2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

KINTAMPO NORTH DISTRICT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Canadä

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

No meaningful developmental activity can be undertaken without taking into account the characteristics of the population for whom the activity is targeted. The size of the population and its spatial distribution, growth and change over time, in addition to its socio-economic characteristics are all important in development planning.
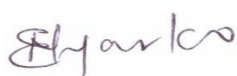
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources and government services, including the allocation of government funds among various regions, districts and other sub-national populations to education, health and other social services.

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

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

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

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

Ehyarko

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CEB: Children Ever Born

CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency

CS: Children Surviving

CHIPS: Community Health Planning Services

DANIDA: Danish International Development Agency

DFID: Department for International Development

DPs: Development Partners

DMTDP: District Medium Term Development Plan

ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States

EA: Enumeration Area

EU: European Union

GSS: Ghana Statistical Service

GES: Ghana Education Service

ICT: Information Communication Technology

JSS: Junior Secondary School

JHS: Junior High School

MDGs: Millennium Development Goals

MMDAs: Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies

MOE: Ministry of Education

MOFA: Ministry of Food and Agriculture

MOTI: Ministry of Trade and Industry

ICT4AD: National ICT for Accelerated Development Policy

NDPC: National Development Planning Commission

NGOs: Non-governmental Organisations

PHC: Population and Housing Census

PPP: Public-Private Partnerships

PES: Post Enumeration Survey

PWDs: Persons with disabilities

SADA: Savannah Accelerated Development Authority

SHS: Senior High School

SSS: Senior Secondary School

UN: United Nations

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 Municipality. It gives a brief background of the Municipality, 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 Municipality, 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 Municipality. The key findings of the analysis are as follows (references are to the relevant sections of the report):

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Kintampo Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 95,480 representing 4.1 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.6 percent and females represent 50.4 percent. About 56.8 percent of the population live in urban localities. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 98.2. The population of the Municipality is youthful (under 15 years) (42.4%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons 60 years and above (6.1%). The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 88.2, the dependency ratio in the rural localities is higher (98.2) than that of the dependency ratio in the urban areas (81.2).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Municipality has a Total Fertility Rate of 3.9. The General Fertility Rate is 115.1 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the sixth highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.8 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipality is 7.0 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 42 deaths per 1000 population while for the females; the highest death rate of 22 deaths per 1000 population is also for age 70 and above. The Municipality has a migrant population of 37,388. Majority of migrants (50.3%) living in the Municipality were born in elsewhere in another region, while 37.6 percent were born elsewhere in the Brong Ahafo region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Northern region constitute 44.9 percent followed by Upper West with 23.0 percent and Upper East, 10.4 percent.

Household size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 94,479 with a total number of 19,330 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 4.9 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household composition accounting for 45.0 percent. Spouses form about 10.2 percent while other relatives constitute 8.0 percent. Extended households (head, spouse(s), children and heads relative) constitute 32.1 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality and this is followed by nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) (26.7%).

Marital status

About 44 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married and 45 percent have never married. By age 25-29 years, more than three quarters of females (64.0%) are married compared to 33.1 percent of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as

high as 53.5 percent while widowed males account for only 7.7 percent. About 88.1 percent of the married population are employed, 1.6 percent are unemployed and 10.3 percent are economically not active. About half of those who have never married (53.0%) are economically not active with 2.7 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipality is 91.7 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 1.3 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipality is 4.2 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 60.7 percent are literate and 39.3 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (67.4 %) than that of females (54.2%). About seven out of ten people (55.2%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (86,583) in the Municipality, 34.3 percent has never attended school, 40.9 percent are currently attending and 24.8 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 74.8 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 25.2 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.7 percent are employed while 3.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (55.8%) and 21.6% perform household duties. Again, about 65.6 percent of the unemployed are seeking work for the first and available for work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 54.2 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 18.7 percent in service and sales and 10.8 percent in craft and related trade. About 7.3 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the employed population 15 years and older 59.5 percent of males are self-employed without employees, while 15.4 percent are contributing family workers. About 4.6 percent are self-employed with employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality, employing 91percent of the population followed by the public sector with 6 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 33.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 39.0 percent as compared to 29.0 percent of females. About 2.5 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality. Only 651 households representing 3.4 percent of the total households in the Municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.6 percent of the Municipality's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (2.7%) than females (2.5%). The types of disability in the Municipality include sight, physical, hearing,

speech, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 38.3 percent followed by emotion (23.1%) and physical (18.1%), and speech disability (14.7%). Of the population disabled, 55.4 percent are employed and 43.3 percent economically not active.

Agriculture

In the Municipality, 60.2 percent of households are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, 84.8 percent of households are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 45.6 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the Municipality (91.4%) are involved in crop farming with chicken as the dominant animal reared in the Municipality.

Housing

The housing stock of Kintampo Municipality is 13,167 representing 4.0 percent of the total number of houses in the Brong Ahafo Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.2.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About 5 out of 10 (55.1%) of all dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses; 32.8 percent are separate houses and 3.6 percent are semi-detached houses. About 57 percent of the dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by members of the household; 25.0 percent are owned by private individuals; 14.1 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.4 percent are owned by public or government. About 0.8 percent 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 Municipality is cement/concrete accounting for 51.9 percent with mud/mud bricks or earth constituting 43.3 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality. Cement/concrete (82.7%) and mud/earth (15.3%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the Municipality. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (69.5%) for dwelling units in the Municipality, while 27.9 percent of dwelling used Thatch/Raffia to roof their dwellings.

Room occupancy

Single room constitutes the highest percentage (55.3%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the Municipality. About 5.6 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the Municipality are flashlight/torch (41.9%), electricity (37.5%) and kerosene lamp (18.9%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality is wood (47.7%). The proportion for rural is higher (86.9%) than that of urban (24.5%). The four main sources of water in the Municipality are protected well, borehole and pipe-born outside dwelling. About one quarter of households (35.1%) drink water from protected wells.

More households (40.3%) do not have toilet facilities in their homes and therefore resort to bush/beach/field. For the few households that uses toilet facilities, the commonly used type of toilet facility in the Municipality is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 37.1

percent. About 21.3 percent of households in the Municipality have bathrooms for exclusive use of members while another 33.0 percent use shared separate bathroom in the same house.

Waste disposal

Most households (45.8%) dump their solid waste in a public dump (open space). Another 29.3 percent dispose their solid waste by public dump in a container. House to house waste collection accounts for 2.3 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street (39.1%) and onto the compound (49.8%) are the two most common methods used by households in the Municipality.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Kintampo District was established in 1988 under LI 1480.In 2004 the Kintampo District was divided into North and South. The District was named Kintampo North District by Legislative Instrument of the Local government Act, Act 462, LI 1762, and later upgraded to Kintampo Municipal by Legislative Instrument of the Local government Act, Act 462, LI 1871. The Kintampo Municipal is one of the 27 Municipals/Districts in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. Chapter one looks at the physical features, climate, vegetation, political, administration, cultural, and social, structure, municipal economy and organisational structure of Kintampo Municipality

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and size

Kintampo Municipal is located between latitudes 8º45'N and 7º45'N and Longitudes 1º20'W and 2°1'E. It shares boundaries with five other Municipals namely; Central Gonja Municipal to the North; Bole Municipal to the West; East Gonja Municipal to the North-East, Kintampo South Municipal to the South; and Pru Municipal to the South- East. The Municipal Capital, Kintampo, is about 130km away by road from the regional capital and lies east of the Brong Ahafo Regional Capital, Sunyani. The Municipal has a surface area of about 5,108km². In terms of location, the Municipal is strategically located at the centre of Ghana and serves as a transit point between the northern and southern sectors of the country.

1.2.2 Relief and drainage

The Kintampo Municipal which falls within the Voltain Basin and the Southern Plateau physiographic regions is a plain with rolling and undulating land surface with a general elevation between 60-150m above sea level. The southern Voltain plateau occupying the southern part of the Municipal is characterized by series of escarpments. (See Figure 1.1 below)

The Municipal which falls within the Voltain basin is endowed with a lot of water resources as shown on the relief map below (Figure 1.1). The major water bodies include the Fra, Urukwain, and the Nyamba rivers. Others are rivers Oyoko, Pumpum and Tanfi. These water bodies flow through the west of the Municipal and join the Black Volta at Buipe. The slopes through which the rivers flow have given rise to waterfalls. The major ones include the Fular Falls on the Oyoko River and the Kintampo water falls on the Pumpum River. Most of these rivers are intermittent and the large ones like Urukwain and Pumpum fluctuate in volume. This makes them unreliable for irrigation purpose.

Figure 1.1: Relief map of Kintampo North Municipal
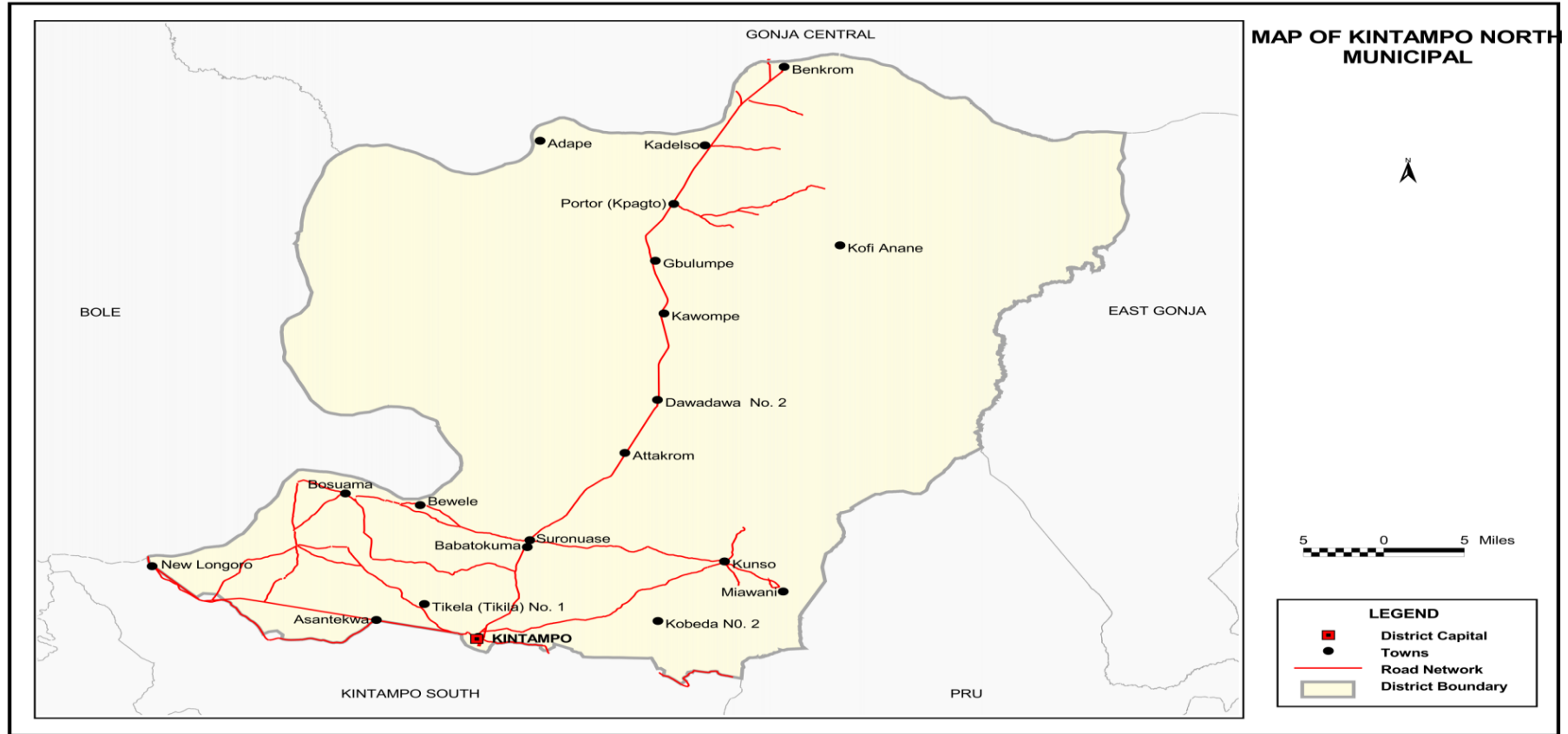
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, (GIS)

In terms of relief and drainage, the vast expanse of flat land especially the Northern part makes it suitable for large scale mechanized farming. Road construction and other activities are also relatively cheap. The vast water resources in the western part of the Municipal could be harnessed for irrigation purposes especially rice cultivation and dry season gardening as well as domestic supply of potable water. Fishing which is already an important activity on the Black Volta can be promoted if measures are put in place to ensure sustainable operations by the fishermen.

1.2.3 Climate

The Municipal experiences the Tropical Continental or Interior Savannah type of climate, which is a modified form of the Tropical Continental or the Wet-Semi Equatorial type of climate. This is due largely to the fact that the Municipal is in the transitional Zone between the two major climatic regions in Ghana. The mean annual rainfall is between 1,400mm-1,800mm and occurs in two seasons; from May to July and from September to October with the minor season (May - July) sometimes being obscured. However, because of the transitional nature of the area, the distinction between the two peaks is often not so marked (Meteorological Service Department).

1.2.4 Vegetation

The Municipal comes under the Interior Wooded Savannah or Tree Savannah. However, owing to its transitional nature, the area does not totally exhibit typical savannah conditions. Thus the savannah here is heavily wooded, though most of the trees are not as tall and gigantic as those in the most deciduous forest. It is believed that the transitional zone was once forested and that the savannah conditions currently prevailing have been the result of man's activities. The existence of "fringe forest" found along the banks of major rivers and streams and other areas where the impact of man's activities are minimal.

1.3 Political Administration

The Municipal Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority with the Municipal Chief Executive as both the administrative and political head. The Co-ordinating Director is responsible for the day to day Administration of the Assembly. The municipality has four zonal councils, which are located in Kintampo, Babatokuma, Kadelso, and New Longoro. These councils assist the planning authority in the implementation of government policies and programmes and are shown in Figure 1.2 below.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

1.4.1 Traditional set up

There are two main traditional paramount systems in the Municipal. These are the Nkoranzamanhene and the Momanhene. Each of these paramountcies has divisional chiefs under them. The Mo paramount has 19 sub chiefs and Nkoranza has over 30 sub chiefs. The ethnic composition of the Municipal is heterogeneous with the Mos and Nkoranzas being the indigenous custodians of the land. There are however, a large proportion of northern tribes which forms the third force in the Municipal not forgetting of other Akan tribes, Ewes, Gas and others. Festivals celebrated in the Municipality include the Yam which is normally celebrated around September and Bush Burning festivals by the Mos which is dependent on the lunar calendar. Nkyefie festival of the Bonos, Damba festival of the Dagombas and Gonjas, Munufie festival by the Nkoranzas. The Krubi festival has a minor celebration on the 27th day of Ramadan and the major one in November by the Wangara settlers in Kintampo.

1.4.2 Values and taboos

Taboo systems in the Municipal vary from tribe to tribe. They are important because of the socioeconomic significance. Whiles the Mos believe that anyone who goes to farm on Friday will have himself hurt; the Nkoranzas also have it that anyone who goes to farm on Tuesday will suffer the wrath of the earth gods. The Mos also believe that an individual who sets fire to the bush and it gets to Old Longoro (the traditional headquarters) the fellow will die unless he goes through some spiritual purification. Another taboo is a black goat which is believed to be an enemy to the gods of the land. As such, any black goat that gets to the Mo Land is slaughtered to pacify the gods.

1.4.3 Market

Apart from the weekly markets at Kintampo, Babatorkuma, Dawadawa, Gulumpe, and New Longoro which fall on every Wednesday, Sundays, Fridays and Saturdays respectively, there is no market anywhere in the area. All communities come to these markets to sell or buy their needed goods on the business days. Apart from Kintampo and Babatorkuma which has well-constructed markets, there is no other well-constructed market in the Municipality.

1.4.4 Banking facility

The main banking facilities in the Municipality include the Ghana Commercial Bank, National Investment Bank and the Kintampo Rural Bank. All these banks are located in the Municipal capital.

1.4.5 Lorry station

Lorry Stations are located at the Kintampo and Babatorkuma markets. However, some drivers still park by the main road for passengers to Tamale, Techiman, Sunyani, Kumasi and other parts of the country.

Transport to the hinterlands is usually difficult to access on non-market days due to poor surface condition of feeder roads.

1.4.6 Telecommunications and Postal Services

There are presently the Vodafone, Tigo MTN, Expesso, Airtel and currently Glo GSM networks in the area. These however cover about 80% of the Municipal area. There is also few fixed lines by Vodafone Ghana available in the Municipality. Presently, there is only one Post Office located in Kintampo.

1.5 Municipal Economy

1.5.1 Agriculture

The Kintampo Municipal economic activity can be described as purely agrarian in that almost every resident in the area is a farmer. Majority of the people are engaged in agriculture and its related activities. Yam is the main crop produced in the area and constitutes the main source of household income for the people. Other crops grown in the area are Maize, Cowpea, Cassava, Rice, Plantain, Egushie, Groundnut and Beans. Cashew, Mango, Tomatoes, Onions, Water Mellon, Garden eggs and Soya beans which have potential to increase the incomes of farmers.

1.5.2 Tourism

One classification of the tourist attractions in the Municipal is the historical heritage which includes the Geographical Centre of Ghana located at the Municipal capital, Kintampo. The Slave Market, Caves and Night Lamp at Kunsu, European Cemetery where eight of the "Gold Coast Regiment" were buried also in Kintampo. The British established several operational offices during the colonial period. Kintampo was the seat of the Commissioner of the Ashanti Region. Several of the original British buildings are still standing.

The main natural attractions are the Pumpum River which falls 70m down some beautiful rocky steps to form the Kintampo Water Falls which continue its journey towards the Black Volta at Buipe, and the Fuller falls 7km west of Kintampo which provides a cool swim in a pool; stool- like carved rocks to sit. These natural sites have been sources of revenue to the Kintampo Municipal.

1.6   Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1   Introduction

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

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

1.6.2   Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

A timely and well implemented census mapping is pivotal to the success of any population and housing census. Mapping delineates the country into enumeration areas to facilitate smooth enumeration of the population. The updating of the 2000 Census Enumeration Area (EA) maps started in the last quarter of 2007 with the acquisition of topographic sheets of all

indices from the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission. In addition, digital sheets were also procured for the Geographical Information System Unit.

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.

- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.

- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.

- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

A household was defined as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consisted of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them. However, it is important to remember that members of a household

are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) because non-relatives (e.g. house helps) may form part of a household.

