Other	61	0.4	38	0.5	23	0.4	38	0.6	23	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.4 Construction Material

During the 2010 PHC, information on construction materials for outer walls, floors and roof of dwelling units were collected. The materials used affect lifespan, appearance and overall quality of dwelling units and contribute to the welfare of the occupants.

### 8.4.1 Construction Materials for Outer Walls

Table 8.4 shows the materials for construction of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. The outer walls of 67.4 percent of the dwelling units are constructed with cement blocks or concrete, followed by 24.3 percent of dwelling units that the outer walls are constructed with mud brick/earth and landcrete (4.4%). The least used construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units in the district are bamboo (0.1%), stone (0.2%) and/palm leaf/thatch and raffia (0.5%).

In urban locality, the two main materials used for outer walls of the dwelling units are cement blocks/concrete (78.6%) and mud bricks (15%) in the urban areas those in the rural locality (57.4% and 32.5%, respectively).

**Table 8.4: Construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units by type of locality**

Material	Total		District		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
<b>All</b>	<b>5,817,607</b>	<b>1,169,030</b>	<b>15,040</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	250,238	3,654	24.3	15.0	32.5
Wood	200,594	27,438	168	1.1	0.5	1.6
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	10,549	116	0.8	0.7	0.8
Stone	11,330	2,014	33	0.2	0.4	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	157	1.0	1.4	0.7
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	840,519	10,137	67.4	78.6	57.4
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	659	4.4	3.0	5.6
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,768	68	0.5	0.0	0.8
Other	39,206	7,665	36	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.2 Construction Material for the Floor

Table 8.4 presents construction materials for floors of dwelling units by type of locality in the district. The construction material for floors of the majority of dwelling units is cement/concrete (73.4%), followed by earth/mud (22.5%). The use of bamboo for floor of dwelling unit form the least proportion (0.1%), followed by palm leaf, thatch (grass) and raffia (0.5%).

In urban locality, main materials for the floors in Sekyere Kumawu is cement / concrete accounting for 78.3 percent of the dwelling units compare to 68.7 percent of rural dwelling units. In rural locality, floors of 32.5 percent of dwelling units are constructed with mud bricks/earth compared with 15.0 percent of dwelling units in urban locality.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,185	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	164,333	3,190	22.5	15.7	28.8
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	875,714	10,408	73.4	78.3	68.7
Stone	32,817	8,731	277	2.0	3.4	0.6
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	6,032	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	48	0.3	0.4	0.3
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	19,826	147	1.0	1.2	0.9
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	53	0.4	0.6	0.2
Other	15,567	2,624	35	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4.3 Construction Materials for Roof

Table 8.5 shows the construction materials used for roofing dwelling units in the district. Metal sheet is the main material used for roofing dwelling units (90.5%), followed by thatch/palm leaf/raffia (5.7%) and cement/concrete (1.3%). The least proportions of dwelling units are roofed with roofing tiles (0.2%) and slate/asbestos (0.2%).

In urban locality higher proportions of dwelling units are roofed with metal sheet (96.4%) and cement/concrete (1.9%) than the proportions of dwelling units in rural locality (85.2% and 0.7%, respectively). The proportion of dwelling units that roofed with thatch/palm leaf/raffia (10.5%) and bamboo (1.1%) than the proportions among urban dwelling units (0.3% and 0.1%, respectively).

**Table 8.6: Construction materials for roofing dwelling units by type of locality**

Material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>All</b>	<b>5,817,607</b>	<b>1,169,030</b>	<b>15,040</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,885	86	0.6	0.2	0.9
Wood	45,547	10,933	73	0.5	0.3	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	13,612	90.5	96.4	85.2
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	12,990	37	0.2	0.4	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	36,284	189	1.3	1.9	0.7
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	37	0.2	0.1	0.4
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	89	0.6	0.1	1.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	33,299	863	5.7	0.3	10.5
Other	35,935	5,517	54	0.4	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.6 indicates household size and the number of rooms occupied in dwelling units in the district. About 56.9 of households sleeps in one room, 24.2 percent are in two rooms and the proportion decreases steadily to 0.6 percent for households that live in nine rooms or more dwelling units.

About 94.2 percent of single-member households occupy one room. Generally, as household size increases, the number of room occupancy also increases with higher proportions of the population sleeping in one room to four rooms. Seven to 10+ member households occupying dwelling units with one sleeping room is an indication of overcrowding. This could have adverse implications for the health of the occupants and sanitation. Household amenities and facilities could also be overstretched

**Table 8.7: Room occupancy in dwelling units and household size**

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 or more
<b>All</b>	<b>14,185</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>
1	2,503	100.0	94.2	4.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
2	1,672	100.0	74.8	22.0	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
3	1,770	100.0	67.9	23.2	7.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
4	1,737	100.0	59.4	26.5	9.3	3.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
5	1,713	100.0	50.7	31.3	10.7	4.7	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2
6	1,473	100.0	43.2	32.5	13.8	5.6	2.4	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.3
7	1,134	100.0	31.9	35.5	19.3	6.9	3.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
8	813	100.0	23.9	32.8	24.4	10.5	3.0	3.1	0.5	0.5	1.5
9	472	100.0	18.6	37.5	20.3	12.5	4.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.5
10+	898	100.0	8.8	25.5	20.9	14.7	14.5	6.1	3.1	2.2	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6 Household Utilities and Facilities

The nature of household utilities and facilities is one of the indicators that determine the level and quality of life. As society develops, the source of energy used for lighting and cooking as well as the quality of cooking space changes from the use of low quality to improved or modern facilities.

### 8.6.1 Sources of Lighting

Table 8.8 shows sources of lighting for dwelling units in the district. Electricity (mains) is the main source of lighting for majority of households (57.6%), followed by the use of flashlight or torch (28.4%) and kerosene lamp (11.2%).

In urban localities, higher proportions of households use electricity (mains) (64.4%) and kerosene lamp (13.1%) for lighting than the proportions among rural households (51.2% and 9.4%, respectively). And, in rural locality, a higher proportion of households use flashlight/torch for lighting compared with 20.1 percent among urban households.

