



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

KUMASI METROPOLITAN



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

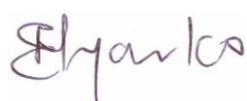
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources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

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

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
PAS	Population Analysis Spreadsheet
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
WC	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The district level census report is the first of its kind since the first post-independence census was conducted in 1960. This report being one of the district reports provides basic information about Kumasi Metropolis. It gives brief background information, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, socio-cultural structure and economy of the Metropolis. The report also discusses the population characteristics of the Metropolis, 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 Metropolis using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC).

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Kumasi Metropolis is 1,730,249 represents 36.2 percent of the total population of Ashanti Region, from the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The Metropolis has a sex ratio of 91.4. The population of the Metropolis depicts a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (60 years and older). The age dependency ratio for the Metropolis is 58; the age dependency ratio is 59.9 for males and 56.3 for females.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Metropolis is 2.6. The General Fertility Rate is 76.5 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years and a Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 22.8 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Metropolis is 4.7 per 1000. Out of the number of migrants in the Metropolitan, about 576,373 constituting 62 percent were born elsewhere in the Ashanti Region while 17,372 are people born outside the country.

Household size, composition and structure

The Metropolis has a total number of 440,283 households with an average household size of about 4 persons. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 39.7 percent and spouses 9.9 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 26.9 percent and single parent nuclear also form 12.9 percent of the household structure in the Metropolis.

Marital status

Nearly four in every ten (36.8%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 49.2 percent have never married and 5.2 percent are in consensual unions. At age 25-29 years, about four of every ten females (43.2%) are married compared to their male counterpart of just 17.9 percent. At age 65 and older, widowed females account for as high as 55.5 percent while widowed males account for only 9.7 percent. Among the married, 13.7 percent have no education and about 4.8 percent of never married persons also have no education. About 8 in 10 of the married population (78.4%) are employed, 4.4 percent is unemployed and 17.2 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (58.5%) are economically not active and 5.7 percent of them are also not employed.

Nationality

Ghanaians by birth constitute 95.4 percent and those who have naturalized constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population is 2.1 percent in the Metropolis.

Literacy and education

The percentage of population aged 11 years and older who are literate is 89.5 percent while 10.5 percent are not literate. Among the literates, 72 percent can read and write in both English and a Ghanaian language.

About 9.1 percent of the population 3 years and older have never attended school while 40.5 percent are currently in school and 50.4 percent have attended school in the past.

Economic activity status

About 66.5 percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically active while 33.5 percent is economically not active. Of the economically active population, 91.4 percent is employed while 8.6 percent is unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (56.4%), 19.5 percent perform home duties and 2.9 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Nearly six out of ten (56.4%) of the unemployed persons are seeking work for the first time.

Of the employed population, 38.9 percent are in the service and sales work, 22.8 percent are in craft and related trades 10.3 percent are into elementary occupation and only 2.6 percent are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. Females (55.1%) are more likely than males (22%) to be engaged in service and sales work whereas males (32.9%) are more likely than females (13.1%) to be engaged as craft and related trade. About 49.2 percent of the workforce is self-employed without employees with females and males proportions as 60.1 percent and 37.9 percent respectively.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 72.4 percent own mobile phones. Among those who own mobile phones 76.3 percent of males and 69 percent are females. Only 16.1 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Metropolis. About 67,645 households representing 15.4 percent of the total households in the Metropolis have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.4 percent of the Metropolis total population has a disability. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (2.3%) than that of the females (2.5%). The types of disability in the Metropolis include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest (42.8%) followed by physical disability (22.5%).

Agriculture

Less than 10 percent (8.5%) of households in the Metropolis are engaged in agriculture. Of those in Agriculture, 91.6 percent are into crop farming and 10.7 percent are into livestock rearing. Poultry (chicken), goat, sheep and pigs are the animal mostly reared in the Metropolis.