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

(a) Educational Institutions

(b) Children's and Old People's Homes

(c) Hospitals and Healing Centres

(d) Hotels

(e)   Prisons

(f) Service Barracks

(g)   Soldiers on field exercise

(h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

  i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.

  ii. Hunting and fishing camps.

  iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

grouped into ECOWAS nationals, Africans other than ECOWAS nationals, and non-Africans.

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity status

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

a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.

b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.

c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7   Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

Population size, composition and age-sex structure are important characteristics that have many social and economic implications. Population size and composition influence the district's potential human resource requirement and level of provision of social services such as schools, hospitals/clinics and housing. With this in view, it is very important to know all the characteristics of the population we are planning for in terms of age distribution, population density and migration patterns in the Municipality. The changes in a country's population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration levels, which to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. Chapter two discuss population size and distribution, age and sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

2.2.1   Population size

Brong Ahafo region recorded a population of 2,310,983 in 2010. Thus, the population increase annual growth rate of the region during the first two inter-censual period was followed by a decline in the subsequent inter-censual period. . The Kintampo Municipality population stood at 95,480 comprising 47,302 (49.6%) male and 48,178 (50.4%) female. The Kintampo Municipal has an estimated population density of 21.75 persons per square kilometre. This implies that there is no pressure on the land and the land is available for farming and other purposes.

Table 2.1 shows the population size and composition in Kintampo Municipal. The table shows that, the total population of the municipal is 95,480 comprising of 47,302(49.6) for male population and 48,178(50.4%) for female population. The highest population is within the age-group 0-4 which is 14,625(15.32%) with 7,405 males and 7,220 females; this followed by age group 5-9 which is 13,400. The male population for this group is 6,764 and 6,636 for female population. The age group 10-14 is the third highest in Kintampo Municipal which stood at 12,481 with 6,413 for male population and 6,068 for the female population. It is observed that, the Municipal have to invest into putting up education, health and recreational facilities to cater for these categories of ages 0-14 so as to have productive youth population in future. The 90 and above recorded the least population in Kintampo municipal with a total population of 168 .The trend is similar for both males and females which is 123 and 145.

The Municipality is slightly urban in nature than rural. The urban population is 51,212(56.8%) while the rural is 41,268(43.2%). Kintampo Municipal is a transit point for persons travelling from southern to northern Ghana and vice versa as well as for international travellers from neighbouring West African countries. This probably explains why the urban population is higher than the rural in the Municipality.

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

Age group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	95,480	47,302	48,178	98.2	54,212	41,268
0 - 4	14,625	7,405	7,220	102.6	7,676	6,949
5 - 9	13,400	6,764	6,636	101.9	7,095	6,305
10 - 14	12,481	6,413	6,068	105.7	7,224	5,257
15 - 19	10,868	5,647	5,221	108.2	6,722	4,146
20 - 24	8,255	3,807	4,448	85.6	5,104	3,151
25 - 29	7,076	3,145	3,931	80.0	4,313	2,763
30 - 34	5,945	2,781	3,164	87.9	3,427	2,518
35 - 39	4,966	2,450	2,516	97.4	2,827	2,139
40 - 44	4,218	2,033	2,185	93.0	2,343	1,875
45 - 49	3,234	1,659	1,575	105.3	1,864	1,370
50 - 54	2,831	1,387	1,444	96.1	1,557	1,274
55 - 59	1,755	981	774	126.7	969	786
60 - 64	1,583	844	739	114.2	788	795
65 - 69	913	485	428	113.3	473	440
70 - 74	1,358	642	716	89.7	709	649
75 - 79	845	345	500	69.0	521	324
80 - 84	562	239	323	74.0	294	268
85 - 89	297	152	145	104.8	165	132
90 - 94	186	83	103	80.6	99	87
95 - 99	82	40	42	95.2	42	40
All Ages	**95,480**	**47,302**	**48,178**	**98.2**	**54,212**	**41,268**
0 - 14	40,506	20,582	19,924	103.3	21,995	18,511
15 - 64	50,731	24,734	25,997	95.1	29,914	20,817
65+	4,243	1,986	2,257	88.0	2,303	1,940
Age-dependency ratio	88.2	91.2	85.3		81.2	98.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.2 Sex ratio

Sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a given population, usually expressed as the number of males for every 100 females. Sex ratio at birth in most countries is about 105 or 106 males per 100 females. After birth, sex ratios vary because of different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population. (Population Reference Bureau, 5th Edition).

Generally, there are more males than females at birth, but there are more male deaths at all ages. The sex ratio should therefore show a gradual decrease with age.

 It is observed that age 0-4 up to 15-19 have their sex ratio above 100. This shows an increasing trend from ages 0-4 to 15-19 with the exception age 5 to 9. Also ages 55-59 to 65-69 shows that sex ratio indicates a decreasing trend from the age 55-59 to 65 - 69 though it is above 100.The rest of the age brackets exhibits sex ratios less than hundred with the exception of ages 45-49 and 85-89 which is more than 100 in the Municipality.

Table 2.2 shows the population size by locality of residence and ratio. it also shows that the District has a ratio of 98.2 males per 100 females. Urban population have a sex ratio of 97.7 males' per 100 females with rural population having a sex ratio of 113.7 males per 100 females. This implies that in the municipality there are more males than females in the rural settlements.

Table 2.2: Population size by locality of residence

Region/Municipal	Total	Sex Male	Female	Urban Number	Percent	Rural Number	Percent
Regional	2,310,983	1,145,271	1,165,712	1,028,473	42.4	1,282,510	57.6
Municipal	95480	47302	48178	54,212	56.8	41,268	43.2
Sex Ratio	98.2			97.7		113.7	
Percent of Region Total	4.1						

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.3   Age dependency ration

The dependency ratio is one of the key indicators of socio-economic development. This shows the age of persons in the "dependent" group (generally under age 15 and over age 64) to those in the "economically productive" ages (15-64 years) in a population. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population. (PRB-Population handbook, 5th Edition)

Table 2.3 shows the age-dependency ratio for Kintampo Municipal   is 88.21 in 2010 with child dependency ratio of about 79.8 and old age dependency ratio of 8.4. The regional total dependency ratio is 81.3, the child dependency ratio is 73.2 for the region and the aged is 8.1. This shows that the dependency ratio in Kintampo Municipal is higher than the region.   .

This means that in Kintampo Municipal 88 persons in the dependent ages have to be supported by 100 persons in the economically productive ages.

Table 2.3: Age dependency ratio by sex

Age group	Both sexes Number	Percent	Males Number	Percent	Females Number	Percent
All ages	95,480	100.0	47,302	100.0	48,178	100.0
0-14	40,506	42.4	20,582	43.5	19,924	41.3
15-64	50,731	53.1	24,734	52.2	25,997	53.9
65+	4,243	4.4	1,986	4.1	2,257	4.7
Total dependency ratio		88.2				
Child dependency ratio		79.8				
Old age dependency ratio		8.4				

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3   Age-Sex Structure

The sex composition of a population is influence largely by the sex ratio at birth (ratio of male birth to female births) as well as sex differences in death rates and migration. For strategic planning to be effective there is the need to have the age and sex structure of the population. The age structure of a population affects a nation key socio economic issues. Countries with young populations (high percentage under age 15) need to invest more in schools, while countries with older   populations (high percentage age 65 and over) need to

invest more in the health sector. The age structure can also be used to predict potential political issues. For example, the rapid growth of a young adult population unable to find employment can lead to social vices like armed robbery, prostitution, alcoholism, to mention but a few. (Source: CIA World fact book).

2.3.1   Population pyramid

A population pyramid illustrates the age-sex structure of a country's population and may provide insights about the nature of dependency ratio as well as the social and economic structure of a country's population in future. The shape of the population pyramid gradually evolves over time based on fertility, mortality, and international migration trends. (CIA World fact book). The population pyramids for developing Countries exhibit a triangular shape with a broad base   and shrinks gradually upwards to a very tin top.

Figure 2.1 presents a   population pyramid for Kintampo Municipal. The shape of the pyramid is generally of a bell-shape with a broad base, which tapers off with increasing age. Ages 0-19, 30-79 which have larger male populations than females, except ages 20-29 with higher female population. . The age pattern of the pyramid is typical of most developing countries population age structure. Also less developed economies age-structure is characterized by a large proportion of children (<15 years) and a small proportion of elderly (64 years)

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid
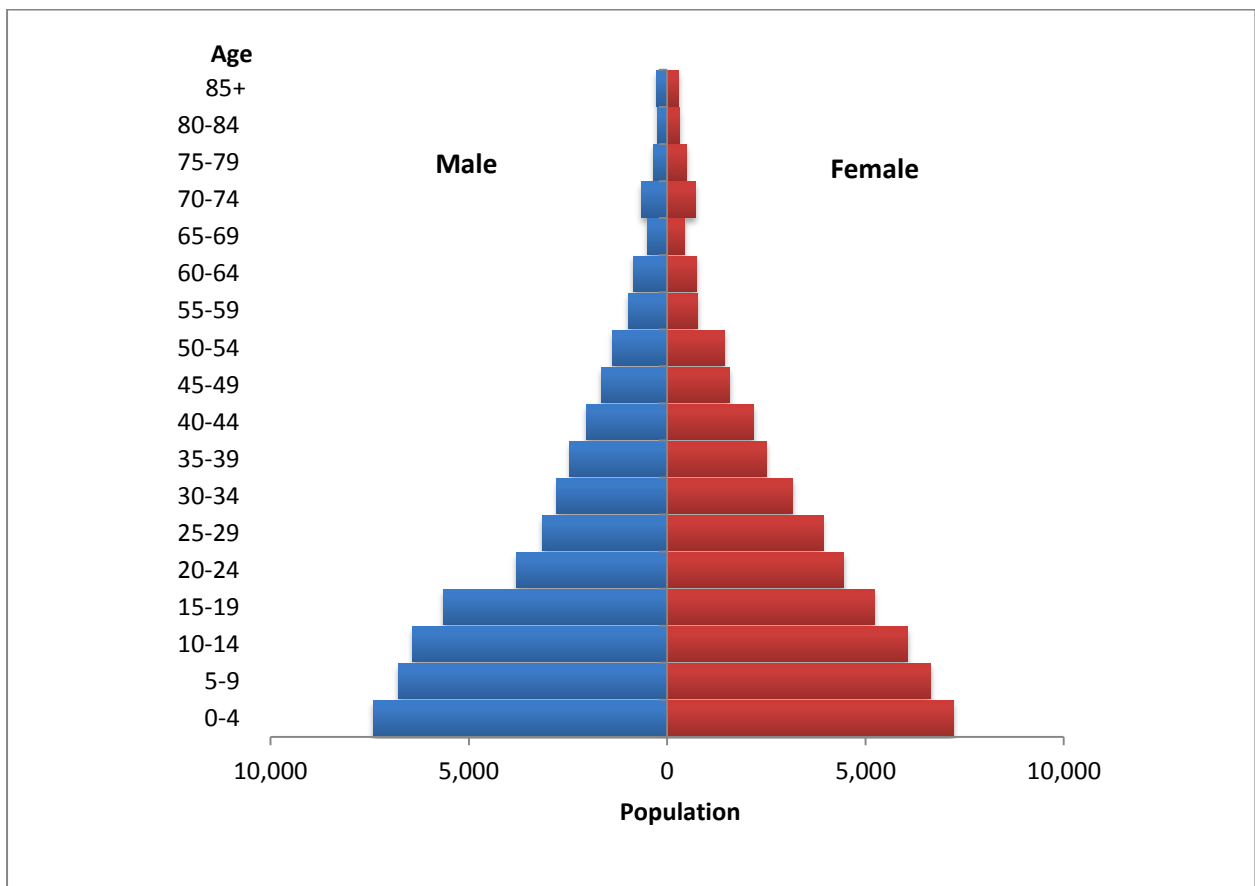
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are the three components of population change that determine the size, age-sex structure and distribution of the population at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socio-economic development of the region. This chapter provides analysis of the fertility, mortality and migration patterns in the district.

2.4.1   Fertility

Measures of fertility are important in determining the size and structure of the population. Information on fertility in the region is, therefore, critical for the management of the population for social and economic development. This section reports on fertility, levels, patterns and trends.

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

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

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have. It differs from fecundity, which refers to the physiological capability of women to reproduce. Fertility is directly determined by a number of factors that, in turn, are affected by a great many social, cultural, economic, health, and other environmental factors (Population Reference Bureau).

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.

Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births per 1000 population in a given year. General Fertility Rate is the number of live births per 1000 women ages 15-49 in a given year.

Table 2.4 shows the Reported Total Fertility Rates, General Fertility Rates and the Crude Birth Rates for the Brong Ahafo Region and Kintampo Municipality. The Municipal has a total population of 95,480 of which women ages 15-49 are 27,996 (29.3 %) of the total population.

Table 2.4: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
*Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years*
        *** Number of live births per 1,000 populations*

The Total Fertility Rate for Kintampo Municipal   is about 3.9. General fertility rate is 115.1.1 live births per 1000 women, which is higher than the regional average of 105.9 births per 1,000 women which is higher than the regional average of 105.9 births per 1000 women. The crude birth rate of 27.8 births per 1000 population for the Municipal is also higher than the regional value of 26.3.

Table 2.5 shows female populations 12 years and older by age, with Children Ever Born (CEB) and Children Surviving (CS) by sex. The table further shows that, the Municipal has a total of 31,766 females aged 12 years and above with 89,691 CEB and 74,303 CS. For CEB 45,475 (50.7%) are males and 44,216 females (49.2%) whereas 37,181 (50.0%) of the CS are males and 37122 (49.9%) females. The age group 60+ has a higher proportion of 23.0 percent, followed by 13.3 percent for the 40-44 year age group of CEB. The 35-39 year age group has a proportion of 12.4 percent with the 30-34 year age group 11.9 percent. The 12-14 has the least proportion of 0.03 percent. The trend is similar for child surviving which has the least proportion (0.03%) between ages 12-14.

Table 2.5: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born				Children Surviving			
		Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Female
All Ages	31,766	89,691	100.0	45,475	44,216	74,303	100.0	37,181	37,122
10-14	3,512	30	0.0	13	17	24	0.0	8	16
15-19	5,221	719	0.8	386	333	665	0.9	352	313
20-24	4,448	3,768	4.2	1,882	1,886	3,381	4.5	1,635	1,746
25-29	3,931	7,268	8.1	3,672	3,596	6,563	8.8	3,248	3,315
30-34	3,164	10,733	11.9	5,475	5,258	9,669	13.0	4,890	4,779
35-39	2,516	11,156	12.4	5,575	5,581	9,864	13.2	4,896	4,968
40-44	2,185	11,929	13.3	6,049	5,880	10,219	13.7	5,092	5,127
45-49	1,575	9,205	10.2	4,676	4,529	7,739	10.4	3,900	3,839
50-54	1,444	9,248	10.3	4,728	4,520	7,524	10.1	3,829	3,695
55-59	774	4,934	5.5	2,584	2,350	3,926	5.2	2,032	1,894
60+	2,996	20,701	23.0	10,435	10,266	14,729	19.8	7,299	7,430

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Migration

Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specific boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence.

Table 2.6 shows the birthplace by duration of residence of migrants. It also indicates that a total of 37,388 migrants are resident in Kintampo Municipal.

The majority of the migrants are from the three northern regions totalling (45.7%) of the total resident migrants in the municipality. This can be attributed to the fertile land in the municipality. However, among the three northern regions, Northern region recorded the highest percentage (26.2%), of migrants in the municipality, followed by Upper West region (13.4%), and upper east recorded the least with (6.1%).

About 28 percent of the migrants have resided in the Municipal between 1-4years, 19 percent have resided between 10 and 19 years. Also, 17.4 percent for more than twenty (20+) years. Again, 18.4 percent of migrants have resided in the municipality for 5-9 years.

Table 2.6 further portrays an interesting migration pattern as larger proportions of the migrants from the three northern regions are more likely to reside between 1-4years. This can be attributed to the fertile nature of the land in the Municipal.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
		Duration of residence (%)				
Total	**37,388**	**12.4**	**28.4**	**18.4**	**19.2**	**21.6**
Born elsewhere in the region	14,056	13.1	30.0	20.2	19.3	17.4
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	363	15.4	24.2	21.8	19.0	19.6
Central	310	12.6	31.3	17.7	20.0	18.4
Greater Accra	660	18.3	30.3	17.1	17.4	16.8
Volta	689	15.8	29.9	14.7	15.4	24.2
Eastern	528	14.8	29.9	18.4	18.8	18.2
Ashanti	2,185	14.1	28.4	17.1	19.5	21.0
Brong Ahafo	-					
Northern	9,782	11.5	27.6	15.4	16.9	28.6
Upper East	2,273	11.0	26.7	17.1	22.5	22.8
Upper west	5,013	10.4	23.7	20.5	23.4	22.0
Outside Ghana	1,529	13.5	35.1	19.2	16.7	15.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3   Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. While we all die, the probability of dying during a given time period is linked to many factors, such as age, sex, race, occupation and social class. Mortality also plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Results from mortality analyses underpin disease control programmes and in identifying viable health and related programmes which advance human survival.

Mortality is measured by crude death rates which are affected by many population characteristics, particularly age structure. They are defined as the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year and it measures the mortality experience in an entire population. Table 2.7 shows deaths in households and crude death rate for the Municipal. It further shows that a total of 673 death were recorded in 2010 with a crude death rate of about 7.0, thus in 2010 Kintampo Municipal had a crude death rate of about 7 per 1,000 population.

Table 2.7: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age specific death rate

Age specific death rate is the number of death of people in a specified age group per 1000 population of that age group. Death rates can be analysed by age using age specific death rates. Because mortality varies greatly by sex and ethnicity, age-specific death rates are often given separately for males and females in a population. Figure 2.2 exhibits a u-shape. This shows clearly how death rate in the ages 0-4 is very high but declines as the ages increase above 0-4, it becomes stable for some time. It also implies that at the old age of 70+ there is a rise in death rate. It is therefore necessary for policy intervention to at least reduce the death rate at ages 0-4 and 70+

Figure 2.2 also shows that males in the 70 years and older age group has the highest death rate of 42.0 per 1000 population of that age, followed by the under 5 (18.9 per 1000 population) and the 50-54 year age group (15.1 per 1000 population). Female death rate is also high in the 70 year and older age group with 21.9 per 1000 population, followed by the 0-4 age group (16.6 per 1000 population and the 60-64 year age group 9.5 per 1000 population.