**Table 8.8: Sources of lighting in dwelling units by locality**

Source light	District					
	Total Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>All</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>1,126,205</b>	<b>14,185</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	8,169	57.6	64.4	51.2
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	205	1.4	0.9	1.9
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	1,586	11.2	13.1	9.4
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	11	0.1	0.0	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	26	0.2	0.1	0.3
Candle	41,214	9,472	65	0.5	0.4	0.5
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	195,345	4,023	28.4	20.1	36.1
Firewood	13,241	1,484	16	0.1	0.2	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	414	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	1,893	79	0.6	0.7	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.7 Sources of Cooking Fuel

Table 8.7 indicates the sources of cooking fuel used by households in the district in 2010. There are three main sources of cooking fuel, wood (67.0%) charcoal ((20.0%) and gas (5.0%). In rural locality, a higher proportion of households (80.9%) use wood as cooking fuel compared with 53.0 percent in urban locality and in urban locality. On the other hand, higher proportions of urban households use charcoal (31.0%) and gas (8.0%) than households in rural locality (9.9% and 2.7%, respectively).

### 8.7.1 Cooking Space used by Households

Table 8.9 also shows cooking space available to households in the district. About 33.0 percent of households use a separate room for exclusive use, followed by separate room shared with other households (23.0%), open space within compound (14.0) and veranda (11.0%). A small proportion (0.4%) use bedroom/hall/living room for cooking and 7.0 percent have no cooking space.

Higher proportions of rural households use separate room for exclusive use of household (35.1%), open space in compound (15.1%) and structure with roof but without walls (10.6%) than the proportions among urban households (30.0%, 12.0% and 8.0%, respectively). In urban households, higher proportions use separate room shared with other household/s (25.0%) and veranda (15.0%) than the proportions among rural households (21.5% and 7.7%, respectively).

## 8.8 Source of Water for Drinking and Other Domestic Uses

The source of water or the lack of it affects the welfare of households and development in all endeavours. During the 2010 PHC, data on sources of water for use by households were collected. Table 8.8 shows sources of drinking water for household in the district. A higher proportion of households get drinking water from river/stream (30.2%), followed by bore-hole/pump/tube well (29.3%) and tanker supply/vendor service (20.0%). About 15.7 percent of households use pipe-borne (public tap/standpipe, outside and inside dwelling units).The proportion of households that use water from dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal, bottled water and other sources are about 0.3 percent.

**Table 8.9: Sources of cooking fuel and cooking space by type of locality**

Cooking Fuel/Space	Total		District		Urban		Rural	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Cooking Fuel</b>								
<b>All</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>1,126,205</b>	<b>14,185</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,860</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,325</b>	<b>100.0</b>
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	892	6.0	479	7.0	413	5.6
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	9,567	67.0	3,642	53.0	5,925	80.9
Gas	996,518	237,251	743	5.0	546	8.0	197	2.7
Electricity	29,794	7,952	25	0.0	12	0.0	13	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	39	0.0	34	0.0	5	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	2,851	20.0	2,125	31.0	726	9.9
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	62	0.0	16	0.0	46	0.6
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	427	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Cooking Space</b>								
<b>All</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>1,126,205</b>	<b>14,185</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,860</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,325</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	1,042	7.0	518	8.0	524	7.2
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	4,651	33.0	2,077	30.0	2,574	35.1
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	3,300	23.0	1,728	25.0	1,572	21.5
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	229	2.0	79	1.0	150	2.0
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	1,307	9.0	527	8.0	780	10.6
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	4,918	63	0.0	31	0.0	32	0.4
Verandah	1,173,946	304,294	1,573	11.0	1,010	15.0	563	7.7
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	1,918	14.0	815	12.0	1,103	15.1
Other	21,007	3,961	102	1.0	75	1.0	27	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



In rural locality, higher proportions of households drink water from river/stream (39.3%), bore hole/pump/tube well (34.8%), pipe borne outside dwelling unit (5.8%), public tap/standpipe (4.7%) and unprotected spring (3.5%) than the proportions among urban households (20.4%, 23.3%, 2.9%, 3.7% and 2.2%, respectively). In urban locality, higher proportions of households use drinking water from tanker supply/vendor provided (34.9%), sachet water (3.8%), protected spring (3.1%) and protected well (2.1%) than the proportions among rural households (6.1%, 0.7%, 1.5% and 0.5%, respectively).

**Table 8.10: Sources of water for drinking and other domestic purposes**

Source of water	Total Country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Drinking water</b>						
<b>All</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>1,126,205</b>	<b>14,185</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	125	0.9	1.0	0.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	624	4.4	2.9	5.8
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	113,626	597	4.2	3.7	4.7
Bore-hole/ pump/ tube ell	1,267,688	348,433	4,151	29.3	23.3	34.8
Protected well	321,091	80,800	184	1.3	2.1	0.5
Rain water	39,438	1,457	210	1.5	1.6	1.4
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	326	2.3	3.1	1.5
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	18	0.1	0.2	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	41,265	311	2.2	3.8	0.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	4,676	2,843	20.0	34.9	6.1
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	81	0.6	0.7	0.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	407	2.9	2.2	3.5
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	4,279	30.2	20.4	39.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,441	24	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	3,972	850	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Water for other domestic use</b>						
<b>All</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>1,126,205</b>	<b>14,185</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	122	0.9	1.0	0.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	619	4.4	3.0	5.6
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	112,574	536	3.8	3.0	4.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	354,585	4,018	28.3	22.8	33.5
Protected well	465,775	101,863	223	1.6	2.7	0.6
Rain water	39,916	2,376	280	2.0	2.5	1.5
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	315	2.2	3.2	1.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	5,110	2,813	19.8	34.7	6.0
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	65	0.5	0.5	0.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	424	3.0	2.4	3.5
River/Stream	588,590	65,730	4,712	33.2	24.0	41.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,547	31	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	10,302	1,860	27	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.8.1 Sources of Water for Other Domestic Use

Table 8.8 also indicates sources of water for other domestic use of households in the district. The main source of water for other domestic use by households is river/stream (33.2%), followed by bore-hole/pump//tube well (28.3%), tanker supply/vendor provided (19.8%). In urban locality, higher proportions of households use tanker supply/vendor provided (34.7%), protected spring (3.2%), protected well (2.7%) and rain water (2.5%) than the proportions

among rural households (6.0%, 1.3%, 0.6% and 1.5%, respectively). In rural locality, higher proportions of households use water from river/stream (41.9%), borehole/pump/tube well (55.5%), pipe borne outside dwelling (5.6%) and public tap/standpipe (4.5%) than the proportions among urban households (24.0%, 22.8%, 3.0% and 3.0%, respectively).