Housing

The housing stock of Kumasi Metropolis is 148,413 with average number of persons per house of about 12. The average household size of the Metropolis is 3.9.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About 16.4 percent of all dwelling units in the Metropolis are separate houses, 54.9 percent, compound houses; and 12.9 percent, flats or apartments. About 30.1 percent of dwelling units in the Metropolis are owned by a household member, 18.8 percent by a relative who is not a household member and 44.3 percent are owned by private individuals.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Metropolis is cement/concrete (90.4%) and wood (3.3%). Cement (81.5%), Mud (6.1%) and terrazzo/tiles (5.6%) are the main materials used for the construction of floors of dwelling units in the Metropolis. Metal sheets (90.8 %) and cement or concrete (5%) are the main roofing materials for houses in the Metropolis.

Utilities and household facilities

The main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the Metropolis are electricity (91.1%), flashlight/torch (4.6%) and kerosene lamp (2.2%). Water for drinking in the Metropolis is mainly obtained from pipe-borne (74.1%), boreholes (12.6%) and protected well (6.4%).

The main toilet facility used in the Metropolis is WC in homes (42.5%), public toilet (36.2%), and pit latrine (11.1%). About 2.4 percent of the households in the Metropolis have no toilet facility.

Waste disposal

The most common method of solid waste disposal is public dump (container) (58.8%), collection (17.2%) and public dump (open space) (15.6%). Dumping of solid waste indiscriminately is practiced by 1.9 percent of the households. For liquid waste disposal, waste through drainage system into gutter (35.9%), throwing waste into gutter (32.2%) and throwing of liquid waste onto compound (15.4%) are the most common practices by households in the Metropolis.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Kumasi Metropolitan is one of the 30 administrative districts in the Ashanti Region. The 2010 Population and Housing Census is the first census that has been conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service and has prepared a report for the KMA. The objective of this report is to share with the general public, policy makers and researchers the key findings about KMA obtained from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC).

Background of the Metropolis

Kumasi became the capital city of the new Asante State built from a voluntary amalgamation of about a dozen city states. The Asanteman Traditional Council, the traditional governing authority of the old Asante Kingdom, was restored by the British Colonial Authority in 1935 and Kumasi became the seat of the Council though without political powers which were kept by the British Colonial Government with its seat in Accra (Adu-Boahen, 1965).

Until 1995 the Metropolis was known as the Kumasi City Council. Its beautiful layout and greenery accorded it the accolade of being the “Garden City of West Africa”. It grew outwardly from Adum, Krobo and Bompata in a concentric form to cover an area of approximately ten (10) kilometers in radius. The direction of growth was originally along the arterial roads due to the accessibility they offered resulting in a radial pattern of development.

Today, KMA is the second largest most populous city in the country, next to the national capital (Accra). Its strategic location has also endowed it with the status of the principal inland transport terminal, thus giving it a pivotal role in the vast and profitable business of the distribution of goods in Ghana and beyond to other West African countries.

1.2 Physical Features

The physical features of the Metropolis are made up of the natural environment (climate, vegetation, relief and drainage), location and size. Together, with the social and cultural environment they determine the conditions under which the people live, develop and grow and ultimately derive their quality of life. The physical and natural environment is therefore an essential element or factor contributing to the socio-economic development of the Metropolis.

1.2.1 Location and size

Kumasi Metropolis is one of the thirty (30) districts in Ashanti Region. It is located between Latitude 6.35°N and 6.40°S and Longitude 1.30°W and 1.35°E and elevated 250 to 300 meters above sea level. The Metropolis shares boundaries with Kwabre East and Afigya Kwabre Districts to the north, Atwima Kwanwoma and Atwima Nwabiagya Districts to the west, Asokore Mampong and Ejisu-Juaben Municipality to the east and Bosomtwe District to the south. It is approximately 270km north of the national capital, Accra. It has a surface area of approximately 214.3 square kilometers which is about 0.9 percent of the region’s land area. However, it accommodates about 36.2 percent of the region’s population.