Figure 2.2: Age specific death rate
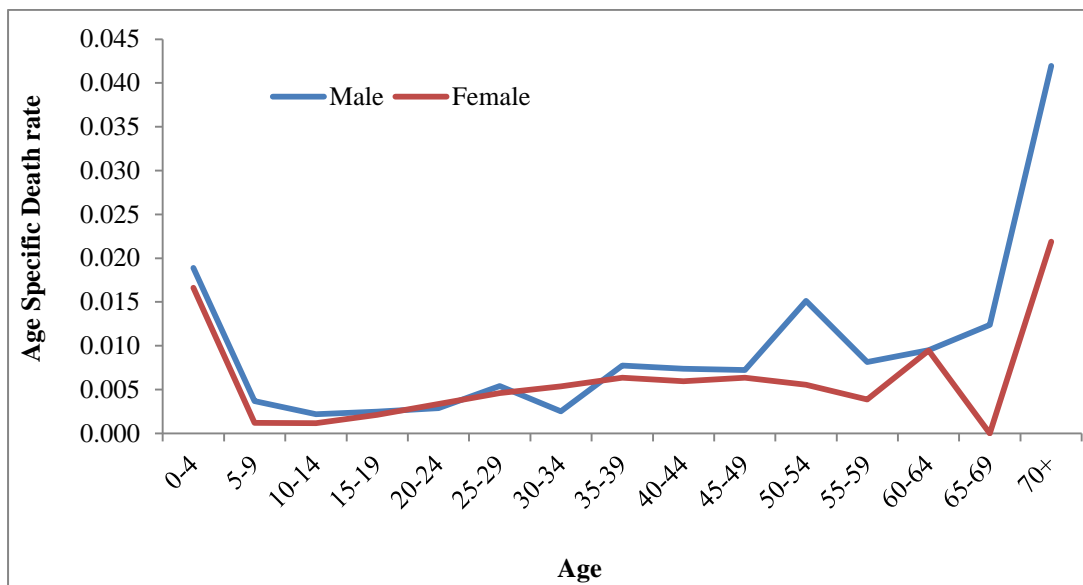
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

Ghanaian households are reflections of the social structure, in that living arrangements are largely influenced by such socio-cultural factors as marriage, and the types of family and kinship systems existing in a particular society. The composition of household in Kintampo Municipal is a reflection of the social structure of the Municipality. The 2010 PHC defined a household as "a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and shared the same housekeeping arrangements with one person accepted and recognized as the head and is responsible for the upkeep of the household. In general, a household consists of a man, wife, children and other relatives or a house help who may be living with them. Factors therefore, such as migration, modernization and the tradition of the extended family system still persist, as several households of the extended family mostly live in the same housing unit.

Four major factors influence the average size of households in a population: the level of fertility, the extent to which elderly relatives, especially parents, are able to maintain themselves financially and can afford to live apart from their children in their own households; the extent to which unmarried persons leave home and establish households, either alone or with one or more friends; and differences in the definition of what constitutes a household itself, can account for differences in the average size of households. This chapter focuses on analysis of data on household size and composition and headship in the Kintampo district from the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

3.2   Household Size, Composition and Headship

3.2.1   Household size

Household size provides important information to policy makers and planners with regard to allocating resources for social services such as shelter, health and education.

Table 3.1 shows the household sizes by locality of residence and indicates that total household population in Kintampo Municipal is 94,479 with urban household population of 53,580 and that of rural household population of 40,899. The urban total household population is higher than that of the rural total household population. In terms of number of households in the Municipality, while the total number of household is 19,330, urban number of household is 12,158 and rural households 7,172. The average household size of the rural areas averages at 5.7 which is more than the urban average of 4.4. It is interesting to note that, the average household size of the urban in the Municipality is higher than the regional average of 4.6.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	2,310,983	95,480	54,212	41,268
Total household population	2,265,458	94,479	53,580	40,899
Number of households	490,515	19,330	12,158	7,172
Average household size	4.6	4.9	4.4	5.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Household composition refers to the patterns of relationship between the head of household and other members of the household. This includes relationship such spouse (wife/husband), child (son/daughter), grandchild, parent/parent-in-law, brother/sister, other relative and non-relative. The head of a household is a member of the household and recognised by the members as such. The head is generally the person who is responsible for both economic and social needs of the household.

Table 3.2 shows that there are 19,330 households' heads in Kintampo Municipal. Out of this, 68.4 percent represents males and 31.6 percent are female heads. However, of the male household population, 28.3 percent are heads, while 12.8 percent of the female household population are heads. In the Municipality, children dominated in the members of household population constituting 45.0 percent of household population. There are more male children (47.2%) than female children (42.7%).

Another interesting feature is the spouse in the composition of the household in the municipality (10.2%). However, female who are spouses (19.0%) is higher than male spouses (1.2%).

Table 3.2: Household population composition by sex

Relationship to head	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	94,479	100.0	46,778	100.0	47,701	100.0
Head	19,330	20.5	13,228	28.3	6,102	12.8
Spouse (wife/husband)	9,618	10.2	545	1.2	9,073	19.0
Child (son/daughter)	42,468	45.0	22,086	47.2	20,382	42.7
Parent/parent in-law	820	0.9	113	0.2	707	1.5
Son/daughter in-law	619	0.7	57	0.1	562	1.2
Grandchild	7,171	7.6	3,666	7.8	3,505	7.4
Brother/sister	4,193	4.4	2,486	5.3	1,707	3.6
Step child	743	0.8	392	0.8	351	0.7
Adopted/foster child	414	0.4	197	0.4	217	0.5
Other relative	7,595	8.0	3,208	6.9	4,387	9.2
Non-relative	1,508	1.6	800	1.7	708	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household population structure and sex

Table 3.3 shows the household population structure by sex of head of household in Kintampo Municipal. In the Municipality, about one third (32.1%) of the population live in extended family household (Head, spouse(s), Children and head's relative). Nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children) is the second highest (26.7%) followed by single parent extended (13.6%). This pattern remains unchanged by sex of head of household. Single parent nuclear is fourth most common (8.3%) household structure and is more in female (9.6%) than male (6.9%) headed households. Single parent extended is also more common among female (15.7%) than male (11.5%) headed households.

The least common is head and spouse only which constitutes only 1.1 percent of household population.

Table 3.3: Household population structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	94,479	100.0	46,778	100.0	47,701	100.0
Head only	3,148	3.3	2,199	4.7	949	2.0
Head and a spouse only	1,066	1.1	538	1.2	528	1.1
Nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children)	25,197	26.7	13,073	28.0	12,124	25.4
Extended (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives)	30,286	32.1	15,152	32.4	15,134	31.7
Extended + non relatives	2,594	2.8	1,360	2.9	1,234	2.6
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,947	3.1	1,458	3.1	1,489	3.1
Single parent nuclear	7,840	8.3	3,245	6.9	4,595	9.6
Single parent extended	12,889	13.6	5,399	11.5	7,490	15.7
Single parent extended + non relative	1,359	1.4	605	1.3	754	1.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	7,153	7.6	3,749	8.0	3,404	7.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3   Marital Status

Marriage may be defined as a social institution which establishes the legitimacy of children, (Gough, 1959). Marriage defined this way, thus, serves as a tool for procreation, mutual support and companionship. Marriage in Ghana includes both formal and informal unions. Formal unions are those sanctioned by law under the ordinance, by tradition/customary law, and by religion.   Informal unions are cohabiting unions recognized in Ghana but not sanctioned by law, tradition or religion. Available data have documented that marriage is universal and early in many parts of the country (Gaisie, 1976; Aryee, 1975). There is also a close relationship between proportion married and fertility. The 2010 PHC collected data on marital status for persons aged 12 years and older.   This chapter presents marital characteristics in the Kintampo district in terms of age, sex, locality of residence, level of education and religion.

Figure 3.1 shows a pictorial presentation of the marital status in Kintampo Municipal. It is clear from the diagram that never married is the highest representing 45 percent followed by married which is 44 percent. Thee least on the diagram is separated which is one percent in the Municipality.

Figure 3.1: Marital status
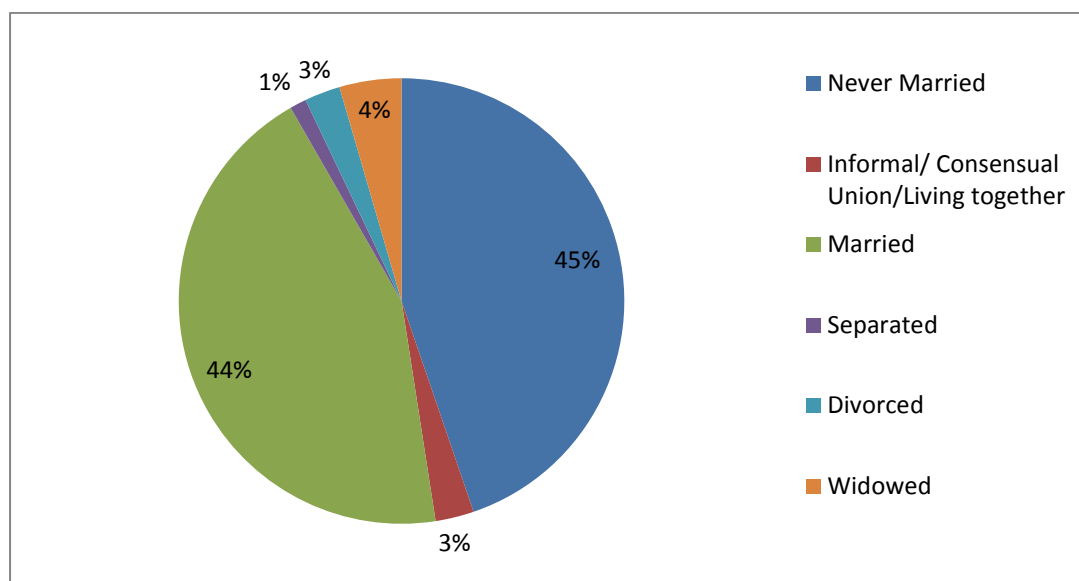
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status. The table exhibits trend characteristics of never married, married and divorce. The trend of never married is such that as at age 12 up to age 59, almost (97%) decreasing to about (3%) are never married. It is an interesting trend to note that as ages increase the quest to marry also increases therefore the decline in never marital status. The reverse is true on the status of married population. In this case, the trend increases from ages 12-14 reaches a peak at age group 40-44 and declines thereafter.

The population who are widowed increases with increasing age and is very pronounced among females.

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

Sex/age group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal union	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	62,118	100.0	44.8	2.8	44.2	1.2	2.6	4.5
10 - 14	7,144	100.0	96.9	0.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	10,868	100.0	92.3	1.7	5.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	8,255	100.0	68.5	6.0	24.2	0.6	0.4	0.3
25 - 29	7,076	100.0	41.1	6.1	50.3	1.1	1.1	0.4
30 - 34	5,945	100.0	18.9	4.0	71.2	1.9	2.9	1.2
35 - 39	4,966	100.0	10.2	2.6	79.3	2.1	3.9	1.9
40 - 44	4,218	100.0	5.0	1.6	81.3	2.5	5.1	4.5
45 - 49	3,234	100.0	4.3	1.2	79.6	2.0	6.0	6.9
50 - 54	2,831	100.0	3.0	1.3	76.0	2.1	6.4	11.2
55 - 59	1,755	100.0	2.5	1.4	73.7	2.2	7.9	12.4
60 - 64	1,583	100.0	2.8	0.9	70.4	2.3	7.3	16.3
65+	4,243	100.0	3.9	0.9	55.6	1.5	6.1	32.1

Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status (cont'd)

Sex/age group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal union	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Male								
Total	30,352	100.0	52.3	2.2	41.7	0.9	1.8	1.1
10 - 14	3,632	100.0	97.6	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,647	100.0	96.5	0.5	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	3,807	100.0	87.4	2.5	9.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
25 - 29	3,145	100.0	59.4	6.3	33.1	0.6	0.4	0.1
30 - 34	2,781	100.0	29.8	4.7	62.2	1.2	1.7	0.4
35 - 39	2,450	100.0	15.4	3.0	77.2	1.6	2.3	0.5
40 - 44	2,033	100.0	7.8	1.8	83.3	2.3	3.5	1.3
45 - 49	1,659	100.0	6.0	0.8	85.4	1.7	4.5	1.6
50 - 54	1,387	100.0	4.6	1.4	84.8	1.8	5.4	1.9
55 - 59	981	100.0	3.9	1.7	83.3	1.9	5.6	3.6
60 - 64	844	100.0	3.9	1.3	83.8	1.8	5.0	4.3
65+	1,986	100.0	4.3	1.0	79.8	1.8	5.5	7.7
Female								
Total	31,766	100.0	37.7	3.3	46.6	1.4	3.2	7.8
10 - 14	3,512	100.0	96.2	0.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,221	100.0	87.8	2.9	8.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	4,448	100.0	52.3	9.0	36.9	0.9	0.4	0.4
25 - 29	3,931	100.0	26.5	5.9	64.0	1.5	1.6	0.6
30 - 34	3,164	100.0	9.2	3.3	79.1	2.5	3.9	2.0
35 - 39	2,516	100.0	5.1	2.2	81.4	2.5	5.4	3.3
40 - 44	2,185	100.0	2.4	1.5	79.5	2.7	6.5	7.4
45 - 49	1,575	100.0	2.5	1.5	73.5	2.3	7.6	12.5
50 - 54	1,444	100.0	1.5	1.1	67.6	2.4	7.3	20.2
55 - 59	774	100.0	0.6	0.9	61.5	2.5	10.9	23.6
60 - 64	739	100.0	1.5	0.5	55.1	2.8	10.0	30.0
65+	2,257	100.0	3.5	0.8	34.2	1.2	6.7	53.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.5 shows the population 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. Table 3.5 shows that, of the population 12 years and older in the district, 66.6 percent are employed, and 2.2 percent are not employed, whilst 31.2 percent are economically not active. Among the never married 44.3 percent are employed and 2.7 percent are unemployed, whist 53.0 are economically not active. The married have 88.1 percent of them being employed and 1.6 percent being unemployed and 10.3 percent being economically not active. Similarly those Informal/Consensual union/Living together among the male have 87.5 percent of them being employed, and 5.5 percent unemployed and 7.0 percent being economically not active. Those who widowed and employed are 41.9 percent and this could be as a result of majority of them being above the working age and are in retirement.

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

Sex/marital status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total								
Total	62,118	100.0	41,376	66.6	1,385	2.2	19,357	31.2
Never married	27,840	100.0	12,324	44.3	748	2.7	14,768	53.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,713	100.0	1,330	77.6	121	7.1	262	15.3
Married	27,450	100.0	24,195	88.1	441	1.6	2,814	10.3
Separated	730	100.0	627	85.9	18	2.5	85	11.6
Divorced	1,585	100.0	1,294	81.6	35	2.2	256	16.2
Widowed	2,800	100.0	1,606	57.4	22	0.8	1,172	41.9
Male								
Total	30,352	100.0	20,767	68.4	575	1.9	9,010	29.7
Never married	15,877	100.0	7,631	48.1	405	2.6	7,841	49.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	654	100.0	572	87.5	36	5.5	46	7.0
Married	12,651	100.0	11,637	92.0	123	1.0	891	7.0
Separated	274	100.0	237	86.5	4	1.5	33	12.0
Divorced	559	100.0	462	82.6	7	1.3	90	16.1
Widowed	337	100.0	228	67.7	-	-	109	32.3
Female								
Total	31,766	100.0	20,609	64.9	810	2.5	10,347	32.6
Never married	11,963	100.0	4,693	39.2	343	2.9	6,927	57.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,059	100.0	758	71.6	85	8.0	216	20.4
Married	14,799	100.0	12,558	84.9	318	2.1	1,923	13.0
Separated	456	100.0	390	85.5	14	3.1	52	11.4
Divorced	1,026	100.0	832	81.1	28	2.7	166	16.2
Widowed	2,463	100.0	1,378	55.9	22	0.9	1,063	43.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4   Nationality

Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization. Table 3.6 indicates that a majority of the population in Kintampo Municipal (91.7%) are Ghanaians which is less than the regional average of 94.3 percent. Ghanaians with dual nationality is the second highest with 2.9 percent slightly lower than the regional 2.3 percent. Other national has the least of 0.3 percent. The distribution by sex follows a similar pattern.

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Nationality	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Municipal	95,480	100.0	47,302	100.0	48,178	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	87,529	91.7	43,389	91.7	44,140	91.6
Dual nationality	2,796	2.9	1,294	2.7	1,502	3.1
Ghanaian by naturalization	1,204	1.3	588	1.2	616	1.3
ECOWAS	2,797	2.9	1,459	3.1	1,338	2.8
Africa other than ECOWAS	915	1.0	453	1.0	462	1.0
Other	239	0.3	119	0.3	120	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

Figure 3.2 shows that majority of the population (53.1%) are Christians, followed by Moslems (36.1%). Among the Christians, Catholics and Pentecostal/Charismatic are the two largest groups. Also a small proportion of the population either adhere to others religion (0.2%) or are not affiliated to any religion (6.4%). In the Municipality, it is noted that there is religious tolerance as all the religious denominations co-exist peacefully.

Figure 3.2: Population by religion and sex
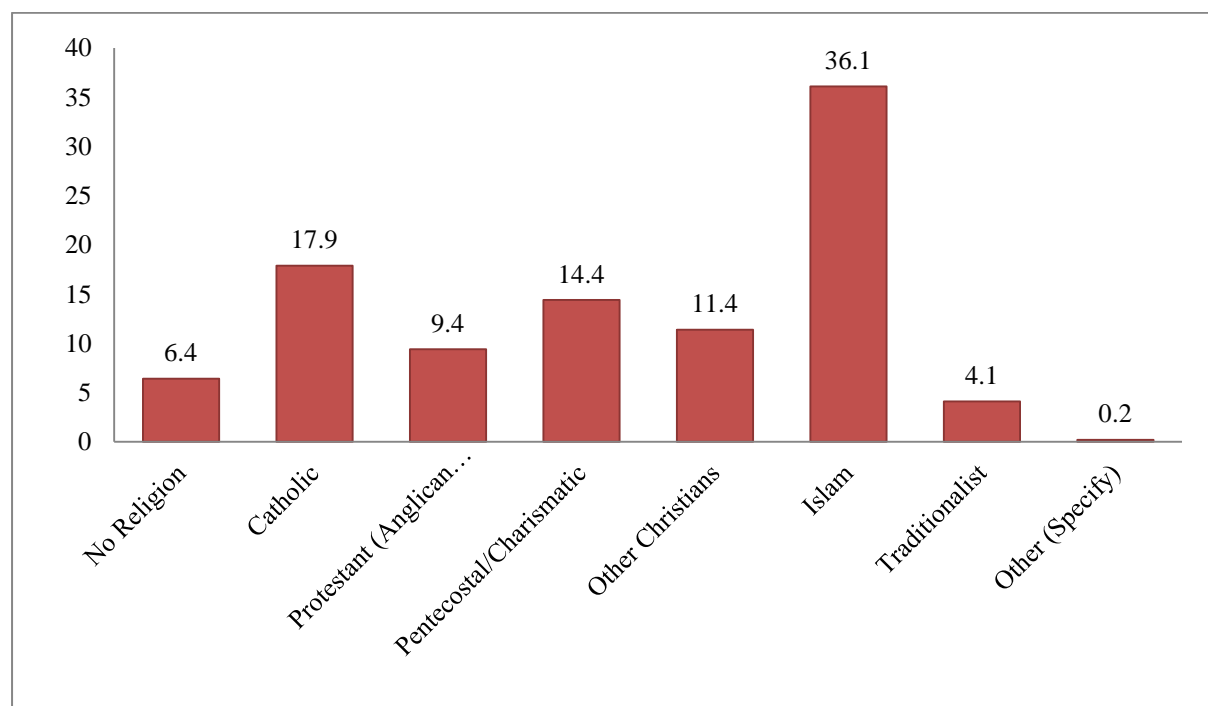
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Literacy and Education

3.6.1   Introduction

Education is an important aspect of social development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011). Countries therefore place emphasis on educational policies in designing their plans to accelerate development. It is for this reason that of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) one of the goals (MDG 2) is achieving universal primary education by 2015 (United Nations Development Programme, 2010). Two indicators used to track MDG 2 are Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in primary education and proportion of people starting grade1 who reach the last grade of primary education. In addition, one of the indicators for MDG 3 is the ratio of boys to girls in primary, secondary and tertiary education. Education is also one of the three variables used for the calculation of the Human Development Index (HDI) (UNDP, 2010).