## 8.9 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Table 8.9 presents bathing and toilet facilities used by households in the district. A higher proportion of households use shared separate bathroom in the same house (33.4%), own bathroom for exclusive use of household (28.3%), open space around house (15.6%) and shared open cubicle (9.6%). The lowest proportion of households use public bath house (0.2%).

In urban locality, a higher proportion of households use shared separate bathroom in the same house (50.9%) than the proportion among rural households (24.6%). For all the other bathing facilities, the proportions of households using them are higher among rural households than the proportions among urban households.

**Table 8.11: Bathing and toilet facilities used by households**

Bathing and toilet Facilities	District		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Toilet facility</b>						
<b>All</b>	<b>14,632</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,902</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,730</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No facilities (bush/field)	3,169	21.7	262	5.3	2,907	29.9
W.C.	890	6.1	604	12.3	286	2.9
Pit latrine	3,349	22.9	1,186	24.2	2,163	22.2
KVIP	1,056	7.2	654	13.3	402	4.1
Bucket/Pan	41	0.3	16	0.3	25	0.3
Public toilet (WC/KVIP Pit/Pan etc.)	6,093	41.6	2,159	44.0	3,934	40.4
Other	34	0.2	21	0.4	13	0.1
<b>Bathing facility</b>						
<b>All</b>	<b>14,632</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,902</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,730</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Own bathroom for exclusive use	4,144	28.3	1,298	26.5	2,846	29.2
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	4,891	33.4	2,494	50.9	2,397	24.6
Private open cubicle	1,253	8.6	320	6.5	933	9.6
Shared open cubicle	1,408	9.6	371	7.6	1,037	10.7
Public bath house	29	0.2	6	0.1	23	0.2
Bathroom in another house	553	3.8	80	1.6	473	4.9
Open space around house	2,288	15.6	316	6.4	1,972	20.3
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	45	0.3	7	0.1	38	0.4
Other	21	0.1	10	0.2	11	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Toilet Facilities

A higher proportion of households use public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan, etc.) (41.6%), followed by those that use pit latrine (22.9%), KVIP (7.2%) and WC (6.1%). About 21.7 percent of households have no facility and therefore use bush/ field.

In rural locality, a higher proportion of households have no facility (29.9%) compared to 5.3 percent of urban households. For all the available toilet facilities, the proportions of urban households are higher than the proportions of rural households.

## **8.10 Method of Waste Disposal**

### **8.10.1 Solid Waste Disposal**

Table 8.12 shows households' methods of solid waste disposal by type of locality in the district. About 66.0 percent of households dispose of solid waste in public dump (open space), followed by 15.1 percent that dispose of solid waste in public dump (container), 7.4 percent dump indiscriminately and 6.4 percent burn solid waste. In rural locality, higher proportions of households dispose of solid waste in public dump (open space) (73.3%), dump indiscriminately (10.2%) and burn solid waste (6.6%) compare to the proportions of urban households (58.0%, 4.3% and 6.2%, respectively). In urban locality, a higher proportion of households dispose of solid waste in public dump (container) (27.0%) than the proportion among rural households (3.8%).

### **8.10.2 Liquid Waste Disposal**

Table 8.12 also shows households' methods of liquid waste disposal by type of locality in the district. About 45.1 percent households throw liquid waste onto compound, 37.6 percent throw onto street/outside and 11.6 percent throw into gutter. The least proportion of households dispose of liquid waste throw through sewerage system (0.4%).

In rural locality, a higher proportion of households throw liquid waste on to compound (51.8%), compare to 38.0% of urban households that use this method. In urban locality, higher proportions of households throw liquid waste onto the street/outside (38.9%) and into gutter (16.4%) than the proportions of rural households that use these methods (36.5% and 7.0%, respectively).

**Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal**

Waste disposal	Total		District		Urban		Rural	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Solid Waste</b>								
<b>All</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>1,126,205</b>	<b>14,185</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,860</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,325</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Collected	785,889	102,035	122	0.9	52	0.8	70	1.0
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	908	6.4	425	6.2	483	6.6
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	2,135	15.1	1,854	27.0	281	3.8
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	9,360	66.0	3,980	58.0	5,380	73.4
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	1,043	7.4	294	4.3	749	10.2
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	485	3.4	216	3.1	269	3.7
Other	53,805	7,540	132	0.9	39	0.6	93	1.3
<b>Liquid Waste</b>								
<b>All</b>	<b>5,467,054</b>	<b>1,126,205</b>	<b>14,185</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,860</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,325</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	61	0.4	34	0.5	27	0.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	545	3.8	266	3.9	279	3.8
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	151	1.1	140	2.0	11	0.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	5,340	37.6	2,666	38.9	2,674	36.5
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	1,640	11.6	1,125	16.4	515	7.0
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	6,399	45.1	2,608	38.0	3,791	51.8
Other	38,294	3,550	49	0.3	21	0.3	28	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

# **CHAPTER NINE**

## **SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

### **9.1 Introduction**

This report is the first Population and Housing Census Report for the Sekyere Kumawu district to provide data for planners, academics, researchers, policy makers and the general public. This chapter highlights the findings, conclusions and policy implications.

### **9.2 Summary of Findings**

#### **Population Characteristics**

The district has a population of 65,402, 47.0 percent males and 53.0 percent females. About 52.8 percent are in rural locality and 47.2 percent in urban locality. The sex ratio is 90.0, slightly lower than that of the region (94.0). The district has a youthful population, 60.7 percent are in 0 – 24 years age group.

Children (0-14years of age) are 42.5 percent. The aged population (65 years and older) is only 6.7 percent. The dependent population is 49.2 percent, higher than the regional average of 42.1 percent. The district has age-dependency ratio of 96.8, higher than that of the region (72.4); and the age-dependency ratio is lower in urban locality (94.4) than that in rural locality (98.9).