The relationship between Kumasi and its adjoining districts as well as Accra may be described as symbiotic. These adjoining districts serve as bread baskets for the Metropolis by providing farm produce while Kumasi provides the avenue for marketing these produce to consumers, not only from other parts of Ghana, but also from the West African sub-region. This partly explains why Kumasi has become a converging point for brisk commercial activities. In addition to this, the Metropolis provides services at various levels in the fields of healthcare, education, inter-city transport, financial services and wholesale and retail trade among others, to residents from the adjoining districts and beyond.

1.2.2 Climate

The Metropolis falls within the wet sub-equatorial type. The average minimum temperature is about 21.5 degrees Centigrade and the maximum average temperature is about 30.7 degrees Centigrade. The average humidity is around 84.16 per cent at sunrise and 60 per cent at sunset. The moderate temperature and humidity and the double maxima rainfall regime (214.3mm in June and 165.2mm in September) have a direct effect on population growth and the environment as it has precipitated the influx of people from every part of the country and beyond its frontiers to the metropolis. This is chiefly because the climatic conditions are not harsh. Thus, Kumasi has become the most populous city in Ghana (1,730,249).

1.2.3 Vegetation

The Metropolis lies in the transitional forest zone specifically within the moist semi-deciduous South-East Ecological Zone. Predominant species of trees found are Ceiba, Triplochlon, Celtis and other exotic species. The soil in this ecological zone is rich in nutrients for crop cultivation. This vegetative cover partly explains the reason why Kumasi had the accolade the “Garden City of West Africa”. Albeit, the city has lost a sizeable stretch of its vegetative cover to physical construction due to urbanization, certain segments of the Metropolis like KNUST, Kumasi Zoological Gardens, Manhyia Gardens and Nhyiaso still have green environments which need conscientious conversation plans.

1.2.4 Relief and drainage

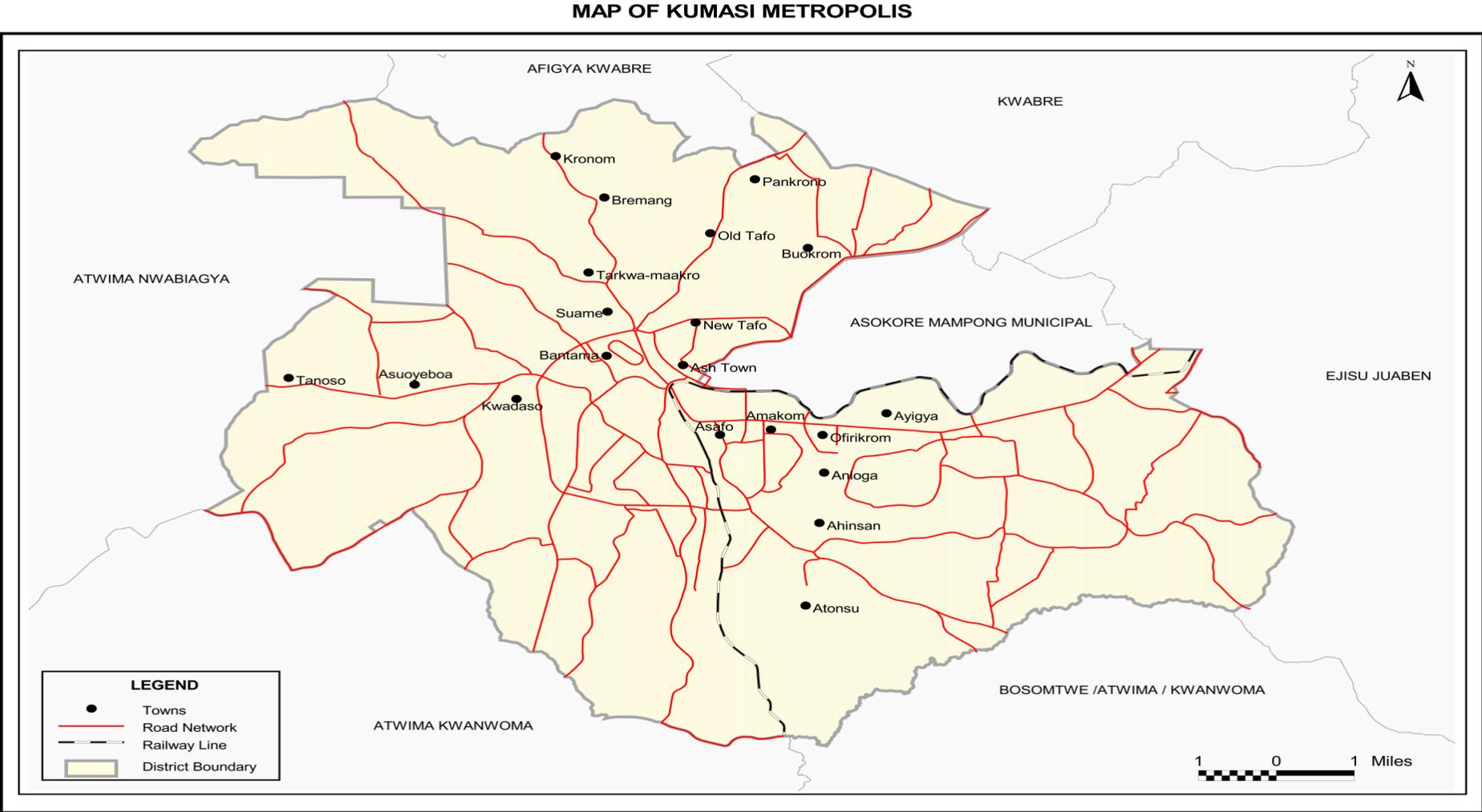
The Kumasi Metropolis lies within the plateau of the South –West physical region which ranges from 250-300 meters above sea level. The topography is undulating. The Metropolis is traversed by a major river (Owabi) and streams like Subin, Wiwi, Sisai, Aboabo and Nsuben.