The proportion of people literate in a Ghanaian Language and English could be attributed to the Functional Literacy Programme of the Ministry of Education in the past two decades. The number of people that have been covered by the programme within the period has been encouraging. According to the Non-Formal Education Division report (2010) as cited by Ghana Statistical Service, ten batches of learners enrolled between 1997 and 2010. Enrolment for the ten batches of learners during the 13-year period was over 1.6 million. Between 1993 and 1998 enrolment exceeded 200,000 per annum, however, in the three most recent batches enrolment were less than 40,000 per annum. Average graduation rates were almost the same for males 85.2 percent and females 84.7 percent. (GSS-2010PHC)

3.6.2   Literacy

Table 3.7 shows the percentage distribution of the population 11 years and older, by sex, age and literacy status. The table indicates that more than a half of the population (60.7%) in the Municipality are literates. There are more non-literate females (45.8%) than non-literate males (32.6%).

Table 3.7: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy

Sex/age group	None (Not literate)	Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Total	25,304	39,010	100.0	40.6	3.7	55.2	0.2	0.4
10-14	989	8,351	100.0	52.7	3.7	43.1	0.3	0.3
15-19	1,770	9,098	100.0	43.1	2.3	54.2	0.1	0.3
20-24	2,464	5,791	100.0	36.0	3.0	60.3	0.1	0.4
25-29	2,685	4,391	100.0	35.5	3.2	60.7	0.2	0.5
30-34	2,833	3,112	100.0	36.2	4.5	58.9	0.2	0.2
35-39	2,597	2,369	100.0	35.8	5.8	57.5	0.5	0.4
40-44	2,527	1,691	100.0	33.9	6.2	59.0	0.2	0.6
45-49	1,931	1,303	100.0	30.6	5.3	63.3	0.2	0.6
50-54	1,733	1,098	100.0	30.0	5.1	64.4	0.3	0.3
55-59	1,052	703	100.0	29.7	4.6	64.3	0.4	1.0
60-64	1,144	439	100.0	32.8	5.0	61.3	0.5	0.5
65+	3,579	664	100.0	34.5	6.2	58.7	0.5	0.2

Table 3.7: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy (cont'd)

Sex/age group	None (Not literate)	Literate		English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
		Number	Total					
Male								
Total	10,275	21,226	100.0	39.4	3.1	56.8	0.3	0.4
10-14	479	4,302	100.0	53.8	3.5	42.1	0.4	0.2
15-19	763	4,884	100.0	42.7	2.1	54.9	0.1	0.2
20-24	840	2,967	100.0	33.7	2.4	63.2	0.2	0.5
25-29	917	2,228	100.0	34.8	2.5	61.7	0.3	0.7
30-34	1,060	1,721	100.0	33.6	3.9	61.9	0.3	0.3
35-39	1,004	1,446	100.0	33.7	4.1	60.9	0.7	0.6
40-44	1,020	1,013	100.0	32.9	3.8	62.2	0.3	0.9
45-49	907	752	100.0	31.9	2.9	63.8	0.3	1.1
50-54	735	652	100.0	28.8	5.7	64.9	0.5	0.2
55-59	501	480	100.0	26.9	2.9	68.3	0.4	1.5
60-64	519	325	100.0	30.5	4.3	64.3	0.6	0.3
65+	1,530	456	100.0	29.2	5.0	65.1	0.7	0.0
Female								
Total	15,029	17,784	100.0	41.9	4.4	53.3	0.1	0.3
10-14	510	4,049	100.0	51.5	4.0	44.1	0.1	0.4
15-19	1,007	4,214	100.0	43.5	2.4	53.4	0.2	0.5
20-24	1,624	2,824	100.0	38.5	3.7	57.3	0.1	0.4
25-29	1,768	2,163	100.0	36.2	3.8	59.7	0.1	0.2
30-34	1,773	1,391	100.0	39.4	5.2	55.3	0.0	0.1
35-39	1,593	923	100.0	38.9	8.5	52.3	0.1	0.2
40-44	1,507	678	100.0	35.5	9.9	54.3	0.1	0.1
45-49	1,024	551	100.0	28.9	8.5	62.6	0.0	0.0
50-54	998	446	100.0	31.6	4.3	63.7	0.0	0.4
55-59	551	223	100.0	35.9	8.1	55.6	0.4	0.0
60-64	625	114	100.0	39.5	7.0	52.6	0.0	0.9
65+	2,049	208	100.0	46.2	8.7	44.7	0.0	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The population 11years and older by sex, age and literacy status is shown in Figure 3.3. The figure further indicates that a higher proportion of the population aged 11years and older are literate in English and Ghanaian language (55.2%) with English only 40.6 percent.

This is followed by Ghanaian language only 3.7 percent. English and French, English, French and Ghanaian language has the same and least proportions of 0.2 percent and 0.4 percent respectively.

Figure 3.3: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status
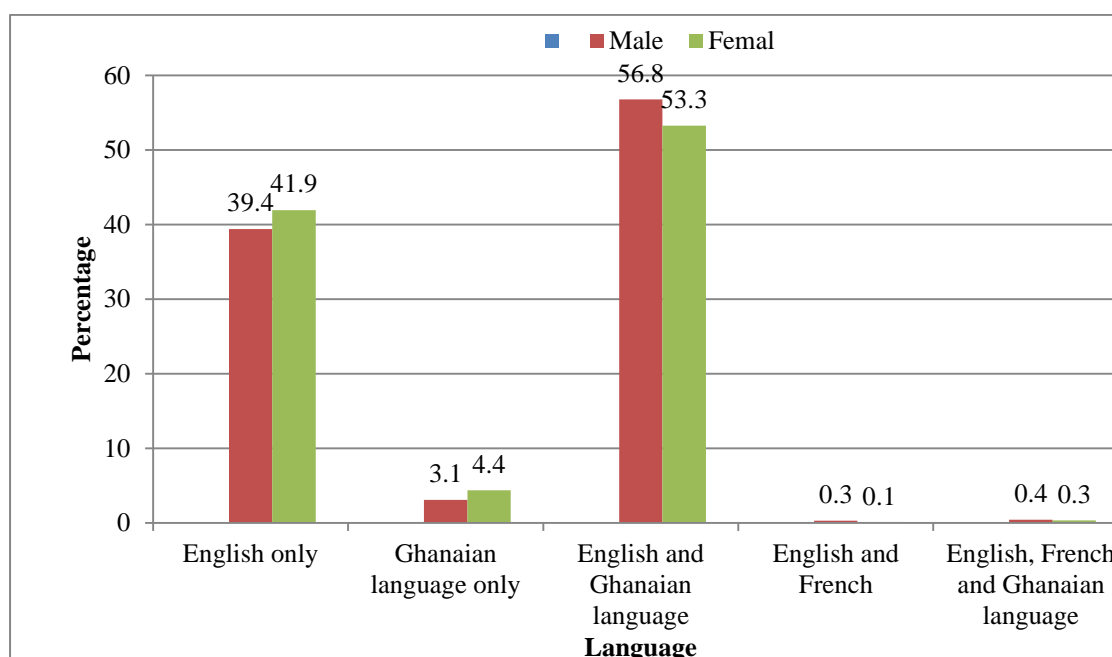
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.3   School attendance

For education, the questions were asked of persons 3 years and older. The questions were on full time education (past and present), level, and highest educational level completed/attended in the past or currently attending.

Table 3.8 presents the population 3 years and older by school attendance, level of education and sex. Of the 35,379 persons aged 3 years and older who are either in school or have ever attended school in the Municipal, 3,417 representing 9.7 percent are in the Nursery, 16.8 percent in Kindergarten, 49.1 percent in primary and 16.6 percent in JSS/JHS. SSS/SHS has about 6.4 percent. Tertiary has a proportion of 0.9 percent.

Table 3.8 further shows that 21,499 persons attended school in the past; none attended either Nursery or Kindergarten. This could be due to the fact that about two decades ago, most of the schools in the Municipal were not having these departments, 18.6 percent and 24.8 percent of males ever attended middle school and JHS.

Females have about 33.2 percent who ever attended JHS/JHS and 33.6 percent for primary school. Middle school has a proportion of 14.7 percent.

Table 3.8: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,379	100.0	18,662	100.0	16,717	100.0	21,499	100.0	11,568	100.0	9,931	100.0
Nursery	3,417	9.7	1,640	8.8	1,777	10.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	5,937	16.8	3,069	16.4	2,868	17.2		-	-	-	-	-
Primary	17,367	49.1	9,025	48.4	8,342	49.9	6,179	28.7	2,839	24.5	3,340	33.6
JSS/JHS	5,883	16.6	3,212	17.2	2,671	16.0	6,167	28.7	2,873	24.8	3,294	33.2
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,615	16.8	2,153	18.6	1,462	14.7
SSS/SHS	2,265	6.4	1,387	7.4	878	5.3	2,858	13.3	1,808	15.6	1,050	10.6
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	574	2.7	447	3.9	127	1.3
Voc/Tech/Comm.	52	0.1	20	0.1	32	0.2	423	2.0	224	1.9	199	2.0
Post Middle/sec. cert	128	0.4	68	0.4	60	0.4	547	2.5	363	3.1	184	1.9
Tertiary	330	0.9	241	1.3	89	0.5	1,136	5.3	861	7.4	275	2.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

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

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

4.2   Economic Activity Status

The censuses conducted over the years have adopted standard internationally accepted definitions and concepts for economic activity. In the 1960, 1970 and 1984 censuses, for instance, the economic activity questions were administered to persons aged ten years and above. For the 2010 census, questions were administered to people five years and above in order to meet current international standards.

The economically active population looks at people who worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least one hour within the seven days preceding census night. These groups of people include those who were in paid jobs or self-employed or contributing family workers.

The economically not active population are those category who during the seven days prior to the census night were neither employed or unemployed and not working because of school attendance, household duties, retirement or old age or not interested to work and disability. These people were not engage in any economic activity during the reference period.

Table 4.1 present data on economic activity status of the population 15 years and older in Kintampo Municipal. The economically active population recorded 75 percent while economically not active recorded 25 percent. Out of the economically active category, 96.7 percent are employed and 3.3 percent are unemployed. Among the economically active population, male population who are employed is 97 percent with their female counterparts recording a little above 96 percent in the Municipality. Also the unemployed in the Municipality among the economically active population recorded less than three percent for the male and almost four percent for the females.

With regards to the economically not active, 23.4 percent of males are economically not active but the females are almost 27 percent. This might be as a result of most female population engage in domestic home duties (household chore). Among economically not active population include; did home duties (household chore), full time education, pensioner retired, disabled/sick and too old/young.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	54,974	100.0	26,720	100.0	28,254	100.0
Economically active	**41,125**	**74.8**	**20,471**	**76.6**	**20,654**	**73.1**
Employed	*39,748*	*96.7*	*19,903*	*97.2*	*19,845*	*96.1*
Worked	*37,572*	*94.5*	*18,888*	*94.9*	*18,684*	*94.1*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*1,999*	*5.0*	*933*	*4.7*	*1,066*	*5.4*
Did voluntary work without pay	*177*	*0.4*	*82*	*0.4*	*95*	*0.5*
Unemployed	*1,377*	*3.3*	*568*	*2.8*	*809*	*3.9*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*473*	*34.4*	*160*	*28.2*	*313*	*38.7*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*904*	*65.6*	*408*	*71.8*	*496*	*61.3*
Economically not active	**13,849**	**25.2**	**6,249**	**23.4**	**7,600**	**26.9**
Did home duties (household chore)	2,989	21.6	614	9.8	2,375	31.3
Full time education	7,732	55.8	4,423	70.8	3,309	43.5
Pensioner/Retired	252	1.8	210	3.4	42	0.6
Disabled/Sick	581	4.2	281	4.5	300	3.9
Too old/young	1,677	12.1	471	7.5	1,206	15.9
Other	618	4.5	250	4.0	368	4.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.1 shows that the male population have higher percentages for the economically active and employed, whilst higher percentages of women are unemployed and economically not active.

Figure 4.1: Population 15years and older by sex and activity status
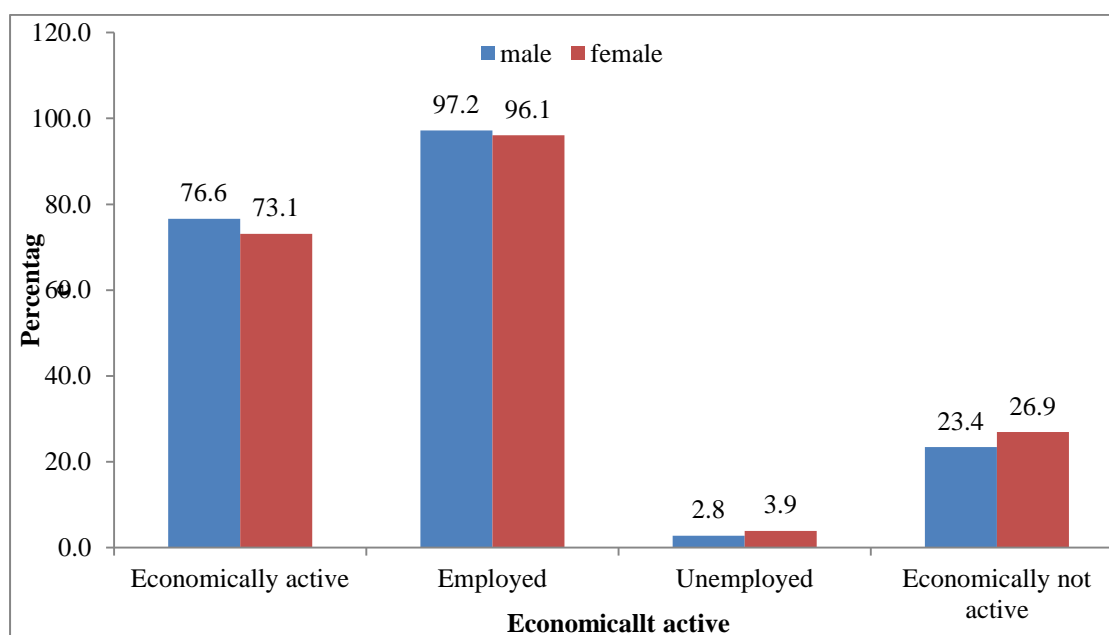
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Activity status and age

Table 4.2 shows economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age. From Table 4.2, about 63.0 percent of persons aged 15-19 years are economically not active, however, quite a number (35.0%) of them are employed. Similarly, 64.3 percent of persons aged 20-24 years are employed while 30.7 are economically not active.

From age 25 years, the proportion of persons employed within the age groups increase with increasing age till age 49 years and thereafter starts to decrease. Unemployed is generally low among the population, but it is high for the following age groups of 20-24 years (5.5%) and 25-29 years (4.8%).

Table 1.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age

Sex/age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	54,974	100.0	39,748	72.3	1,377	2.5	13,849	25.2
15-19	10,868	100.0	3,807	35.0	216	2.0	6,845	63.0
20-24	8,255	100.0	5,308	64.3	453	5.5	2,494	30.2
25-29	7,076	100.0	5,858	82.8	342	4.8	876	12.4
30-34	5,945	100.0	5,358	90.1	134	2.3	453	7.6
35-39	4,966	100.0	4,619	93.0	72	1.4	275	5.5
40-44	4,218	100.0	3,973	94.2	54	1.3	191	4.5
45-49	3,234	100.0	3,054	94.4	19	0.6	161	5.0
50-54	2,831	100.0	2,614	92.3	17	0.6	200	7.1
55-59	1,755	100.0	1,596	90.9	12	0.7	147	8.4
60-64	1,583	100.0	1,243	78.5	46	2.9	294	18.6
65+	4,243	100.0	2,318	54.6	12	0.3	1,913	45.1

Table 2.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age (Cont'd)

Sex/age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male								
Total	26,720	100.0	19,903	74.5	568	2.1	6,249	23.4
15-19	5,647	100.0	1,985	35.2	92	1.6	3,570	63.2
20-24	3,807	100.0	2,392	62.8	179	4.7	1,236	32.5
25-29	3,145	100.0	2,702	85.9	133	4.2	310	9.9
30-34	2,781	100.0	2,607	93.7	55	2.0	119	4.3
35-39	2,450	100.0	2,351	96.0	32	1.3	67	2.7
40-44	2,033	100.0	1,963	96.6	26	1.3	44	2.2
45-49	1,659	100.0	1,601	96.5	12	0.7	46	2.8
50-54	1,387	100.0	1,315	94.8	9	0.6	63	4.5
55-59	981	100.0	934	95.2	1	0.1	46	4.7
60-64	844	100.0	702	83.2	21	2.5	121	14.3
65+	1,986	100.0	1,351	68.0	8	0.4	627	31.6
Female								
Total	28,254	100.0	19,845	70.2	809	2.9	7,600	26.9
15-19	5,221	100.0	1,822	34.9	124	2.4	3,275	62.7
20-24	4,448	100.0	2,916	65.6	274	6.2	1,258	28.3
25-29	3,931	100.0	3,156	80.3	209	5.3	566	14.4
30-34	3,164	100.0	2,751	86.9	79	2.5	334	10.6
35-39	2,516	100.0	2,268	90.1	40	1.6	208	8.3
40-44	2,185	100.0	2,010	92.0	28	1.3	147	6.7
45-49	1,575	100.0	1,453	92.3	7	0.4	115	7.3
50-54	1,444	100.0	1,299	90.0	8	0.6	137	9.5
55-59	774	100.0	662	85.5	11	1.4	101	13.0
60-64	739	100.0	541	73.2	25	3.4	173	23.4
65+	2,257	100.0	967	42.8	4	0.2	1,286	57.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3   Occupation

Table 4.3 shows the employed population 15years and older by occupation and sex in Kintampo Municipal. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers have the highest of 54.2 percent, followed by service and sales workers 18.7 percent. Craft and related trades workers are in third place with 10.1 percent. Professionals (4.4%), elementary occupations (4.3%), plant and machine operators and assemblers (3.7%) all have significant proportions. The remaining occupations have less than two percent each.