The age and sex structure shows a high percentage of males than females in the age groups 0-19 years but a higher percentage of females than males in all other age cohorts. This type of age structure has a built-in momentum for rapid growth. Fertility is quite high in the district and child bearing continuous throughout the entire reproductive period (15 – 49 years). The adjusted general fertility rate, crude birth rate and total fertility rate for the district are 127.4, 29.2 and 4.4, respectively. The district has a higher TFR than for the region (3.3). Child survival rate in the district is slightly lower than the regional average. A total of 681 deaths were recorded in the households with a crude death rate of 10.4 per 1,000 persons compared to regional average of 5.8.

About 22.6 percent of the total population are migrants, lower than the regional average of 40.0 percent. About 50.0 percent of the migrants are born in another district in the region, 48.8 percent are born elsewhere in another region in Ghana and the remaining 1.2 percent are born outside Ghana. Of those born elsewhere in another region, two out of every three (66.9%) are born in the Northern, Brong-Ahafo and Upper East regions. Majority of the migrants (52.0%) have spent at least five years (5-20 years+) in the district.

#### **Social Characteristics**

The households in the district are 1.4 percent of the regional total. Urban households are 48.4 percent and rural households are 51.6 percent. About 40.0 per cent and 60.0 percent of household population are nuclear and extended families, respectively. Children (sons and daughter) form the highest proportion of household members (41.4%), followed by head

(22.0%). In all categories, females outnumber males except for head (26.2%), grand children (15.9%), brother (4.4%) and non-relative (2.0) where males form higher proportions.

About 39.2 percent of persons 12 years and older in the district have never married and 33.0 percent are married. Those in informal/consensual union/living together are 14.0 percent and 2.0 percent are separated.

A higher proportion of males (48.5%) than females (31.4%) have never married. A slightly higher percentage of females (2.8%) than males (1.6%) are separated. The proportion of females (7.2%) divorced is higher than that of males (3.1%). The proportion of females in informal/consensual union/living together are 15.1 percent compared to 12.0 percent for males. The widowed are 1.5 percent males and 11.1 percent females.

Married persons form the highest proportion among those with basic education (61.2%) and low proportions for those with vocational/commercial/technical education (1.3%) and tertiary education (1.5%). The proportion among the widowed is highest (64.7%) for those who have never been to school. There are substantial variations between males and females in terms of marital status. For example, among age group 25-29 years, 18.0 percent of females have never married compared to 49.1 percent of their male counterparts.

More than two-fifths of the married population (44.6%) are employed. A high proportion of the never married population (53.9%) are unemployed. Majority of the married persons (71.3%) are economically not active. About 44.6 percent of the married population are employed, 20.3 percent are unemployed and 11.3 percent are economically not active.

Among the population aged 12 years and older, almost one out of five persons (19.6%) has never been to school; and the majority of them (67.0%) reached basic level. The highest proportion of the population aged three years and older currently attending school are at the primary level (47.6%), followed by JHS (19.4%) and kindergarten (17.9%), and only 0.1 percent are in vocational/ technical/commercial schools. About 73.1 percent of the population is literate in English and Ghanaian language, higher than the regional proportion of 57.6 percent. The proportion that is literate in only Ghanaian language is 17.8 percent and English only is 8.4 percent though English is the official language.

Ghanaians by birth form majority (96.0%), of the population, Ghanaians with dual citizenship and naturalised Ghanaians are 1.6 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively. Non-nationals are 1.8 percent. The nationals from ECOWAS are 46.6 percent of the non-Ghanaian population in the district.

Christians (82.1%) are the dominant religious group in the district as follows: Catholics (5.7%), Protestants (24.0%), Pentecostal/Charismatic (28.1%) and Other Christians (24.4%). The adherents of Islamic religion are 7.5 percent of the population while 1.4 percent belongs to traditional religions and the remaining 8.5 percent have no religion

### **Economic Characteristics**

About 72.8 percent of the population aged 15 years or older are economically active, among them 96.8 percent are employed and 3.2 percent are unemployed. Majority of the economically not active population (46.4%) are pursuing full time education while pensioners/retired persons are 2.1 percent. Females are 55.1 percent of the economically active population and 44.9 percent are males. Among the males, 97.4 percent are employed and among females 91.3 percent are employed.

Skilled agricultural/forestry/fishery workers are 61.9 percent of the employed, followed by those engaged in services and sales (14.2%) and craft and related trades (10.4%). There are slightly more males employed (62.5%) in agriculture/forestry/fishing industry compared to females (61.4%). However, slightly higher proportions of females than males are engaged in manufacturing and wholesale and retail activities. The private informal sector is by far the largest employer in the district (91.8%), followed by public (government) sector (5.4%).

A higher proportion of the employed are self-employed (i.e. self-employed without employees and self-employed with employees) (71.4%) and employees are 10.0 percent. There is a higher proportion of males than females among employees. However, comparatively high percentage of females works as self-employed with or without employees.

### **Information Communication Technology**

About 2.4 percent of the total population 12 years and older use internet facility; this is lower than the regional average of 6.1 percent. Of the total male population aged 12 years and older, 3.7 percent use internet facility relative to 0.3 percent of their female counterparts. A total of 40.9 percent of the total population in the district owns mobile phones compared to 60.9 percent for the region. About 36.4 percent among female population own mobile phones compared to 46.3 percent among males.

The proportion of households owning computers in the district is 3.2 percent, which is lower than the regional proportion of 9.3 percent. About 4.4 percent of male-headed households own computers compared to 1.7 percent of female-headed households. Only 0.2 percent of households have fixed telephone lines (0.2%) compared to 2.3 percent of households in the region. About 0.1 percent female-headed households have fixed telephone lines compared to 0.3 percent among male-headed households.

### **Disability**

About 2.8 percent of the total population have disability, which is higher than the regional proportion of 2.6 percent. There are more female with disability (54.2%) than the proportion of males (50.5%). Three out of ten PWDs (30.0%) suffer from multiple disabilities. More males with disability (34.0%) than their female counterparts (20.0%) have multiple disabilities. There is a higher proportion of PWDs in rural locality (52.6%) than in urban locality (47.4%). There is a variation between males and females with multiple disabilities in urban locality than in rural locality. Visual impairment is the commonest type of disability (36.9%), followed by physical disability (31.6%).