These water bodies, especially Owabi, serve as the main source of drinking water to residents not only within the Metropolis but the region as a whole. Notwithstanding the critical role played by these water bodies in the socioeconomic wellbeing of residents, human activities have threatened the extinction of some of them. Building on water courses by estate developers and urban agricultural practices are some of the human activities that have polluted these water bodies. This may partly explain the frequent occurrence of flooding in the Metropolis.

1.2.5 Geology, minerals and soil

The Kumasi Metropolitan area is dominated by the Middle Precambrian Rock. The unique geological structure of the Metropolis has both positive and negative impacts on the local economy. The very existence of the Precambrian Rock has led to the development of the construction industry in the Metropolis. There are a few small-scale mining activities and the proliferation of stone Quarrying and Sand Winning Industries. Even though these have created employment opportunities, the uncontrolled extraction of these resources has resulted in environmental degradation.

Figure 1.1: Map of Kumasi Metropolitan



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

The major soil type of the Metropolis is the Forest Ochrosols. The detailed soil associations are the following: Kumasi-Offin Compound Association; Bomso–Offin Compound Association; Nhyanao-Tinkong Association; Bomso–Suko Simple Association; Bekwai–Oda Compound Association and Bekwai–Akumadan-Oda Compound Association. It is a rich type of soil that enables the practices of urban agriculture in the periphery areas of the Metropolis.

Agriculture in the Metropolis has seen a dramatic change in the last two decades due to rapid urbanization. The demand for residential, industrial and commercial land uses has become much greater than that of agricultural land use. Following this, the Town and Country Planning Department in 2013, estimated that about 95 percent of the arable lands have been displaced by the construction of houses and other physical infrastructure.

1.3 Political Administration

Political administration plays a critical role in resource mobilization and distribution for socioeconomic development at the local level. It is therefore important to know the structure and functions of the Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly.