The occupation of employed persons show marked differences by sex. Even though skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers constitute the highest group for both sexes, it employs 62.1 percent of males compared to 46.2 percent of females. The proportion of females in service and sales (30.2%) is more than four times that of males. Plant and machine operators and assemblers appear to be the exclusive of males (7.2%), while females dominate the elementary occupations and males also dominate the professionals.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,748	100.0	19,903	100.0	19,845	100.0
Managers	637	1.6	293	1.5	344	1.7
Professionals	1,743	4.4	1,148	5.8	595	3.0
Technicians and associate professionals	522	1.3	360	1.8	162	0.8
Clerical support workers	410	1.0	228	1.1	182	0.9
Service and sales workers	7,418	18.7	1,428	7.2	5,990	30.2
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	21,527	54.2	12,367	62.1	9,160	46.2
Craft and related trades workers	4,277	10.8	2,003	10.1	2,274	11.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,478	3.7	1,448	7.3	30	0.2
Elementary occupations	1,729	4.3	622	3.1	1,107	5.6
Other occupations	7	0.0	6	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows employed population 15years and older in Kintampo Municipal by industry and sex. Agriculture, forestry and fishing have the highest of 54.6 percent, followed by wholesale and retail: repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle 15.8 percent and manufacturing 7.6 percent.

Accommodation and food service activities are in fourth place with 4.7 percent. Other service activities (3.9%), education (3.6%) and transportation and storage (3.2%) all employ more than three percent of the population.

Like the occupation, industry also shows obvious differences by sex. Males dominate in Agriculture, forestry and fishing, transportation and storage and education; while females dominate in manufacturing, wholesale and retail: repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle, Accommodation and food service activities and other service activities.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,748	100.0	19,903	100.0	19,845	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	21,705	54.6	12,495	62.8	9,210	46.4
Mining and quarrying	18	0.0	17	0.1	1	0.0
Manufacturing	3,005	7.6	934	4.7	2,071	10.4
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	18	0.0	15	0.1	3	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	69	0.2	39	0.2	30	0.2
Construction	662	1.7	653	3.3	9	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,283	15.8	1,706	8.6	4,577	23.1
Transportation and storage	1,286	3.2	1,251	6.3	35	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,875	4.7	217	1.1	1,658	8.4
Information and communication	65	0.2	47	0.2	18	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	126	0.3	73	0.4	53	0.3
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	412	1.0	229	1.2	183	0.9
Administrative and support service activities	131	0.3	103	0.5	28	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	423	1.1	317	1.6	106	0.5
Education	1,421	3.6	908	4.6	513	2.6
Human health and social work activities	487	1.2	291	1.5	196	1.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	69	0.2	67	0.3	2	0.0
Other service activities	1,543	3.9	472	2.4	1,071	5.4
Activities of households as employers	148	0.4	68	0.3	80	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5   Employment Status

Fig 4.2 shows the population 15years and older by employment status and sex. In Kintampo Municipal, self-employed without employee(s) is the highest for both sexes with about 60 percent each. This is followed by employees and contributing family worker with males dominating the former and females the latter. Self-employed with employee and apprentice both recorded less than 10 percent for each sex.

Figure 4.2: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex
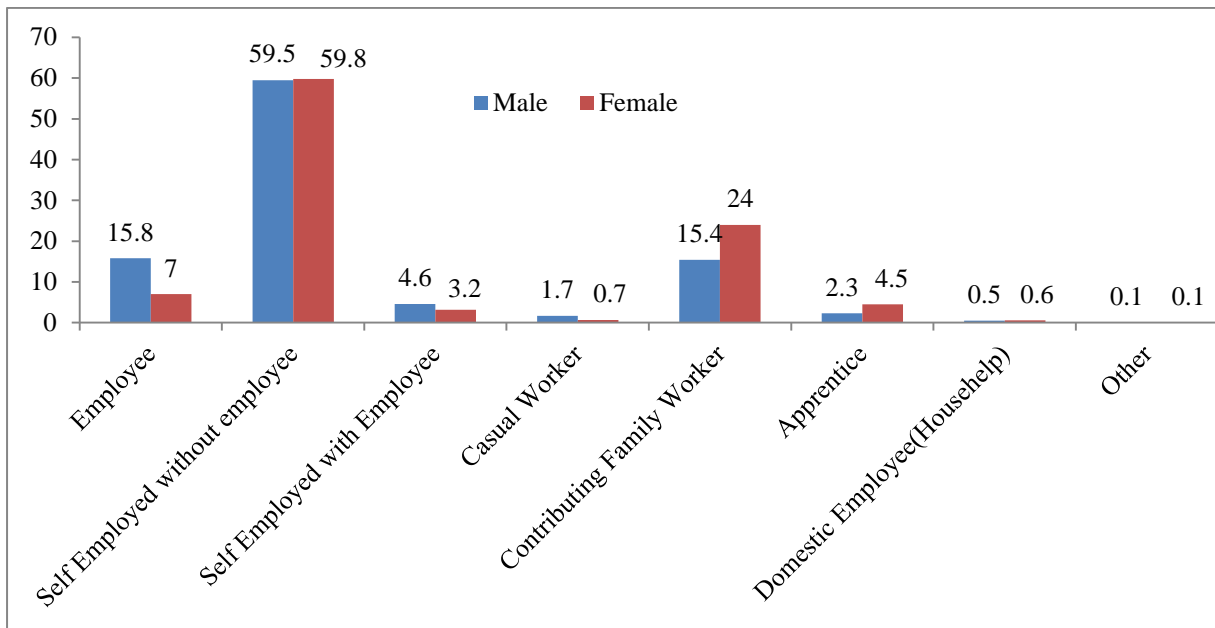
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

Figure 4.3 shows the employed population 15years and older by employment sector. The figure shows that Kintampo Municipal has a high population 15 years and older working in the private informal sector (90.8%), followed by Public (Government) (5.9%) and Private Formal (2.6%). Other international organizations and semi-Public parastatal have zero percent and 0.1% respectively.

Figure 4.3: Employed population 15years and older by employment sector and sex
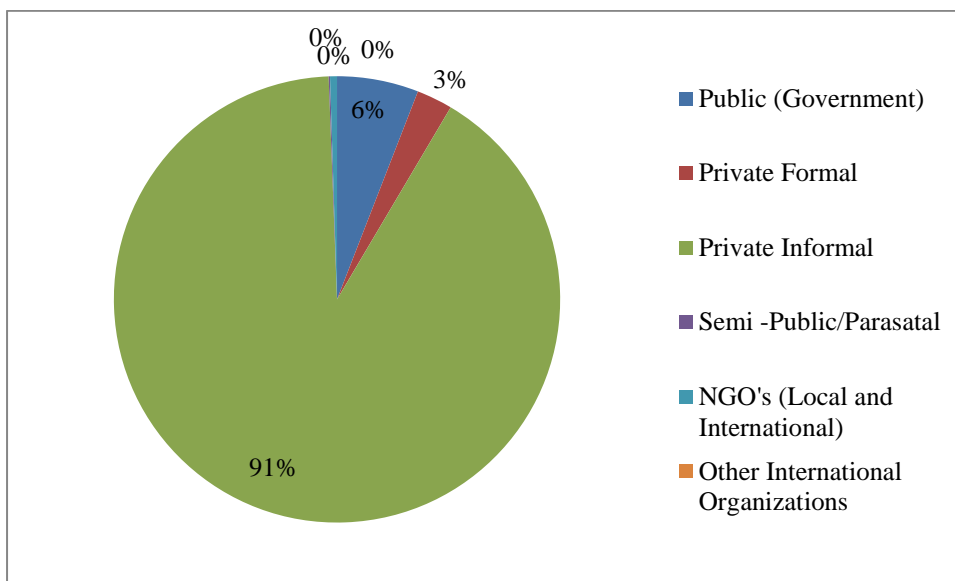
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

Information Communication Technologies (ICT) have become important tools in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. This role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's, has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres.

The impact of these developments on the economic and social transformation of Ghana seem to have been positive: the contribution of ICT to the Gross Domestic Product increased from 2.3 percent in 2009 to 10.5 percent in 2011 and the industry created 3,500 additional jobs in 2011 compared to 3,050 in 2010 (National Development Planning Commission, NDPC, 2011). Mobile penetration rate increased from 74 percent in 2009 to 84.6 percent in 2011; the number of internet subscribers also increased from 1,296,047 to 4,086,428 during the same period (National Communications Authority, 2011).

To understand some of these developments a module was included in the 2010 PHC on ownership and use of ICT facilities from persons 12 years and older on access to and the use of mobile phones, internet facilities at home, in an internet café, on mobile phone or other devices, households with desktops/laptop computers, and access to fixed telephone lines. This chapter analyses access to these ICT technologies/facilities by various socio-demographic characteristics such as, sex, locality of residence. In addition, the chapter looks at the availability of ICT in households. Data from the Ministry of Communications, the National Communication Authority and other relevant sources were used where necessary.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

In 2003, the cellular phone formally became the most widely-used telecommunication tool in the world and has been spreading around the world faster than any telecommunication technology (Castells *et al.* 2004). Research shows that the increasing global diffusion of mobile telecommunication has contributed to narrowing the gap in telephone usage between developed and less developed countries (Geser, 2004). Ghana has benefited from this global diffusion of mobile telecommunication, when in 2003; mobile telephones became the primary mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians (Ayensu, 2003). According to the NDPC (2012), the total number of mobile phone subscribers was 21,165,843 in 2011, corresponding to a penetration rate of 84.9 percent of the population. (2010 PHC, National Analytical Report).

According to the National Communications Authority's monthly mobile(voice) market share statistical analysis for July 2013, total country-wide mobile voice subscribership increased by 0.9 percent bringing the figure to 27,244,579.

Table 5.1 shows the Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex. Table 5.1 indicates that, out of 62,118 persons aged 12 years and

older, 21,031 (33.9 %) have mobile phones. However, males have a higher proportion (39.0%) than females (29.0%).

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

I C T Indicators	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	62,118	100.0	21,031	33.9	1,524	2.5
Male	30,352	48.9	11,825	39.0	1,089	3.6
Female	31,766	51.1	9,206	29.0	435	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

The Internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the Internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions, social networking and shopping. According to the International Communication Union (2012), the percentage of individuals using the Internet continues to grow worldwide and by the end of 2011, about 2.3 billion people were using the Internet. However, there is a wide gap in access to Internet between the developed and developing countries. By the end of 2011, 70 percent of households in developed countries used the Internet compared to only 20 percent of households in developing countries (International Communications Union, 2012).

Table 5.1 again indicates that only 2.5 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facility in the Municipal. More males (3.6%) than females (1.4%) use internet facility in the Municipality.

5.3 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

A small proportion of households (3.4%) own desk top or laptop computer in the district compared to 4.6 percent in the Brong Ahafo region. Male headed households have higher a percentage (3.7%) than females (2.7%).

Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers and sex of head

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,330	100.0	651	3.4
Male	13,228	68.4	488	3.7
Female	6,102	31.6	163	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

In Kintampo Municipal, people with disabilities (PWDs) in general are marginalized and suffer from discrimination on account of their disability status. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts. Accordingly, they are often seen as a burden on society and their unfortunate circumstances are viewed sometimes as a curse or punishment. Furthermore, they have poorer health status, lower educational achievements, less economic participation and higher levels of poverty than people without disabilities (World Health Organization, 2010).

This chapter analyses disability in the district by type of locality, disability type and sex and by activity status. Improving the conditions of PWDs will contribute to aspects of the overall development of the nation's human resources. With appropriate and well implemented policies, PWDs can live a meaningful and dignified life in society while contributing positively to society. In an attempt to understand the situation of PWDs as a guide for policy formulation, the Ghana Statistical Service, for the first time, collected specific data on PWDs in the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

6.2   Population with Disability

Population by type of locality, disability type and sex is shown in Table 6.1. Kintampo Municipal has a total population of 95,480 with 1789 having different form of disability as at 2010. For PWDs, Sight is the most common form of disability with 736 persons, Physical disability has 452, Emotional disability with 232, Speech has 231 and the least form of disability is Intellectual which recorded 186. Males have recorded a higher number of 385 for sight whilst females recorded 351. Emotional form of disability is high among males with 122 and 110 for females. Physical disability is the second highest among the types of disability with 251 for males and 201 for females in the Municipality.

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

Disability/type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	54,974	100.0	43,603	100.0	38,864	100.0
Without disability	53,185	97.4	42,421	97.3	37,911	97.5
With disability	2,135	2.6	1,182	2.7	953	2.5
Sight	736	38.3	450	38.1	367	38.5
Hearing	321	14.6	147	12.4	165	17.3
Speech	231	14.7	182	15.4	131	13.7
Physical	452	18.1	194	16.4	192	20.1
Intellect	186	8.0	89	7.5	82	8.6
Emotion	493	23.1	256	21.7	237	24.9
Other	232	16.5	198	16.8	155	16.3

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

Disability/type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Urban						
Total	7,287	100.0	3,601	100.0	3,686	100.0
Without disability	7,191	98.7	3,550	98.6	3,641	98.8
With disability	96	1.3	51	1.4	45	1.2
Sight	41	42.7	24	47.1	17	37.8
Hearing	10	10.4	1	2.0	9	20.0
Speech	9	9.4	5	9.8	4	8.9
Physical	20	20.8	12	23.5	8	17.8
Intellect	13	13.5	8	15.7	5	11.1
Emotion	16	16.7	10	19.6	6	13.3
Other	19	19.8	10	19.6	9	20.0
Rural						
Total	75,180	100.0	40,002	100.0	35,178	100.0
Without disability	73,141	97.3	38,871	97.2	34,270	97.4
With disability	2,039	2.7	1,131	2.8	908	2.6
Sight	776	38.1	426	37.7	350	38.5
Hearing	302	14.8	146	12.9	156	17.2
Speech	304	14.9	177	15.6	127	14.0
Physical	366	17.9	182	16.1	184	20.3
Intellect	158	7.7	81	7.2	77	8.5
Emotion	477	23.4	246	21.8	231	25.4
Other	334	16.4	188	16.6	146	16.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Type of Disability

Figure 6.1 presents disability type by sex in a multiple bar graph for Kintampo Municipal. Out of a population of 54,974 of which 1789 (3.3%) have different form of disability. Sight has the highest proportion of 38.3 percent, followed by emotional disability 23.1 percent and physical disability 18.1 percent. It is clear from the bar chart that apart from speech, females dominate in in all the other types of disability.

Figure 6.1: Type of disability and sex
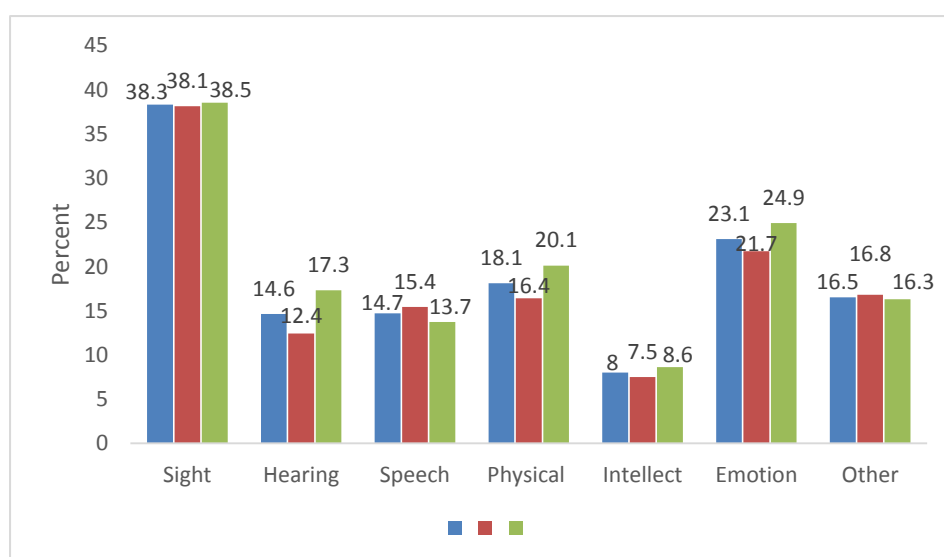
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4   Distribution by Type of Locality

Table 6.2 shows the distribution of PWDs by locality type. The data shows that visual or sight impairment was the most common type of disability among PWDs in both urban and rural areas with 42.7 percent and 38.1 percent respectively. It is followed by physical disability which recorded 20.8 percent, emotional disability with 16.7 percent and intellect with 13.5 percent all in the urban areas. Speech has the least form of disability with 9.4 percent for urban population with disability. For the rural population emotional disability is the second most common with 23.4 percent. Physical disability recorded 17.9 with speech 14.9 percent and hearing impairment having 14.8 percent. Intellect has the least form of disability in the rural areas with 7.7 percent.

Table 6.2: Population by type of disability and locality type

Disability/type	Both sexes		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	54,974	100.0	7,287	100.0	75,180	100.0
Without disability	53,185	97.4	7,191	98.7	73,141	97.3
With disability	2,135	2.6	96	1.3	2,039	2.7
Sight	736	38.3	41	42.7	776	38.1
Hearing	321	14.6	10	10.4	302	14.8
Speech	231	14.7	9	9.4	304	14.9
Physical	452	18.1	20	20.8	366	17.9
Intellect	186	8.0	13	13.5	158	7.7
Emotion	493	23.1	16	16.7	477	23.4
Other	232	16.5	19	19.8	334	16.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5   Disability and Activity Status

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

Information on the economic status of persons aged 15 years and older with various disabilities by sex is presented on Table 6.3. Persons with disability constituted 2.6 percent of the total population of persons aged 15 years and older in the district. Out of the total of 1,789 disabled persons, 15 years and older 55.4 percent are employed, 1.2 percent are unemployed and 43.3 are economically inactive. Of the total male disabled persons 15 years and older 58.8 percent are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed and 39.9 percent are economically inactive. Of the total female disabled persons, 51.8 percent are employed, 1.2 percent unemployed and 50.7 percent economically inactive.