More than one-half of PWDs (52.1%) are economically not active and 1.4 percent are unemployed. Whereas 46.5 percent of PWDs aged 15 years and older are employed, it is 71.5 percent for persons without disability. About 52.9 percent of males with disability are employed compared to 41.4 percent of their female counterparts.

About 38.3 percent of PWDs have never been to school, higher than the regional proportion of 33.0 percent. The PWDs who have never been to school comprise 29.5 percent males and 70.5 percent females. Thus, the number of female PWDs without education is significantly higher than their male counterparts. Of PWDs who have some level of education, the majority reached basic level and those with post-graduate certificate are less than one percent.

## **Agriculture**

Over four out of every five households (81.1%) undertake an agricultural activity. About 90.0 percent of households in rural locality are engaged in farming activities compared to 73.0 percent of households in urban locality.

About 33.0 percent of agricultural households undertake multiple farming activities. About 73.7 percent of the agricultural households are engaged in crop farming, about 25.7 percent are in livestock rearing, 0.7 percent are engaged in tree planting and 0.1 percent are in fish farming. A total of 120,203 animals are in the district kept by 6,120 persons with an average of 20 animals per keeper. Chicken is the highest proportion (67.4%) of animals reared as well as the highest proportion of keepers (44.9%).

## **Housing Conditions**

There are 10,120 households in the district with 51.6 percent in rural locality and 48.4 percent in urban locality. The average household size is 4.6 persons. Comparatively, there are smaller household sizes in rural locality (4.5 persons) than in urban locality (4.7 persons). Compound houses are 57.8 percent and separate houses 28.4 percent of the housing stock. In urban locality, 58.6 percent of households dwell in compound houses and 30.2 percent occupy separate houses. However, 26.7 percent of rural households live in separate houses while 57.1 percent are in compound houses.

About 49.4 percent of households live in dwelling units owned by a household member, 28.9 percent live in dwelling units owned by other private individual and 19.0 percent are in dwelling units own by relative who is not a household member.

The outer walls of majority of houses are constructed with two main materials: cement block/concrete (67.4%) and mud brick/earth (24.3%). In urban locality, cement block/concrete is used for outer walls of 78.6 percent of dwelling units compare to 57.4 percent in rural locality. Mud brick/earth is the construction material for outer walls of (32.5 of dwelling units compare to 15.0 percent in urban locality.

The floor material for 73.4 percent of dwelling units is cement/concrete, followed by earth/mud (22.5%). Metal sheet is roofing material for 90.5 percent of dwelling units, followed by thatch/palm leaf (5.7%) and cement or concrete (1.3%). In both rural and urban localities, metal sheet is the dominant roofing material (85.2% for rural dwelling units and 96.4 percent for urban dwelling units).

The majority of the households (56.9%) has one sleeping room, 24.2 per cent and 10.1 per cent of the households have two and three sleeping rooms, respectively. The households using one to three sleeping rooms are 91.2 percent and the remaining 8.8 per cent use four or more sleeping rooms.

Electricity (main) is the source of lighting for 57.6 percent of households, followed by flashlight or torch (28.4%) and kerosene lamps (11.2%). The proportion of households using electricity (main) for lighting is higher in urban locality (64.4%) than that in rural locality (51.2%).

The main sources of fuel for cooking are wood (67.0%), charcoal (20.0%) and liquefied petroleum gas (5.0%). Wood is used by more households in rural locality than their urban counterparts; charcoal is used by a higher proportion of urban households than that in rural locality.



For cooking space, the highest proportion of households use separate rooms exclusively for cooking (33.0), followed by separate room shared with other households (23.0%), open space within compound (14.0) and veranda (11.0%). About 7.0 percent of the households have no cooking space. More urban households (15.0%) than those in rural areas (7.7%) have no cooking space.

The sources of drinking water for households is river/stream (30.2%), followed by bore-hole/pump/tube well (29.3%) One out of every five households obtains drinking water through tanker supply/vendor provided to 15.7 percent for pipe-borne (public tap/standpipe, outside and inside dwelling). Pipe-borne water (public tap/standpipe, outside and inside dwelling) is the source of drinking water for 11.3 percent and 7.6 percent of rural and urban households, respectively.

Water for other domestic purposes, a higher percentage of urban households (34.7%) use tanker supply/vendor provided and 41.9 percent of rural households obtain water from river/stream.

There are three main bathing facilities used by 77.3 percent of households: shared separate bathroom in the same house, own bathroom for exclusive use and open space around the house. The proportion of households that use public bathhouse are 0.2 percent, the least proportion. Shared separate bathroom in the same house is common both urban and rural localities.

Public toilet facilities are used by 64.5 percent of households. However, 21.7 percent of households have no access to toilet facility and therefore use bush/field. About 29.9 percent of rural households compared to 5.0 percent of urban households have no toilet facility.

Solid waste is dump in public (open space) by 66.0 percent of households, followed by 15.1 percent that dump in public (container) 7.4 percent dump indiscriminately and 6.4 percent burn the solid waste. There are variations between urban and rural areas in terms of the ways of disposing waste. About 73.4 percent of rural households dump solid waste in open public places compare to 58.0 percent of urban households. The proportion of rural households that dispose of solid waste indiscriminately is also higher than the proportion of urban households. However, a higher percentage of urban households (27.0%) dump solid waste in public place (container) than rural households (3.8%). A higher proportion of households dispose of liquid waste by throwing onto compound (45.1%), followed by throw onto street/outside (37.6%) and into gutter (11.6%). The least proportion of households use sewerage system (0.4%). A higher proportion of urban households (16.4%) throw liquid waste into gutter than the proportion of rural households (7.0%). However, 58.1 percent and 38.0 percent of the rural and urban households, respectively, throw liquid waste onto compound.

### **9.3 Conclusions**

Sekyere Kumawu district is one of the thirty districts in Ashanti Region with varied ecological conditions that support diverse economic activities. These include agricultural production including cultivation of crops, forestry and cattle rearing. Administratively, both political and social organizations of the district are based on modern and traditional institutions. The characteristics of the population of the district are also diverse in several respects.