1.3.1 Establishment

The Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly (KMA) was established by Legislative Instrument 1614 of 1995 under Local Government Law 1988, NDPC law 207, which replaced the Local Government Act 462, 1993. The LI, 1914 which was amended as LI 1805, 2005 divided the Metropolitan Assembly into 10 Sub-Metropolitan District Councils namely Asawase, Asokwa, Bantama, Kwadaso, Manhyia, Nhyiaso, Oforikrom, Suame, Subin and Tafo.

In 2012, LI 2112 carved out Asawase Sub-Metropolitan District Council from KMA to create the Asokore Mampong Municipal Assembly. Thus Kumasi Metropolis currently has nine sub-metropolitan districts councils.

1.3.2 Structure

The political governance of the Metropolis is vested in Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly (KMA). It is made up of the Metropolitan Chief Executive who is the head and also represents the central government, 136 Assembly members who have power to vote, 10 Members of Parliament and heads of departments of the Assembly. The 136 Assembly members comprised 91 elected members and 45 government appointees. The Metropolitan Chief Executive or the Mayor of Kumasi is appointed by the President and accepted by not less two-thirds of the General Assembly through voting.

For effective administration, Kumasi Metropolis is divided into 9 Sub-Metropolitan District Councils namely Asokwa, Bantama, Kwadaso, Manhyia, Nhyiaso, Oforikrom, Suame, Subin and Tafo. These sub-metros have been further split into 21 Town Councils and 91 electoral areas.

1.3.3 Functions

KMA is mandated by Act 462 to exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions within the Metropolis. It is therefore responsible for the overall development of the Metropolis and ensures the preparation of development plans and budget. It also formulates and executes plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilization of resources, promotes and supports productive activity and social development as well as initiates programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provides municipal works and services in the sub-metropolitan areas.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

Culture is the way of life of a people and has far reaching implications for the development of a Metropolis. It consists of the traditional set-up, ethnicity, traditional knowledge, values and social infrastructure.

1.4.1 Traditional set-up

Kumasi is the capital of the Asante Kingdom. The kingdom covers Ashanti Region, part of Brong Ahafo and Volta Regions. The Asante Kingdom emerged as a State in 1701 after the defeat of the Denkyira State, the then Overlord. The Kingdom is now a Traditional Council, the Asanteman Traditional Council which is headed by the Asantehene (Asante King) who also doubles as Kumasihene or the Paramount Chief of Kumasi. He is the embodiment of the culture of the people and presides over 45 “Amanhene” (paramount chiefs) in the kingdom. These Amanhene wield authority over a certain number of communities within the kingdom. Under the Omanhene (Paramount Chief) are Odikro (Chiefs) who rule communities. The ascension to chieftaincy (except “nkosohene” which is by virtue of one’s contribution to society) is through a matrilineal descent system. This hierarchical structure has created a generally peaceful and united atmosphere in the Metropolis. It may also serve as a critical instrument for socioeconomic development of the Metropolis since the rulings of the Asantehene tend to be respected and abided by the populace.

1.4.2 Ethnic diversity

The largest ethnic group in the Kumasi Metropolis is the Asante (80.7%), a sub-group of the larger Akan ethnic group. This is followed distantly by the Mole Dagbon (8.7%) and Ewe (3.6%). Almost all the other ethnic groups in Ghana are resided in the Metropolis. Although, ethnic and cultural diversity abounds tremendously in the Metropolis, the population is closely-knit together in a harmonious relationship due to the presence of a strong traditional administrative set-up that endeavors to foster cohesion among the diverse ethnic groups.

1.4.3 Traditional knowledge, values and practices

The Asante’s holds in high esteem their traditional values, attitudes and practices. This is exhibited in their celebration of Akwasidae and the organization of funerals. The Akwasidae is held regularly at 40 days interval on Sundays and nine times in a year. Every fourth Akwasidae is celebrated as Adaekese which is celebrated twice in a year. This ceremony affords the Asante’s the opportunity to remember and honour their past leaders and heroes. It attracts people from all walks of life, especially those from the Diaspora. Thus, it serves as an avenue tourism and revenue generation.