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Table 6.3: Persons 15 years and older with disability, economic activity status and sex

Sex/disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	54,974	100.0	39,748	72.3	1,377	2.5	13,849	25.2
No disability	53,185	100.0	38,756	72.9	1,355	2.5	13,074	24.6
With a disability	1,789	100.0	992	55.4	22	1.2	775	43.3
Sight	736	100.0	388	52.7	7	1.0	341	46.3
Hearing	321	100.0	206	64.2	3	0.9	112	34.9
Speech	231	100.0	145	62.8	2	0.9	84	36.4
Physical	452	100.0	200	44.2	5	1.1	247	54.6
Intellectual	186	100.0	88	47.3	4	2.2	94	50.5
Emotional	232	100.0	138	59.5	1	0.4	93	40.1
Other	151	100.0	93	61.6	1	0.7	57	37.7
Male								
Total	26,720	100.0	19,903	74.5	568	2.1	6,249	23.4
No disability	25,797	100.0	19,360	75.0	556	2.2	5,881	22.8
With a disability	923	100.0	543	58.8	12	1.3	368	39.9
Sight	385	100.0	217	56.4	5	1.3	163	42.3
Hearing	142	100.0	92	64.8	1	0.7	49	34.5
Speech	139	100.0	95	68.3	1	0.7	43	30.9
Physical	251	100.0	114	45.4	2	0.8	135	53.8
Intellectual	103	100.0	52	50.5	2	1.9	49	47.6
Emotional	122	100.0	72	59.0	1	0.8	49	40.2
Other	78	100.0	48	61.5	0	0.0	30	38.5
Female								
Total	28,254	100.0	19,845	70.2	809	2.9	7,600	26.9
No disability	27,388	100.0	19,396	70.8	799	2.9	7,193	26.3
With a disability	866	100.0	449	51.8	10	1.2	407	47.0
Sight	351	100.0	171	48.7	2	0.6	178	50.7
Hearing	179	100.0	114	63.7	2	1.1	63	35.2
Speech	92	100.0	50	54.3	1	1.1	41	44.6
Physical	201	100.0	86	42.8	3	1.5	112	55.7
Intellectual	83	100.0	36	43.4	2	2.4	45	54.2
Emotional	110	100.0	66	60.0	0	0.0	44	40.0
Other	73	100.0	45	61.6	1	1.4	27	37.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) generally, labour absorption and to foreign exchange earnings. The contribution of agriculture to foreign exchange earnings averaged 45 percent in the 1990s but dropped to 40 percent in the 2000s (ISSER 2000, 2011). The sector's contribution to GDP also declined from over 40 percent in the 1990s to 30 percent in the 2000s (ISSER, 2000, 2011). The Municipal is predominantly agricultural based with about (85.3%) of the economically active population in that sector (2010 PHC).

7.2   Households in Agriculture and Locality

For the census, an agricultural household was defined as where, at least, one person in the household was engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming.

Table 7.1 shows households by agricultural activity and locality. The majority (60.2%) of households in the municipality are engaged in agriculture. This is also true of rural households (84.8%). However, the situation in urban area is different with less than half (45.6%) of households engaged in agriculture.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Households activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	19,330	100.0	12,158	100.0	7,172	100.0
Households engages in agriculture	11,632	60.2	5,547	45.6	6,085	84.8
Crop farming	10,636	91.4	4,900	88.3	5,736	94.3
Tree planting	348	3.0	189	3.4	159	2.6
Livestock rearing	6,126	52.7	2,450	44.2	3,676	60.4
Fish farming	6	0.1	4	0.1	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.2.1   Household in agriculture and non-agriculture

Figure 7.1 shows the distribution of agricultural and non-agricultural households in Kintampo municipal. It is observed that about 60 percent are engage in agriculture while less than 40 percent are non-agricultural households. In the urban areas less than 50 percent are engage in agricultural activities but their rural counterparts' recorded more than 80 percent of households engaged in agriculture. This further explained that more of the households in the rural settlements consider agriculture as their main economic activity in the municipality.

Figure 7.1: Household in agriculture and non-agriculture
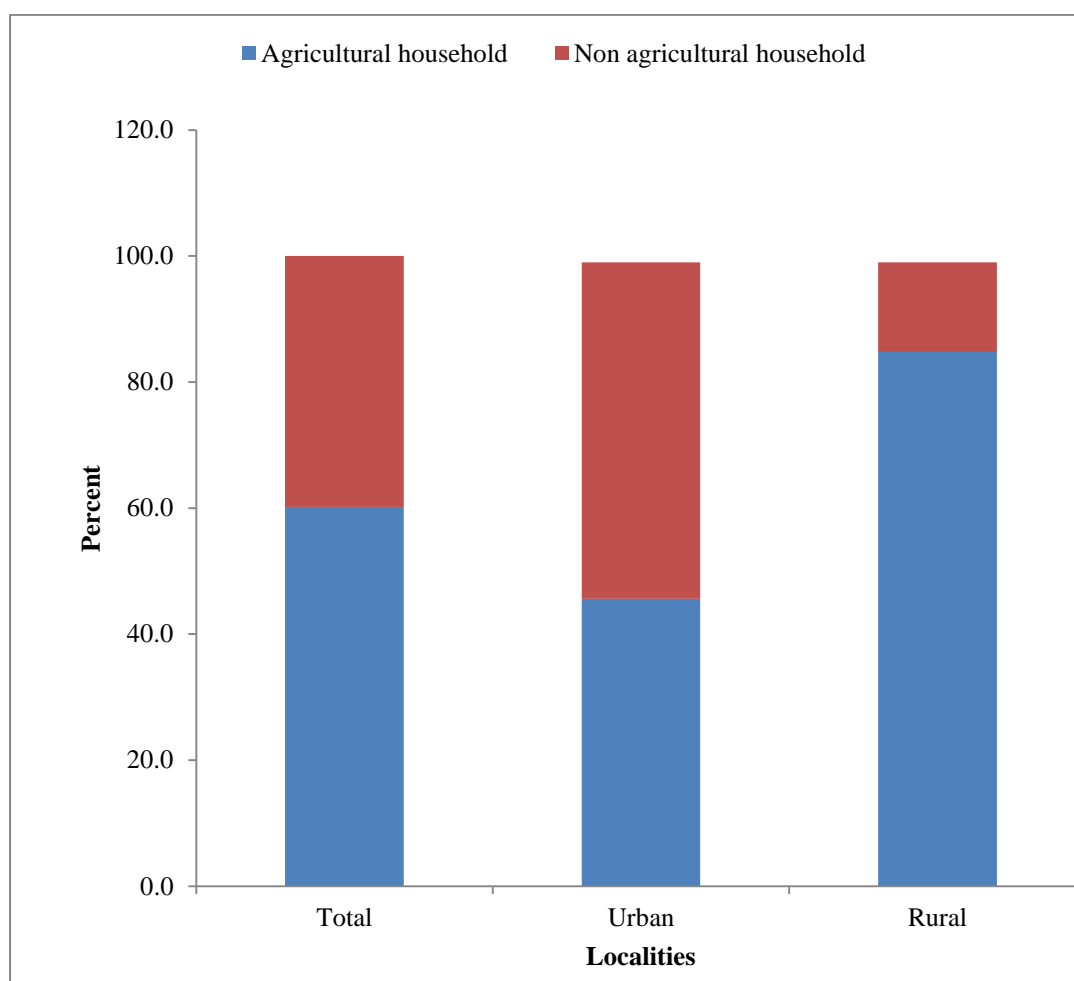
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Types of Farming Activities

The farming activities were broken down into four categories as shown in Table 7.1.These are Crop farming , Tree Planting, Livestock Rearing and Fish Farming .

Figure 7.2 depicts households by agricultural activities. Among the population engaged in Agriculture, 91.4 percent are into crop farming, followed by Livestock rearing (52.7%) with only 3.0 and 0.1 percent for Tree planting and Fish farming respectively. The high proportion of agriculture households in rural area is basically due to the fact that agriculture is essentially a rural activity.

Figure 7.2: Households by agriculture activities and locality
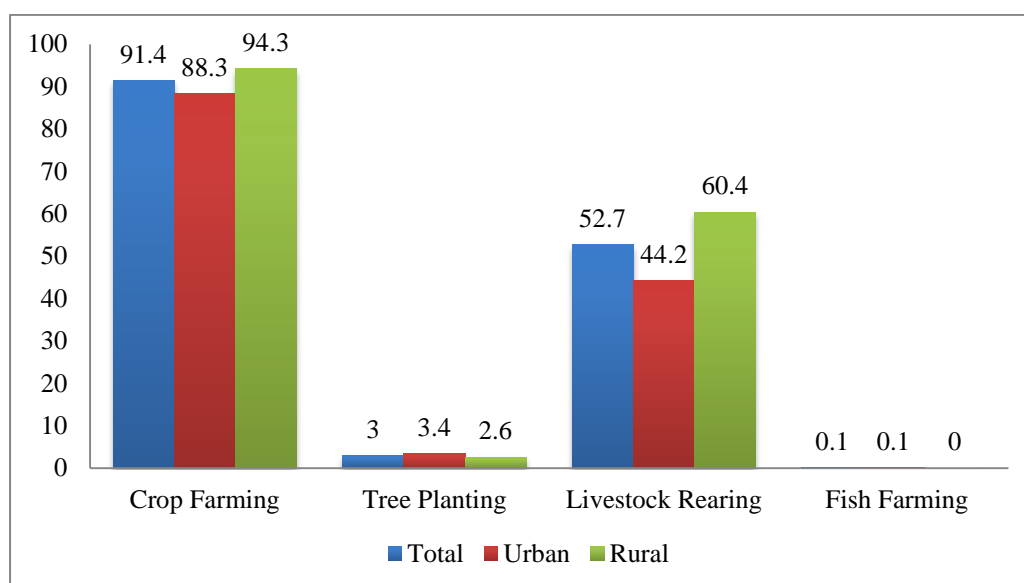
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the municipality 91.4 percent of agricultural households are engage in crop farming, with large proportions in both rural (94.3%) and urban areas (88.3%).

Table 7.1 also shows that livestock rearing is not left out by households in the municipality. Almost 53 percent of agricultural households are engaged in livestock rearing, with 44.2 percent of urban households and rural households dominating with over 60 percent.

Only three percent of households engage in tree planting, with a slightly higher proportion in urban (3.4%) than in rural areas (2.6%). It is interesting to note that despite the closeness of the Black Volta to the municipality, very few households engage in fish farming in the municipality (0.1%).

7.4 Types of Livestock and Other Animals Reared

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers. The four most dominant livestock reared are chicken, cattle, goat and sheep. Guinea fowl and pigs are also reared on a large scale.

Chicken keeping has an average animal per keeper of 19 with Grass cutter and Sheep, Ostrich having an average animal per keeper of 13.

Although fish farming has only four keepers it has the highest average animals per keeper (528) while cattle is second highest with 35 per keeper.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Type of livestock	Animals	Keepers	Average animal per keeper
All livestock	184,179	10,767	17
Beehives	546	16	34
Cattle	31,730	904	35
Chicken	85,229	4,385	19
Dove	503	25	20
Duck	1,149	84	14
Goat	29,586	2,926	10
Grass-cutter	254	20	13
Guinea fowl	8,307	466	18
Ostrich	177	14	13
Pig	7,460	563	13
Rabbit	389	24	16
Sheep	15,990	1,258	13
Silk worm	364	15	24
Snail	0	0	0
Turkey	167	22	8
Other	193	40	5
Fish farming	2,110	4	528
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	25	1	25
Other	193	40	5
Marine fishing	25	1	25

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

In 2010, the policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010). Earlier frameworks also underscored the important role of housing in social development. For example, in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003 - 2005) policy framework, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives (National Development Planning Commission, 2002). The achievement of health objectives was linked, among others, to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing, and well planned settlements. The provision of periodic information on housing and housing conditions is therefore important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census is the second national census, following the 2000 census, which included a comprehensive housing census. The two censuses provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the nation. Among the issues covered were the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in house construction, occupancy status, method of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programs to meet Ghana's housing needs. For instance, information obtained from the census on housing quality indicated by the materials used for constructing various housing units, and the availability of facilities such as water and sanitation, will serve as important indicators of the occupants' quality of life. Such information can aid the government in designing housing improvement programmes.

The information from housing censuses also serves as a basis for planning housing and human settlement programmes and policies, evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population within the context of the Millennium Development Goal Seven (MDG7). It can also be used to determine the adequacy of housing stock and assessment of the need for additional housing. It may also provide information on living conditions of those residing in temporary or substandard housing at the Municipal level.

8.2   Housing Stock

Kintampo Municipal has a total population of 95,480 of which 56.8 percent living in urban areas and the reminder 43.2 percent in rural areas. The Municipality has a total of 19,330 households. The distribution of housing stock is presented in Table 8.1. It shows a total of 13,167 houses of which rural areas accounting for 50.4 percent and 49.6 percent for urban areas. The average household size is 4.9 persons in the Municipality with the urban and rural areas having 4.4 and 5.7 persons respectively. It is observed that, the average household size of the rural areas in the Municipal is more than both the Municipal and the regional averages of 4.9 and 4.6 respectively.

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

Household	Total Country	Region	Municipal	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,310,983	95,480	54,212	41,268
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	94,479	53,580	40,899
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	13,167	6,535	6,632
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	19,330	12,158	7,172
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.1
Population per house*	7.1	6.8	7.2	8.2	6.2
Average household size	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.4	5.7

*This excludes homeless and institutional population

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling Unit and Ownership Status

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

8.3.1 Type of dwelling unit

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

Table 8.2 shows the type of dwelling unit in the municipality by sex of head of household and type of locality. The two main types are compound house (55.1%) and separate house (32.8%). Huts/buildings in same compound (5.4%), semi-detached house (3.8%) and flat/apartment (1.7%) are the other minor types.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	Municipal Total Number	Municipal Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,330	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	162,809	6,331	32.8	34.0	30.1	24.2	47.3
Semi-detached house	391,548	27,079	705	3.6	3.8	3.3	4.2	2.8
Flat/Apartment	256,355	11,331	351	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.4	0.8
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	256,130	10,647	55.1	52.6	60.5	66.2	36.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	20,955	838	4.3	5.4	2.0	0.6	10.7
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,245	100	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.2
Tent	10,343	871	29	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/containeretc)	90,934	2,393	45	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,102	45	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	3,850	205	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.7	0.1
Other	9,846	750	34	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The compound house is the most common in both male (52.6%) and female (60.5%) headed households as well as in urban households (66.2%). It is the second most common in rural areas (36.2%).

The Table indicates that a higher proportion of male headed households (34.0%) live in separate houses compared to (30.1%) for female-headed households. In the urban area about one in five (24.2%) households lives in separate houses whilst nearly half of households (47.3%) do same in rural areas where it is the most common, probably due to cheap building materials.

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

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

Table 8.3 shows the ownership of dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. Majority (56.9%) of dwelling units in the municipality are owned by a household member. A quarter of dwelling units are owned by other private individual, and 14.1 percent by a relative who is not a household member.

The pattern in both male and female headed households is similar to that of the municipality. However, less than half of dwelling units in female headed (47.1%) are owned by a household member. Table 8.3 also shows that dwellings owned by household members are more in the rural (81%) than in the urban (43%) areas. Ownership by other private individual is more prevalent in urban (35.4%) than in rural (7.4%) areas. The same is also true of ownership by a relative who is not a household member.

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

| Ownership status | Total country | Region | Municipal | | | | | |
| | | | Total | | Male headed | Female headed | Urban | Rural |
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,330	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	10,992	56.9	61.4	47.1	42.9	80.6
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	149	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	2,723	14.1	11.9	18.8	16.9	9.3
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	4,831	25.0	22.8	29.8	35.4	7.4
Private employer	83,610	9,509	113	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	42	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,138	268	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.7	0.8
Other	24,000	1,844	212	1.1	0.7	1.9	1.6	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

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

This section covers materials used for construction of walls, floors and roof.

8.4.1   Material for outer wall

Concrete/cement blocks, stones, burnt bricks, landcrete are regarded as permanent wall materials while mud brick/earth, wood, metal sheet/slate/asbestos, bamboo and palm leaf/thatch (grass) /raffia are considered temporary materials. Table 8.4 shows that about half (51.9%) of dwelling units are built with cement blocks/concrete which is more prevalent in urban (74.2%) than rural areas (15.5%). Mud brick/earth is the next dominant type of wall material and it is more common in rural (77.6%) than urban (22.3%) areas. Apart from landcrete (2.0%) and palm leaf/thatch/raffia (1.1%) all other construction materials for wall constitute less than one percent each.

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

Material for outer wall	Total Country	Region	Municipal		Urban	Rural
			Total			
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	20,646	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	239,284	8,949	43.3	22.3	77.6
Wood	200,594	7,932	107	0.5	0.5	0.6
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	2,447	78	0.4	0.5	0.1
Stone	11,330	814	26	0.1	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	52	0.3	0.3	0.1
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	241,282	10,716	51.9	74.2	15.5
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	417	2.0	1.6	2.7
Bamboo	8,206	523	41	0.2	0.2	0.2
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,694	218	1.1	0.0	2.7
Other	39,206	1,496	42	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2   Material for floor

Type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of a house. Some floors are easily contaminated and are difficult to clean or disinfect. Table 8.5 indicates that four out of five dwelling units (82.7%) in the municipality have cement/concrete floors which is also dominant in urban (93.0%) and rural dwelling units (65.3%).

Mud brick/Earth floor material is the second dominant type and is more prevalent in rural (33.1%) than urban (4.8%) dwelling units. All other types of floor materials constitute less than one percent each.

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

Type of materials	Total Country	Region	Municipal Total Number	Municipal Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,330	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	113,228	2,964	15.3	4.8	33.1
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	363,827	15,989	82.7	93.0	65.3
Stone	32,817	3,325	92	0.5	0.4	0.6
Burnt brick	6,537	322	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	52,856	1,114	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	67	0.3	0.5	0.1
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	3,784	115	0.6	0.7	0.4
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	48	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other	15,567	1,054	35	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3   Material for roof

Dwelling units with metal Sheets as roof has the highest (69.5%) proportion, followed by Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia (27.9%). Mud/Mud bricks/Earth, wood and others have less than one percent each.   Table 8.6 shows the main materials for roofing of dwelling units in Kintampo Municipal.