The population by sex indicates that females outnumber the males. The sex ratio is lower than 100 the age dependency ratio is quite high because of the large proportion of children in the population. The population is largely youthful, with a potential to grow in the near future.

The high fertility level also indicates prospects of future population growth. The contribution of children (females under 15 years) to births was for the first time measured during the census. This age group contributed a similar proportion of total births as teenagers (15- 19 years) and justifies their inclusion on the fertility schedule at the census and the need to address the phenomenon.

The population dynamics of the district may be determined largely by fertility and mortality levels. Migration in the district is predominantly from one locality in the region to the district. Persons of Ghanaian parentage constitute a large percentage of the population in the district. There is a high presence of Ghanaians with dual citizenship in the district, though very small. This is an indication of returning Ghanaian migrants who had travelled or were born abroad where they acquired citizenship of foreign countries. The residents of the district are also of diverse, socioeconomic, ethnic and other backgrounds. Levels of education and literacy rate are low especially among females.

The average size of a household is relatively high in the district with urban households having larger proportions than their rural counterparts. Nuclear families constitute a large proportion of both rural and urban households, indicating that extended family living arrangements are gradually diminishing. There are more males than females living with disability; and the prevalence of multiple disabilities is also common in the district. Persons with disability are concentrated more in the rural than urban locality.

The employment characteristics of the population indicate employment in low skill jobs among the employed population that is mostly self-employed without employees. Such employment hardly generates employment for others. Agricultural production is a predominant economic activity especially in the rural areas. The majority of households in the district are engaged in crop farming.

#### **9.4 Policy Implications and Interventions**

The various demographic features of the district as presented in this report raise issues of much concern. These issues include youthful population, mortality rate, fertility and dependency ratio. The relatively high proportion of youthful population means there would be rapid population growth in the near future. Therefore, there is the need for the provision for skills development and creation of employment opportunities to absorb them and make them contribute meaningfully to development.

There is the need for policies and programmes to reduce the fertility rate (4.4 children per woman). In view of this, the District Population Advisory Committee should institute measures to help households bring household sizes down. Effective implementation of programmes on reproductive health issues including family planning designed to reduce fertility rate requires broadening of stakeholder base to ensure success. The District Assembly should team up with the Ghana Health Service (GHS), NGOs operating in the health sector and United Nation Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) to work towards achieving a balance between population and development.

The child survival rate in the district is quite high but slightly lower than the regional average. However, the mortality rate is relatively higher than the regional average and calls for pragmatic measures to reverse this unpleasant situation. Efforts should be intensified to improve and sustain maternal and child health delivery system in the district. Also, promoting healthy living and enhancing both financial and physical access to health services, should be intensified to help reduce the mortality rate in the district. This requires effective collaboration among the District Assembly, GHS, National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA), religious bodies, traditional authorities, civil society organisations, etc.

The proportion of persons aged 12-14 years that are married or in consensual union is 3.5 per cent (females – 3.2% and males – 3.7%). This could lead to rapid population growth in future. Besides, any marital relationship within 12 -15 years goes contrary to the provisions in the Constitution of Ghana and the Children’s Act (Republic of Ghana, 1992; 1998); and this requires action to curb child marriage. The District Assembly in collaboration with relevant bodies such as the National Commission For Civic Education (NCCE), Ghana National Commission on Children (GNCC), Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Ghana Health Service (GHS), Ghana Education Service (GES); traditional leaders, and civil society groups (i.e. religious groups) should team up to educate and sensitise parents and teenagers about the adverse implications of early marriages on the overall development of children. Among other things, delaying marriage at this age would ensure that they stay in school or learn trade to acquire skills to enable them pursue meaningful livelihoods; and mature before they enter into marriage and start procreation.

Over one-third of all those who have been to school in the past in the district did not go beyond the basic level. As Ghana now enters the lower middle income status and keeps growing, there is the need to have in place people with the relevant skills to manage affairs. Efforts must therefore be made to improve the level of attaining secondary and tertiary levels of education. In so doing, efforts must be made to bridge the gender gap at the higher levels of education. It is also recommended that at the basic level, the government intensifies the Ghana School Feeding Programme, capitation grant and provision of free uniforms and exercise books to encourage more children to attend school. It is also suggested that the District Assembly and other stakeholders should put in place measures such as education endowment fund and scholarship schemes to support brilliant but needy students particularly, females to access education at the secondary, post-secondary and tertiary levels.

The use of ICT in the district is very low. Given the importance of mobile phones, internet facility and computers in contemporary times, the government should encourage telecommunication networks to expand access particularly, in rural communities. There should be efforts to promote and construct ICT centres, based on the information available from the census data. The basic schools in the district should be considered in the implementation of a Laptop per Child Programme. In addition, the national ICT policy should be reviewed to benefit deprived districts, such as, Sekyere Kumawu.

The data on PWDs should inform the design of strategies and effective implementation of the Disability Act in the district. For instance, a greater proportion of PWDs is without education and the general low educational attainment calls for establishment of special schools and centres for the deaf and blind which will offer them opportunities to enhance their livelihoods. In addition, the design and provision of teaching and learning facilities in public schools should consider the needs of the persons living with disability in order to reduce the relatively high illiteracy rate among PWDs. This would among other things, enhance the

quality of human resources of all segments of the population for gainful employment in order to upgrade their standards of living. It is important to create awareness on the need to respect the rights of PWDs and empower them economically to cater for their needs.

The relatively low access to electricity needs to be addressed to curb the dependence of households on flash light as a source of lighting. Therefore, implementation of the rural electrification programme should be fast tracked to address the low access to electricity in rural areas to facilitate the use of modern gadgets such as computers. Among other things, it will help to open up rural areas for development, encourage workers (health practitioners and teachers) to accept postings to rural areas; and also contribute to slow down the exodus of rural youth to urban areas.

The District Assembly should step up measures to ensure effective and safe disposal of liquid and solid waste by providing landfill sites and instituting bye laws to ensure landlords/ladies incorporate toilet facilities in their houses. Also, efforts should be made at exploring the processing of solid waste to generate energy. Comprehensive measures for waste management should include designated public dumping sites in each community and aggressive campaign on dangers and effects of poor environmental sanitation should be embarked upon to change inappropriate sanitary practices. Public education on health and hygiene should be organised for pupils and the adult population in the various communities. This awareness can hopefully influence the attitude of the households towards a more sustainable environmental hygiene.