The celebrations of dead relatives through luxurious funeral rites have come to stay in the Metropolis. They attract relatives and sympathizers from all walks of life. Key features of these ceremonies are donations by relatives and sympathizers. Thus, it has become a source of revenue generation. Some residents use the occasion to show off their level of their wellbeing in society. Politicians also take advantage of it to rally political support towards or during election. The inability of some residents to bear all the cost has led to the formation of social groups called “Fun Clubs”. These clubs assist members by spreading the cost of funeral ceremony among the members. Financial institutions have also evolved to grant loans to bereaved relatives who do not have their own funds to perform the funeral ceremonies.

1.4.4 Social infrastructure

The Kumasi Metropolis has a wide array of infrastructure that provides social services to its residents. Facilities for healthcare delivery, teaching and learning, water supply, electricity transmission, information and communications technology, transport services and security services are available to residents.

Health

Kumasi Metropolis has 136 health facilities providing healthcare services to its residents. The biggest such facility is the Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH) which is a modern teaching hospital widely used by residents and others from Ghana and overseas. The majority of the 136 health facilities (115) are privately owned.

Education

There are 919 pre-schools, 967 primary schools, 597 junior high schools, 52 senior high schools and 10 tertiary institutions in Kumasi. The Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, the nation's premier Science and Technology University, is located in Kumasi. It offers higher education for people from Ghana, Africa and the world as a whole.

Utility services

The main sources of safe drinking water supply to residents in Kumasi are Barekese and Owabi water treatment plants. Out of the 1000km of pipelines for water transmission and distribution in the region, Kumasi alone has 704 km of these networks supplying safe drinking water to its residents. Notwithstanding this fact, some households have installed mechanized boreholes with overhead poly tanks to augment the supply of safe drinking water by Ghana Urban Water Limited (GUWL).

The Kumasi Metropolis is connected to the national electricity grid line hence residents have access to electricity to support their domestic and economic activities. This may partly explain the presents of wide range of industrial activities in the Metropolis.

Transport

Roads are a very important means of transport and form an integral part of any process towards the meaningful development of a people. Where there are roads, commerce social activities and any form of human endeavour thrive, as both people and goods are ferried to various destinations. In view of the importance of roads, it is gratifying to note that the road network is one of the largest in the country. Road transport serves as the mode of transportation widely used within the Metropolis. Currently, the city's inventoried road is in excess of the 1,931km in length. The road network has a radial structure with the Ring Road engulfing the Central Business District. The road networks link Kumasi to Accra (the national capital). They also link it to the country's natural resources centers at Obuasi (in Ashanti Region), Cape Coast (Central), and Takoradi (Western). Furthermore, they link the Metropolis to the bread baskets of the country namely Sunyani Techiman and Yeji (Brong Ahafo) and Tamale (Northern Region).

Another mode of transport into and out of the Metropolis is air transport. Currently it links Kumasi to Accra (Greater Accra Region), Takoradi (Western Region), Sunyani (BrongAhafo Region), and Tamale (Northern Region). Antrak, Starbow, Fly 540 and African Way Airlines are the airlines that shuttle from Kumasi to these destinations. The Kumasi is yet to handle international airlines.

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

All cellular phone firms in the country (MTN, Vodafone, Tigo, Airtel, Expresso and Glo) have coverage in the Metropolis. These companies provide a wide array of voice and data services to subscribers. There are also internet facilities that provide data services at affordable prices to residents using their internet facilities. The high dependency on the ICT in the Metropolis has improved business and other services with sharing of information, education, and marketing.

Security services

The Regional Commander of the Police in Ashanti Region has his offices in the Kumasi Metropolis. Thus, the Anti-Robbery Squad, Rapid Deployment Unit and the Buffalo Unit are located in the city. The Metropolis is further divided into three (3) divisional headquarters namely Asokwa, Manhyia and Suame. These divisional commands supervise the operations of the police stations and police posts scattered throughout the Metropolis.