Urban dwelling units have the highest usage of metal sheets (88.6%) and the same is second highest in rural dwelling units (38.4%). Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia which is prevalent in rural dwelling units (58.2%) is less common (9.4%) in urban dwelling units.

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

Main roofing material	Total Country	Region	Municipal Total Number	Municipal Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	519,342	20,646	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,394	168	0.8	0.2	1.9
Wood	45,547	3,588	66	0.3	0.3	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	14,358	69.5	88.6	38.4
Slate/asbestos	759,039	1,686	22	0.1	0.2	0.0
Cement/concrete	141,072	3,161	108	0.5	0.7	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	704	10	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	49	0.2	0.3	0.1
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	74,583	5,770	27.9	9.4	58.2
Other	35,935	3,292	95	0.5	0.3	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5   Room Occupancy

The number of 'sleeping rooms' provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications arising from, among others, disturbed sleep. More importantly, crowded living conditions increase the risk of the spread of infectious diseases, such as meningococcal disease, tuberculosis and respiratory infections. Considering the hot and humid conditions, overcrowding can lead to psychological distress; lack of tolerance, reduced levels of concentration and can affect mental health. (GSS, 2010 PHC).

Table 8.7 provides information on the number of 'sleeping rooms' per household size. The majority of households (55.3%) have one sleeping room which is higher than the regional average (54.1%). The proportions occupying two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight sleeping rooms decline rapidly by about 50 percent for each increase in number of sleeping rooms reaching a low of 0.3 percent for eight sleeping rooms. This is followed by two rooms (23.5%) and three rooms (11.1%).

As household size increases, there is a decline in the proportion of households occupying one sleeping room while the proportion occupying two, three and four room increases.

A single person household occupying eight rooms or more has the lowest of 0.3%. Household of size 10 and more have a higher room occupancy of 24.7% (3 rooms) followed by four rooms (20.0%) with eight rooms being the least with (2.7%) in the Municipality.

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

House-hold size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms
Total	19,330	100. 0	55.3	23.5	11.1	5.3	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.5
1	3,148	100.0	93.6	5.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.0
2	2,234	100.0	80.8	15.6	2.2	0.8	0.4	*	0.1	0.0	*
3	2,292	100.0	74.9	18.5	5.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
4	2,327	100.0	62.4	26.8	7.6	2.3	0.3	0.3	*	0.2	0.1
5	2,332	100.0	50.4	32.4	11.0	4.2	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	*
6	1,996	100.0	40.0	36.1	15.8	5.1	1.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7	1,501	100.0	27.9	37.3	21.3	8.4	3.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
8	1,046	100.0	17.2	38.8	24.9	11.9	3.4	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.8
9	726	100.0	14.0	31.1	27.0	18.2	5.1	2.3	0.6	0.8	0.8
10+	1,728	100.0	5.6	18.1	24.7	20.0	12.5	8.5	3.8	2.7	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Nature of the source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. As society improves the source of lighting shifts from use of low quality sources such as fuel wood to more efficient ones such as electricity. For Kintampo Municipal, as shown in Table 8.8, the main source of lighting for dwelling units is Flash lights/Touch (41.9%). This source accounts for less than 30 percent in urban areas but is dominate (63.6%) for rural dwelling units. This is followed by electricity (mains) with 37.5 percent, which is more in use in urban dwelling units (55%) than for rural households (7%).

Kerosene lamp which is the third most common source in the district (18.9%) is more popular with rural (28.4%) than urban (13.4%) households. This is possible because more rural communities are yet to be connected to the national grid in the Municipality. Candle, firewood and crop residue have the least of (0.6%).

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	Municipal		Urban	Rural
			Total			
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,330	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	7,241	37.5	55.6	6.7
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	122	0.6	0.7	0.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	3,660	18.9	13.4	28.4
Gas lamp	9,378	793	33	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	693	31	0.2	0.2	0.2
Candle	41,214	1,662	71	0.4	0.6	0.1
Flashlight/torch	858,651	159,901	8,103	41.9	29.1	63.6
Firewood	13,241	997	39	0.2	0.1	0.4
Crop residue	4,623	272	11	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,532	19	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7   Source of Cooking Fuel

The major sources are wood (47.7%) and charcoal (40.9%) with the former being predominant in rural (86.9%) compared to urban (24.5%) areas. The latter is more common in urban (60.1%) than rural (8.3%) localities. Gas is also an important source in urban households (7.0%) where about seven percent do not cook at home.

Figure 8.1 shows the main source of cooking fuel by locality. Rural households usage of wood as main source of cooking fuel may be due to the nature of economic activities (farmers) in those areas and the forest nature of the those areas.

Figure 8.1: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality
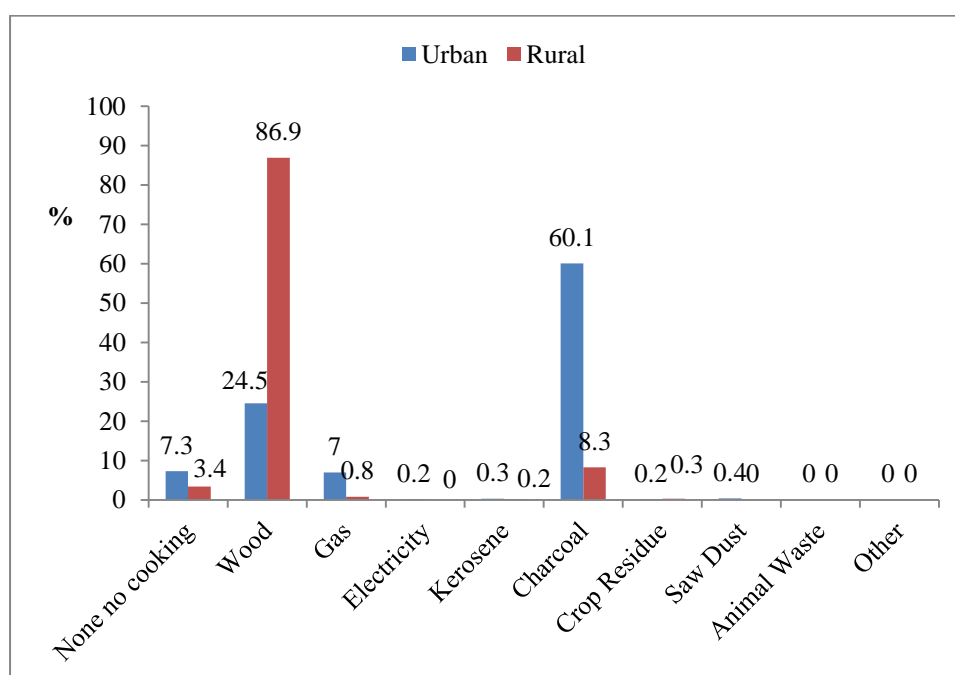
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Cooking Space

The types of cooking space used by households are presented in Table 8.9. The Table shows that the most important types are open space in compound (42.1%), veranda (24.3%), separate room for exclusive use of household (13.8%), structure with roof but without walls (5.8%) and separate room shared with other household(s). The use of veranda as a kitchen is more of urban (31.9%) than rural (11.5%) phenomena, while open space in compound is more common in rural (55.3%) than urban (34.3%) areas.

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

Source of fuel	Total Country	Region	Municipal Total Number	Municipal Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,330	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	32,285	1,136	5.9	7.3	3.4
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	9,213	47.7	24.5	86.9
Gas	996,518	36,641	914	4.7	7.0	0.8
Electricity	29,794	1,073	22	0.1	0.2	0.0
Kerosene	29,868	929	51	0.3	0.3	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	7,903	40.9	60.1	8.3
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	38	0.2	0.2	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	49	0.3	0.4	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	87	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	329	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,330	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	1,315	6.8	8.0	4.8
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	2,667	13.8	12.7	15.6
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	1,027	5.3	7.1	2.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	173	0.9	0.7	1.2
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	41,889	1,123	5.8	4.2	8.5
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	1,575	99	0.5	0.6	0.4
Verandah	1,173,946	84,605	4,705	24.3	31.9	11.5
Open space in compound	1,115,464	130,728	8,136	42.1	34.3	55.3
Other	21,007	1,614	85	0.4	0.5	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Main Source of Water for drinking and other domestic uses

8.10.1 Main source of drinking water

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Seven aimed at reducing by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhoea.

Water sources are often classified as 'improved' or 'unimproved': Sources considered as improved are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000). The main sources of drinking water in Kintampo Municipal are presented in Table 8.10. Household drinking water was obtained from six main sources as follows: bore-hole including pump or tube well (18.5%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (6.6%), pipe-borne water inside the dwelling (3.5%), public tap or standpipe (5.6%), river or stream (21%), and sachet water (3.1%).

Figure 8.2 shows the main source of drinking water for urban and rural localities. The main sources in the district are protected well (35.1%), Rivers/Streams (21.%), Borehole/pump/Tube well (12.0%), stand pipe and pipe borne water inside and outside dwelling are also important sources though they constitute less than 10 percent each. Majority of urban dwellers (51.4%) use water from a protected well while river/stream is the most common source for rural folks (42.2%).

Quality water for domestic use is essential for the health of members of household's. Table 8.10 shows that a higher percentage of (35.1%) of households use protected well for domestic purposes with urban dwelling unit having (51.4%) and (7.4%) for rural households. This is followed by Bore-hole/pump/Tube having (18.5%) with urban dwelling units recording (12.0%) and (29.4%) for rural households. Public tap/Stand pipe has a lower of (5.6%) with urban households having (6.8%) and (3.5%) for rural dwelling units.

Households using Pipe-borne water (inside dwelling and outside dwelling) have a proportion of (10.1%) with urban dwelling unit having a proportion of (12.6%) and rural households (2.3%).

Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for other domestic purpose

Source of water	Total Country	Region	Municipal Total Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,330	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	669	3.5	5.3	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	1,274	6.6	9.3	2.0
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	83,741	1,083	5.6	6.8	3.5
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	163,629	3,571	18.5	12.0	29.4
Protected well	321,091	45,990	6,783	35.1	51.4	7.4
Rain water	39,438	1,044	99	0.5	0.2	1.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	58	0.3	0.4	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	777	27	0.1	0.2	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	13,356	596	3.1	4.6	0.6
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	288	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	261	1.4	1.1	1.9
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	49	0.3	0.1	0.4
River/Stream	502,804	64,993	4,063	21.0	8.5	42.2
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	6,268	776	4.0	0.0	10.8
Other	3,972	243	19	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.2 depicts sources of drinking water in Kintampo municipal. It is realised that, most of the population in the Municipality uses protected well as their main source drinking water. This is followed by river/stream and bore-hole/pump/tube well. The least source use as drinking water is unprotected well in the Municipality.

Figure 8.2: Main sources of water for drinking
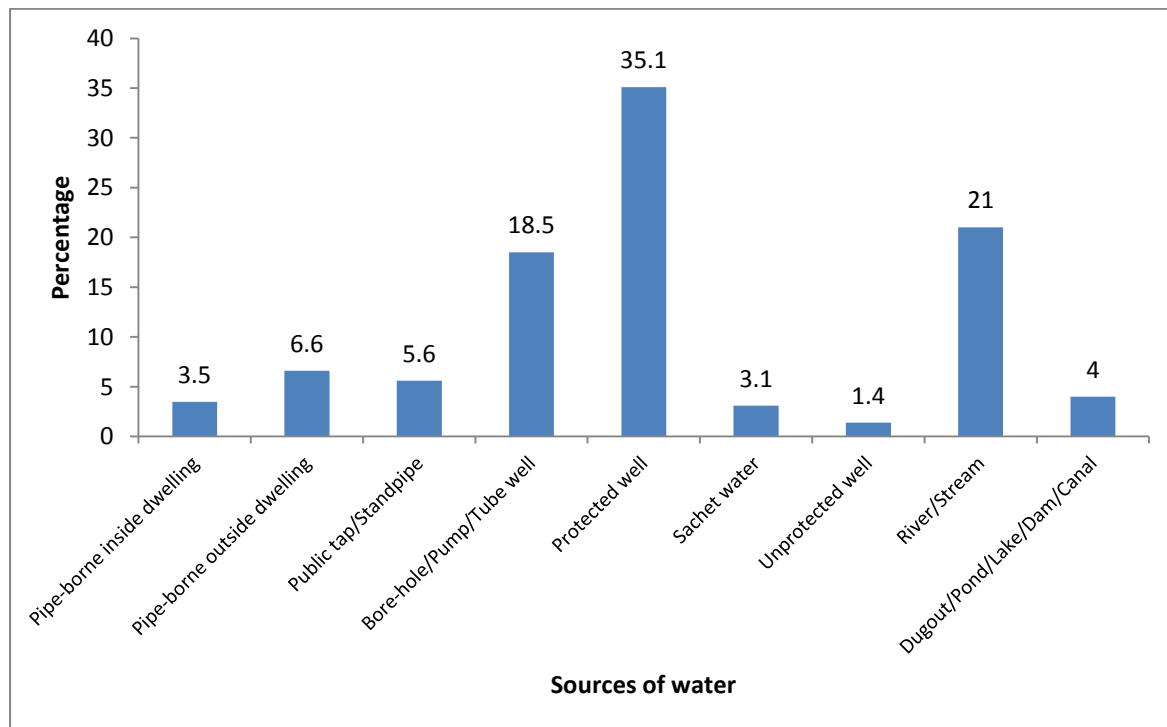
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.10 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.11.1 Toilet facilities by locality

Figure 8.3 shows toilet facilities by locality of households in the Municipality. Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit pan) is the most common in the urban households, followed by No facilities (Bush/Beach/Field) and Pit latrine. KVIP is the fifth highest and WC. Most rural households (67.8%) have no facilities (Bush/Beach/Field), followed by public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit pan) 19.7 percent. Pit Latrine is the third highest for rural households with 7.3 percent.

Figure 8.3: Toilet facilities by locality
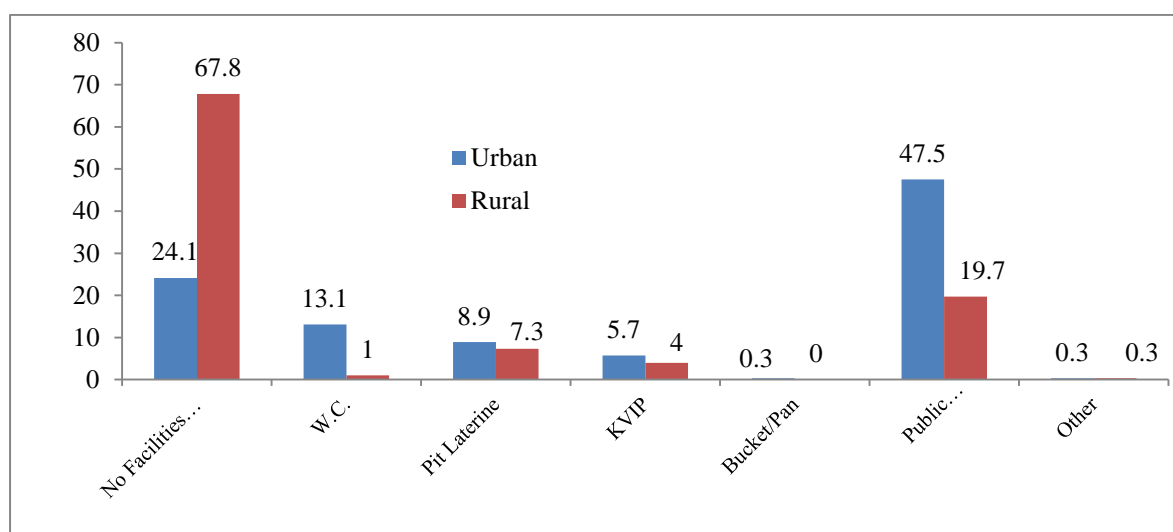
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.11.2 Bathing facility

Table 8.11 shows that the main types in the municipality are shared separate bathrooms in the same house (33.0%), own bathroom for exclusive use (21.3%), shared open cubicle (19.2%) and open space around house (13.1%). Urban households have 44.6 percent of households sharing separate bathroom in the same household, followed by shared open cubicle (21.1%) own bathroom for exclusive use (17.7%) percent.

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

			Municipal			
			Total			
	Total					
Toilet facility used by household	country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,330	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	87,122	7,792	40.3	24.1	67.8
W.C.	839,611	32,800	1,664	8.6	13.1	1.0
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,552	1,609	8.3	8.9	7.3
KVIP	572,824	39,544	980	5.1	5.7	4.0
Bucket/pan	40,678	903	42	0.2	0.3	0.0
Public toilet (WCKVIP Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	216,053	7,180	37.1	47.5	19.7
Other	23,385	1,541	63	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,330	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	119,022	4,126	21.3	17.7	27.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	170,946	6,375	33.0	44.6	13.3
Private open cubicle	381,979	40,486	1,367	7.1	5.4	10.0
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	79,955	3,713	19.2	21.1	16.0
Public bath house	140,501	3,354	227	1.2	1.4	0.8
Bathroom in another house	187,337	25,442	899	4.7	3.3	7.0
Open space around house	372,556	49,179	2,539	13.1	6.3	24.8
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,027	53	0.3	0.2	0.5
Other	16,276	1,104	31	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among rural households own bathroom for exclusive use (27.6%) and open space around the house (24.8%) are the most common.

8.11 Methods of Waste Disposal

Another aspect of sanitation is solid and liquid waste management. Proper disposal of solid and liquid waste is critical to improve health and human development.

Table 8.12 shows the methods of household's disposal of solid and liquid waste by locality in Kintampo Municipal.

8.12.1 Methods of solid waste disposal

Dumping in open space (45.8%), container (29.3%) or indiscriminately (17.3%) are the main methods. Only 2.3 percent of household solid waste is collected.

Dumping in a container and open space are the most common in urban areas, while dumping in open space and indiscriminately are the main methods in rural areas.

8.12.2 Methods of liquid waste disposal

Less than half (49.8%) of households throw their liquid waste onto compounds with 39.1 percent of households throwing their liquid waste into the street/outside. A small portion of households (2.9%) throw their liquid waste into the gutter with 0.8 percent disposing throwing theirs through the drainage into the pit (soak away).