Accessibility of the population to pipe-borne water is woefully inadequate in the district. In view of this, the government through the ministry responsible for water resources should speed up the Kumawu Water Project in order to bring relief to the population. The District Assembly should also collaborate with NGOs to step up provision of potable sources of water for drinking and other household uses in rural areas. This would contribute to the welfare of households by reducing time spent on searching for water by women and children, water-borne diseases and the health cost bills; which undermine productivity, income and savings.

The use of wood and charcoal as sources of cooking fuel has negative implications for deforestation and land degradation, which could undermine livelihoods in the district. The intermittent shortages of liquefied petroleum gas and the relatively high cost due to removal of subsidy on the product should be reviewed to encourage a shift from vegetation-based cooking fuel in order to help preserve the environment (protect the environment from deforestation, drying of rivers and lakes, extinction of animal and plant species). Among the challenges of the use of LPG is irregular supply, initial investment of buying a cylinder and stove; and the money required to refill a cylinder. These challenges need to be addressed to ensure that many households use LPG as fuel for cooking. As such the relevant MDAs including the ministry responsible for energy and lands, Energy Commission, National Petroleum Authority (NPA) and Parliament should review the decision on withdrawal of subsidy on LPG. Among other things, making LPG affordable is to help reduce dependence of households on vegetation for cooking fuel and thereby ensure improvement in the ecological system for sustainable livelihoods.

Crop farming is the major farming activity of households in the district involving about 90.0 percent of agriculture households. Livestock rearing, tree growing, and fish farming require effective promotion beyond what currently exists in order to encourage many households to go into those farming activities. This will help to diversify the economy of the households and thereby reduce vulnerability. To this effect, the District Assembly and the ministries

responsible for food, agriculture, lands and fisheries, Forestry Commission and other allied bodies should evolve strategies to encourage agricultural households' participation in tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming on commercial basis.

Finally, the challenges of urbanization that the district is likely to be confronted with include development of slums and squatter settlements, growth of urban poverty, deterioration of urban environment as well as inadequate provision of social infrastructure and services. These observations suggest the need for the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive urban policy as well as improving access to economic infrastructure in the rural areas. The District Assembly through the Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD) should also come out with layout (master plan) for every community in the district in order to ensure that settlements grow according to their development plans.

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## APPENDICES

**Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality**

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	64,469	100.0	30,290	100.0	34,179	100.0
Head only	2,503	3.9	1,330	4.4	1,173	3.4
Household with head and a spouse only	870	1.3	334	1.1	536	1.6
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	7,735	12.0	4,191	13.8	3,544	10.4
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	14,640	22.7	6,732	22.2	7,908	23.1
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	12,272	19.0	4,929	16.3	7,343	21.5
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	869	1.3	438	1.4	431	1.3
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	1,990	3.1	882	2.9	1,108	3.2
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	15,645	24.3	7,684	25.4	7,961	23.3
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,623	2.5	746	2.5	877	2.6
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	6,322	9.8	3,024	10.0	3,298	9.6

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	Educational level attained									
		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/ JHS	Sec./ SSS / SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
<b>Both Sexes</b>											
<b>Total</b>	59,638	10,127	1,642	4,559	15,945	21,631	3,653	490	1,200	348	43
No disability	57,815	9,428	1,636	4,515	15,625	21,011	3,582	476	1,161	339	42
With a disability	1,823	699	6	44	320	620	71	14	39	9	1
Sight	671	261	2	13	113	227	28	10	15	2	0
Hearing	257	119	1	13	44	65	6	1	4	4	0
Speech	253	113	0	14	49	58	11	1	7	0	0
Physical	578	265	3	4	80	187	19	3	14	2	1
Intellectual	278	122	0	9	55	75	13	0	4	0	0
Emotional	238	97	0	1	34	86	12	1	7	0	0
Other	95	28	0	3	15	36	6	0	6	1	0
<b>Male</b>											
<b>Total</b>	28,094	3,425	798	2,403	7,651	10,326	2,128	278	761	286	38
No disability	27,263	3,219	796	2,375	7,497	9,979	2,080	269	734	277	37
With a disability	831	206	2	28	154	347	48	9	27	9	1
Sight	283	59	2	6	53	126	20	7	8	2	0
Hearing	121	33	0	10	30	35	4	1	4	4	0
Speech	151	54	0	10	29	42	9	0	7	0	0
Physical	251	69	0	2	35	119	11	1	11	2	1
Intellectual	151	55	0	7	28	48	10	0	3	0	0
Emotional	119	44	0	1	19	40	9	1	5	0	0
Other	45	10	0	1	5	18	4	0	6	1	0
<b>Female</b>											
<b>Total</b>	31,544	6,702	844	2,156	8,294	11,305	1,525	212	439	62	5
No disability	30,552	6,209	840	2,140	8,128	11,032	1,502	207	427	62	5
With a disability	992	493	4	16	166	273	23	5	12	0	0
Sight	388	202	0	7	60	101	8	3	7	0	0
Hearing	136	86	1	3	14	30	2	0	0	0	0
Speech	102	59	0	4	20	16	2	1	0	0	0
Physical	327	196	3	2	45	68	8	2	3	0	0
Intellectual	127	67	0	2	27	27	3	0	1	0	0
Emotional	119	53	0	0	15	46	3	0	2	0	0
Other	50	18	0	2	10	18	2	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census



**Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged**

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	14,185	64,469	30,553	33,916	20,358	9,279	11,079
Households engaged in agricultural activities	11,598	57,089	27,039	30,050	20,358	9,279	11,079
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	11,394	56,097	26,559	29,538	19,998	9,115	10,883
Households engaged in crop farming	11,386	56,058	26,540	29,518	19,977	9,106	10,871
Households engaged in tree growing	81	405	207	198	194	100	94
Agro forestry (tree planting)	81	405	207	198	194	100	94
Alligator pepper	17	92	45	47	40	20	20
Apples	22	97	38	59	35	14	21
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	20	82	37	45	36	20	16
Avocado	6	20	10	10	10	7	3
Banana	40	206	103	103	61	27	34
Beans	243	1,228	628	600	463	294	169
Black pepper	5	43	14	29	14	4	10
Black berries	3	18	8	10	6	3	3
Cabbage	13	63	37	26	16	11	5
Carrot	31	136	73	63	70	37	33
Cashew	33	180	91	89	51	23	28
Cassava	9,144	46,318	21,506	24,812	16,235	6,817	9,418
Citronella	45	243	118	125	89	39	50
Citrus	172	912	456	456	330	187	143
Cloves	28	178	99	79	88	51	37
Cocoa	3,192	16,446	7,959	8,487	6,354	3,060	3,294
Coconut	46	216	105	111	71	29	42
Cocoyam	2,777	14,182	6,628	7,554	5,219	2,139	3,080
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	116	687	304	383	206	64	142
Coffee	6	38	14	24	18	8	10
Cola	8	41	22	19	17	7	10
Cotton	4	30	16	14	18	10	8
Cucumber	15	114	49	65	32	15	17
Egg plant	2	4	2	2	3	1	2
Garden eggs	139	785	395	390	281	144	137
Ginger	3	15	6	9	5	3	2
Groundnut	82	471	238	233	153	79	74
Guava	3	12	6	6	9	4	5
Kenaf	2	12	3	9	4	2	2
Lettuce	1	8	3	5	1	0	1
Maize	4,228	22,008	10,685	11,323	7,932	3,896	4,036
Mango	8	24	13	11	11	7	4
Melon (agusi)	5	31	14	17	15	10	5

**Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (cont'd)**

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Millet	11	87	42	45	33	20	13
Mushroom	4	13	6	7	6	3	3
Nut meg	14	60	29	31	26	13	13
Oil palm	621	3,327	1,673	1,654	1,223	644	579
Okro	172	930	458	472	409	207	202
Onion	97	506	225	281	211	96	115
Pawpaw	28	132	56	76	60	24	36
Peas	23	115	61	54	51	26	25
Pepper	531	2,757	1,331	1,426	1,094	503	591
Pineapple	56	247	128	119	97	55	42
Plantain	8,591	43,765	20,362	23,403	15,494	6,597	8,897
Potatoes	67	390	180	210	109	45	64
Rice	43	240	129	111	96	51	45
Rubber	2	40	12	28	8	4	4
Shea tree	2	17	9	8	5	2	3
Soya beans	2	7	4	3	4	3	1
Sugarcane	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Sweet pepper	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Tiger nut	4	11	7	4	9	7	2
Tobacco	11	57	35	22	23	14	9
Tomatoes	1,101	5,346	2,812	2,534	2,264	1,327	937
Water melon	58	329	159	170	99	57	42
Yam	2,475	13,249	6,287	6,962	4,641	2,165	2,476
Other (specify)	121	643	345	298	219	129	90

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Sex		House holds	Houses
			Male	Female		
1	Kumawu	13,345	6,188	7,157	3,182	1,796
2	Bodomase	7,045	3,295	3,750	1,492	990
3	Oyoko	5,222	2,512	2,710	1,069	813
4	Dadease	5,066	2,364	2,702	1,062	773
5	Besoro	4,296	1,938	2,358	853	622
6	Sekyere	3,451	1,617	1,834	672	545
7	Woraso	3,265	1,553	1,712	827	451
8	Banko	3,036	1,366	1,670	739	492
9	Abotanso	2,631	1,197	1,434	593	448
10	Pepease	1,701	845	856	340	278
11	Akrokyere	1,374	627	747	238	238
12	Mampong Akurofosu	1,372	633	739	276	175
13	Bomen	1,337	655	682	274	224
14	Asekyerewa	1,079	524	555	199	143
15	Akosua Nkwanta	980	449	531	181	142
16	Wonoo	967	477	490	226	167
17	Akosua Botie	801	391	410	177	104
18	Timate	791	367	424	149	113
19	Bahankra	788	425	363	182	244
20	Mobia Gyasehene	728	383	345	123	115

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age group														
			0-4	5-9	10 -14	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Kumawu	13,345	1,784	1,840	1,813	1,095	847	657	650	633	570	517	311	316	222	276	401
2	Bodomase	7,045	981	963	1,053	411	408	378	293	297	266	262	167	173	145	143	266
3	Oyoko	5,222	782	693	745	446	367	302	236	200	165	186	119	97	76	87	165
4	Dadease	5,066	678	748	706	440	317	295	240	203	181	174	93	110	64	109	139
5	Besoro	4,296	611	613	574	306	279	194	196	162	183	174	127	118	61	91	153
6	Sekyere	3,451	515	490	474	263	197	194	124	133	147	136	85	66	61	85	105
7	Woraso	3,265	525	473	429	209	197	168	144	154	119	107	82	93	54	93	92
8	Banko	3,036	435	430	431	189	165	144	122	107	132	111	87	79	61	98	147
9	Abotanso	2,631	423	401	382	160	166	128	138	136	78	96	51	38	32	60	71
10	Pepease	1,701	248	242	234	118	80	84	64	81	72	80	69	41	26	32	56
11	Akrokyere	1,374	197	212	189	102	80	84	59	49	65	50	24	30	18	27	48
12	Mampong Akurofosu	1,372	227	195	191	93	74	59	54	55	47	38	48	32	36	38	38
13	Bomen	1,337	145	164	190	83	73	78	56	84	42	54	40	54	39	21	74
14	Asekyerewa	1,079	154	154	152	87	54	38	47	47	52	43	25	22	15	22	26
15	Akosua Nkwanta	980	181	127	130	84	68	49	50	42	34	30	24	17	8	10	16
16	Wonoo	967	135	135	125	71	58	47	50	47	30	38	30	10	13	27	23
17	Akosua Botie	801	145	132	76	78	62	39	41	34	15	21	23	13	8	8	22
18	Timate	791	122	127	113	40	55	32	42	33	21	26	25	23	20	16	30
19	Bahankra	788	176	94	50	110	101	51	52	29	18	16	1	3	3	0	5
20	Mobia Gyasehene	728	183	137	63	88	68	51	41	12	7	3	2	0	0	2	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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