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

			Municipal			
	Total		Total			
Solid waste	country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,330	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	14,058	436	2.3	2.4	2.0
Burned by household	584,820	21,408	419	2.2	1.8	2.9
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117,369	5,664	29.3	45.2	2.4
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	261,390	8,845	45.8	42.9	50.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	58,399	3,344	17.3	5.9	36.6
Buried by household	182,615	15,015	427	2.2	1.2	4.0
Other	53,805	2,876	195	1.0	0.6	1.6
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,330	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	5,851	87	0.5	0.5	0.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,558	567	2.9	4.5	0.2
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	7,581	159	0.8	1.1	0.3
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	200,536	7,559	39.1	46.0	27.5
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	31,703	1,273	6.6	9.2	2.1
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	231,047	9,627	49.8	38.5	68.9
Other	38,294	1,239	58	0.3	0.2	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the eleventh in the history of Ghana, derived its basic features from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations (2010) for countries taking part in the 2010 round of Population and Housing census and experiences from previous Censuses. Following the publication of the results of the 2010 census, the Ghana Statistical Service produced an analytical report which provided insight into the information collected and helped to disseminate results from the census beyond the statistics which were produced. This report is the first for Kintampo Municipal and is produced with the aim of providing useful data for planners, academics and policy makers as well as the general reader on some of the results from the 2010 PHC.

The Report is an analysis of the characteristics of the Kintampo Municipal Assembly (KMA) in the Brong Region of Ghana, using data mainly from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010PHC.) Other sources of secondary data and administrative records were used to supplement the census data.

The characteristics analysed include the demographic profile, social and economic characteristics, housing conditions and the availability of community facilities such as post office, telephones, health and educational institutions.

9.2   Summary of Findings

9.2.1   Population size, composition and age-sex structure

In the 2010 PHC, Kintampo Municipal Assembly had a total population of 95,480 comprising 49.54 percent males and 50.46 percent females. The population is predominantly urban with rural population representing 43.2 percent and urban population representing 56.8 percent with a population density of almost 21.5 persons per km^2.

The population of the Municipality is almost equally divided between the sexes with females exceeding males by 876, thus giving a sex-ratio of 98.2 which is equal to the regional ratio of 98.2 The population of the Municipality has a youthful age structure, with a dependency ratio of 88.21 persons to every 100 persons in the working ages which is higher than the regional average of 75.62.

9.2.2   Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility

Three measures of fertility are employed. The crude birth rate (CBR), general fertility rate (GFR) and the total fertility rate (TFR). The total fertility rate for the region is 3.58 per woman.

The Total Fertility Rate in 2010 for Kintampo Municipal is 3.9 children per women. This means a woman who lives through her reproductive life and experiences current age-specific fertility rates will have about four children. The municipality has a general fertility rate of

115.1 live births per 1000 women aged 15-49 which is higher than the regional average of 105.9 and a crude birth rate of 27.8 live births per 1000 population .

Kintampo Municipal has a total population of 95,480 of which women ages 15-49 are 27,996 (29.3%) representing almost a quarter of the total population.

Mortality

The Municipality recorded a total of 316 deaths, of which 6 were pregnancy related, 42 were as a results accident/violence/homicide/suicide with all other causes recording 268 during the 12 months preceding the Census (2010 PHC) .The data shows that , more males 187 (59%) died during that period than females 129 (41%). The under 5 mortality was 129 (41% of total deaths), of which 60 percent were males and 40 percent for females.

Migration

A total of 37,388 migrants are resident in Kintampo Municipal.

About 28.8 percent of the migrants have resided in the Municipal between 1-4years, 18.7 percent have resided between 10-19 years, 17.7 percent for more than twenty (20+) years. The proportion of migrants who have resided between 5-9 years is 17.7 percent and those residents for less a year have a proportion of 14.1 percent. Migrants from the three northern regions recorded a higher percentage (35.2%) than the rest in the country.

9.2.3   Household Size, Structure and Composition

Kintampo Municipal has a total of 19,330 households with a total household population of 94,479 of which 46,778 are males and 47,701 are females. The extended family (head, spouse(s) children and heads relatives) is the highest with 32.1 percent, the nuclear family (head spouse(s) children) has the second highest proportion of 26.7 percent, single parent (extended and nuclear) are the third and fourth highest with a proportion 13.6 percent and 8.3 percent. The distribution by locality does not differ much from the Municipal pattern.

9.2.4   Marital Characteristics

In the 2010 PHC, the Kintampo Municipal recorded 27,840 persons 12 years and older of which 44.8 percent have never married, 44.2 percent are married, 2.8 percent are in an informal/consensual union, 5.2 percent are separated/divorced and 4.5 percent are widowed. The proportion of males (25.6%) who have never married is higher than that of females (19.2%). Females are more likely to be married, in an informal/consensual union, divorced and widowed than men.

9.2.5   Education and Literacy

Majority of persons in the Municipality have attended Primary school (28.7%) in the past but currently the largest portion of the population of school going age are in primary school (49.1%), followed by those in kindergarten (16.8%) .

The proportion of males 3 years or older at almost all levels of education except Nursery and Primary are slightly higher for males than that of females as at the time of the census (2010 PHC)

The data shows that, in Kintampo Municipal, more males were literate in English only (14.2%) and Ghanaian Language only (7.2%) than the females who had 13.4 percent for English only 7.7 percent for Ghanaian Language only but the pattern varies slightly with the

proportion literate in both English& a Ghanaian Language where the males had 55.1 percent as compared to 44.9 percent for their female counterparts.

9.2.6 Economic Characteristics

There are 54,974 persons 15 years and older who are in employable population in Kintampo municipal. However, this is made up of economically active and economically not active population. The economically active population (employed and unemployed) has the highest portion 72% and economically not active 25%. For the economically active category a higher percentage (96.7%) are employed with a lower portion (5.0%) are unemployed in the economically active population. Men were more employed (76.6%) than their female counterparts (73.1%) in the municipal.

However, the Municipal also had part of its population 15 years and older who were economically not active. In this category, (25.2%) were not economically active. Out of this, women were found to be more (26.9%) than their men counterpart (23.4%). These categories were either too old or young. Some were engage in full time education, disabled or sick, pensioner or retired, and others confined in doing home duties (household chores).

The Municipal has a higher population 15 years and older working in the private informal sector (90.8%), followed by public (Government) (5.9%) and private formal (2.6%). Other international organizations and semi-public parasatal have zero percent and 0.1% respectively.

9.2.7 Information Communication Technology

The 2010 Population and Housing Census data shows that, Brong Ahafo region has a total population of 1,547,336

aged 12 years and above with only 622,715 representing 40.2 percent owning mobile phones whilst Kintampo Municipal has only 21,031 (33.9%) out of 62,118 persons 12 years and older. About 56.2 percent of males and 43.8 percent of females own mobile phones. Kintampo Municipal also has a higher proportion of males (71.5%) using internet facility than females (28.5%). Out of the 62,118 persons aged 12 years and older only 437 representing 2.5 percent of the population aged 12 years and older uses internet facility. The Municipal has only 385 (2.0%) households having fixed telephone lines with male headed households having a higher proportion (68.6%) than female headed households (31.4%). Males headed households also have higher portion of desktop or laptop computer (75.0%) than female headed households (25.0%).

9.2.8 Disability

Kintampo Municipal has a total population of 95,480 with a lower portion of 2.6 percent having different form of disability as at 2010. For PWDs, Sight has the highest proportion 1.3 percent, Physical disability 0.8 percent and Emotional disability 0.4 percent. Speech has 0.4 percent and the least form of disability is Intellectual with a lower proportion of 0.3 percent. Males have a higher proportion of 1.4 percent for sight and whiles the same disability (sight) recorded 1.2 percent for females. Emotional form of disability is high among males with 0.5 percent and 0.4 percent for females. Physical disability is the second highest among the types of disability with 0.7 percent for females and 0.9 for males.

9.2.9   Agricultural Activity

The Municipal has a total household of 19,330 with a high proportion (60.2%) engaged in agriculture. Among the population engaged in Agriculture, 91.4 percent are into crop farming, followed by Livestock rearing (52.7%) with only 3.0 and 0.1 percent for Tree planting and Fish farming respectively. Urban households engaged in agriculture have a small proportion (45.6%) whilst the rural households engaged in agriculture accounted for (84.8%). The high proportion of agriculture households in rural area is basically due to the fact that agriculture is essentially a rural activity.

9.2.10 Housing Conditions

A total of 19,330 households were recorded for the Municipal in 2010 PHC. Male heads owned about 12,423 dwelling units whilst female heads owned only 2,445 dwelling units. About 80.6 percent dwelling units in the rural area is owned by a household member whilst urban dwellers have only 42.9 percent of dwelling units.

Only a small number 0.8 percent of dwelling units is being purchased (e.g. mortgage) of which 0.8% are for males and 0.7 percent are for females.

Kintampo Municipal has a total population of 95,480 of which a higher proportion 56.8 percent reside in the urban areas and a lower proportion 43.2 percent living in the rural area and a total households of 19,330. A total of 13,167 houses of which the rural area accounted for 50.4 percent and 49.6 percent representing the urban area. The average households per house and household size are 1.5 and 4.9persons respectively.

A higher proportion of male household heads 34.0 percent live in separate houses whilst female households have a proportion of 30.1%. In the urban area only 24.2 percent of households live in separate houses whilst a larger proportion 47.3 percent live in the rural area probably due to cheap building materials. This is followed by compound houses (rooms) with 52.6 percent of male heads and 60.5 percent of female heads living in that dwelling unit. With regards the urban areas (66.2%) live in the urban area while (36.2%) are found in the rural area.

Kiosk/containers and uncompleted building have (0.2%) and (0.3%) for male headed and female headed respectively.

The main construction materials for outer walls were cement, concrete and mud/bricks or earth. Cement blocks/concrete has the highest (51.9%) of materials used for the outer walls of houses with urban dwelling units having a portion of (74.2%) and (15.5%) for rural dwelling units.

Mud brick/earth is the second highest with (43.3%) with (22.3%) for urban dwelling units and (77.6%) for rural dwelling unit. Stones have (0.1%) while bamboo has (0.2%). Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia have the least of (1.1%). Type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and health status of a house. Some floors are easily contaminated and are difficult to clean or disinfect.

The main construction materials for floor of dwelling units are cement/concrete (82.7%) with urban dwelling units having a higher of (93.0 %) and (65.3%). This is followed by earth/mud (15.3%) with (4.8%) for urban dwelling unit and (33.1%) for rural dwelling units. Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles have a lower of (0.6%) with Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles also recording (0.6%).

Metal sheets has the highest proportion of (69.5%) followed by Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia (27.9%) Urban dwelling units have the highest usage of metal sheets with a proportion of (88.6%) and rural dwelling units (38.4%). Thatch/palm leaf or raffia has a proportion of (58.2%) for rural dwelling units and (9.4%) for urban dwelling units.

The main source of lighting for dwelling units is flash lights/touch having the highest proportion of (41.9%) with urban households having a proportion of (29.1%) and (63.6%) for rural dwelling units. This is followed by electricity (mains) having a proportion of (37.5%) with urban dwelling units having a higher proportion of (55.6%) and (6.7%) for rural households. Kerosene lamp has a lower proportion of (18.9%) with (13.4%) for urban dwelling units and (28.4%) for rural households. Candle, firewood and crop residue have the least proportions of 0.6 percent and 0.1 percent respectively.

Urban locality has a higher proportion 60.1 percent of households using charcoal for cooking, followed by wood 24.5 percent and Gas 7.0 percent. Electricity recorded a lower proportion of 0.2 percent. Rural households recorded as high as 86.9 percent for wood fuel, followed by charcoal 8.3 percent and Gas 0.8 percent. Kerosene recorded only 0.2 percent. Rural households usage of wood as main source of cooking fuel may be due to the nature of economic activities (farmers) in those areas and the forest nature of the those areas.

Quality water for domestic use is essential for the health of members of household The main source of drinking water in the Municipality are; protected well, bore-hole, river/stream, borehole/pump/tube, pipe-borne water (inside dwelling and outside dwelling) and sachet water. This differs in the rural and urban areas. While more than half of the population of the households in the urban area uses protected well only less than (10%) of their rural counterparts households uses protected well. It was observed that the least use source of drinking water for both the urban and rural households in the Municipality was unprotected well which has less than (2%) in both urban and rural households. This might be out of its health implications.

With the toilet facilities, public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit pan) has the highest for urban households, followed by No facilities (bush/beach/field) 24.1 percent and Pit latrine 8.9 percent. The use of KVIP was also prevalent with 5.7 percent and WC 13.1percent. Rural households has as high as 67.8 percent for No facilities (bush/beach/field) which has health implications, followed by public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit pan) 19.7 percent. Pit latrine is also pronounced in the rural households with (7.3%). It was realised that the use of WC in the Municipal had only 1.0 percent and bucket/pan has zero percent.

About 45.8 percent of households dispose of their solid waste at the public dump (open space), followed by Public dump (Container) 29.3 percent. Dumping indiscriminately has a proportion of 17.3 percent. Burying and burning of solid waste has a small proportion of 2.2 percent each. Only 2.3 percent of household solid waste is collected. Almost half (49.8%) of households throw their liquid waste onto compounds with 39.1 percent of households throwing their liquid waste onto the street/outside. A small proportion of households (2.9%) throw their liquid waste into the gutter with 0.8 percent throwing theirs through the drainage into the pit (soak away).

9.3   Conclusions

From the discussions, it is observed that Kintampo Municipal has a youthful population. The youthful population suggests that there are lots of potential workers in the future.

The population size has been affected by immigration and high fertility and high births among teenagers. Health is a major concern in the Municipal. This is explained by the high under five (5) mortality rate. It can thus be said that there are gaps in measures focused to improve the health of persons in the Municipal especially children under five years. The high fertility rates suggest the low patronage of contraceptives and other family planning methods.

The role of the private sector contribution to employment cannot be overemphasized. It remains the main sector of employment in the Municipality. Agriculture, especially food crop farmers, is the main occupation for people in the Kintampo Municipal.

The advocacy for household latrine as stipulated in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is not really reflective in the Municipal. Public toilets and open space defecation is still on the ascendancy in the Municipal. Few public containers has increased disposal of refuse at open spaces and these can lead to more sicknesses like malaria and diarrhoea. Many houses are built with mud/brick/earth. There are a lot of privately owned houses in the Municipal from which the Municipal Assembly can tap sufficient revenue to improve their revenue base.

Kintampo Municipal has a majority of the population who are literates. Educational programmes conducted in English or in Ghanaian language would be well be communicated to greater proportion of the populace. There are small proportions of households using desktop/laptop, internet and fixed telephone lines and only about one-third of persons 12 years and older own mobile phones which are important for learning and effective communication.

9.4   Policy Implications

The data collected has provided the basis and platform for several policies which when implemented will improve the standard of living in the Municipal.

Education must be attractive to avoid children dropping from school to work. There must be vocational and technical education to secure the youth in employment after school. Pre-Primary departments should be established in the basic schools so as to lay a solid educational foundation for children in the district.

The health ministry should try to intensify health policies on family planning and contraceptive use to check the rate of population growth especially among the teenagers. Immunization policies and sensitization programmes should be extended beyond the health centres and health post to include platforms such as community durbars, radio discussions, church visits etc.

Sanitation bye laws and policies should be intensified as well as more rubbish containers should be provided to the various communities. The statutory planning committee and other concerned bodies should insist on household latrine in building plans to reduce the dependency on public toilet and open space defecation.

The various communities should be encouraged to use Gas in cooking instead of wood which has some health hazard and also lead to deforestation. The district assembly should endeavour to provide pipe borne water to more communities and also more houses should be connected to the national grid (electricity) which will help students learn after school.

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APPENDICES

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

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Kintampo	42,957	20,559	22,398	10,326	5,080
2	Babatokuma	6,168	3,123	3,045	1,127	835
3	Portor	5,087	2,515	2,572	705	620
4	Gulumpe	4,922	2,333	2,589	776	585
5	Kadelso	2,925	1,450	1,475	516	451
6	Kawompe	2,574	1,304	1,270	373	334
7	Dawadawa No. 2	2,369	1,206	1,163	397	296
8	New Longoro	1,671	871	800	352	291
9	Attakrom	1,523	782	741	257	264
10	Bosuama	1,394	699	695	239	226
11	Asantekwa	1,374	700	674	264	257
12	Benkrom	1,302	648	654	198	208
13	Kunsu	1,132	626	506	233	181
14	Suronuase	1,003	487	516	193	193
15	Miawani	963	527	436	174	173
16	Kofi Anane (Konkomba)	831	488	343	141	148
17	Tikela (Tikila) No. 1	811	405	406	139	152
18	Bewele	765	423	342	123	124
19	Kobeda No. 2	762	397	365	127	117
20	Adape	721	394	327	91	87

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Kintampo	42,957	5,773	5,378	5,739	5,403	4,257	3,616	2,823	2,339	1,850	1,470	1,219	786	600	335	526	843
2	Babatokuma	6,168	955	887	816	711	479	415	351	266	288	229	209	103	96	78	125	160
3	Portor	5,087	948	830	669	608	368	282	253	222	205	165	129	80	92	60	58	118
4	Gulumpe	4,922	896	799	636	509	346	350	298	246	211	138	120	62	90	49	63	109
5	Kadelso	2,925	438	425	374	371	229	182	174	164	134	82	75	48	54	31	44	100
6	Kawompe	2,574	440	404	318	295	224	185	141	116	127	76	72	31	45	24	43	33
7	Dawadawa No. 2	2,369	395	346	321	249	188	157	147	110	110	71	79	35	45	30	41	45
8	New Longoro	1,671	257	205	205	191	138	107	108	92	72	49	57	47	55	18	23	47
9	Attakrom	1,523	232	236	205	138	99	111	86	103	76	50	51	23	37	15	38	23
10	Bosuama	1,394	148	176	220	173	151	83	55	68	58	56	53	53	18	20	26	36
11	Asantekwa	1,374	217	174	172	148	112	100	80	77	59	56	50	26	19	18	35	31
12	Benkrom	1,302	233	197	194	155	97	81	64	65	46	48	38	18	23	19	11	13
13	Kunsu	1,132	187	188	131	116	65	60	72	65	67	40	35	43	18	5	20	20
14	Suronuase	1,003	174	138	141	112	71	74	49	51	43	34	33	19	5	8	25	26
15	Miawani	963	157	152	96	94	62	81	73	67	46	26	47	18	27	5	5	7
	Kofi Anane																	
16	(Konkomba)	831	193	112	69	80	76	78	75	50	29	21	20	11	6	3	4	4
17	Tikela (Tikila) No. 1	811	125	135	102	81	57	50	46	47	41	38	15	14	11	9	10	30
18	Bewele	765	156	107	71	64	76	65	46	43	45	16	17	9	21	6	8	15
19	Kobeda No. 2	762	133	151	105	69	40	46	49	55	33	22	23	13	5	5	5	8
20	Adape	721	148	132	74	55	48	78	56	49	24	14	10	11	7	5	5	5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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