1.5 Economy

There are 1,156,647 persons aged 15 years and older, who constitute the working age group, in Kumasi. About two-thirds (769,381) of these persons are economically active and about nine in every ten of these economically active persons are employed. These persons are employed in a wide range of economic activities.

1.5.1 Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

This industry employs majority (38.4%) of the working population in the Kumasi. Notable areas in the Metropolis where these people conduct their economic activities include Kumasi Central Market, Adum Shopping Center, Asafo, Afua Kobi and Bantama Markets. The other markets are Oforikrom, Krofrom, Tafo, Kwadaso and Atonsu. The rest are Suame, Tafo and Asafo magazines and Sokoban Wood Village. All these centers attract clients not only from Kumasi but the whole country and West African sub-region.

1.5.2 Manufacturing

The manufacturing industry is the second largest (13.6%) employer of the working population in the Kumasi. It comprises of multinational companies, medium scale and micro small scale industries in the field of brewery, food processing, leather works, craft works, fashion design, and furniture works. Notable multination manufacturing companies in Kumasi are Guinness Ghana Limited and Coca Cola Bottling Company.

1.5.3 Accommodation and food service activities

This sector of the economy consists of the hotels, guest houses, restaurants and traditional catering services (chop bars). Kumasi has state-of-the-art hotels that can host international conference. One of such hotel is Kumasi Golden Tulip. Collectively these activities employ 56,169 and are the third largest employer in the Metropolis.

1.5.4 Tourism

Kumasi Metropolis is considered one of the important centers of African culture and traditions not only in Ghana and Africa but the world as a whole. This has made the Metropolis a vibrant tourist destination in Ashanti Region. Notable site of tourist attraction are Manhyia Palace which is the seat of the Asante Kingdom, which dates back to the 17th

Century. The Palace also houses the Royal Museum which is stocked with rare and unique royal paraphernalia and life-size effigies of notable Ashanti Kings and Queens.

Center for National Culture, the first of its kind to be established in Sub-Saharan Africa in 1952 is another tourist attraction in the Metropolis. It houses the Prempeh II Museum, craft center, center for cultural display and tutorials and a gift shop. These facilities showcase the rich history and culture of the Asante Kingdom, traditional craftsmen displaying their skills in kente weaving, pottery and blacksmithing, teaching and learning traditional dances, traditional leatherworks, carvings and other Ghanaian artifacts. Other places of interest in the Metropolis are the Okomfo Anokye Sword, Fort St. George (War Museum), Kumasi Central Market and Kumasi Zoological Gardens. All these tourist sites attract people especially foreigners from all walks of life.

1.5.5 Financial and insurance activities

The financial and insurance activities in Kumasi comprise commercial banks, rural banks, saving and loans institutions and susu collectors. Notable commercial banks in the Metropolis are Ghana Commercial Bank, UT Bank, CAL Bank, First National, Unibank, Ecobank, Barclays Bank, Standard Chartered Bank, Zenith Bank and Bank of Africa among others. Adansi, Atwima, Bosomtwe and Juaben rural banks are some of the rural banks in the Metropolis. Noble Dream and Capital Plus are examples of savings and loans institutions in the Metropolis.

1.5.6 Transportation and storage

As a transit point to other parts of the country, public transport service has become a brisk business in Kumasi. It provides employment to the 40,953 people in the Metropolis.

1.5.7 Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Urban agriculture is main agriculture practice in the Kumasi. It focuses on the cultivation of vegetables such as carrot, cabbage, lettuce and green onions.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

A large scale statistical operation, such as the 2010 Population and Housing Census required meticulous planning for its successful implementation. A working group of the Ghana Statistical Service prepared the census project document with the assistance of two

consultants. The document contains the rationale and objectives of the census, census organization, a work plan as well as a budget. The project document was launched in November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

fertility and mortality, educational and economic characteristics, issues relating to disability and housing conditions and amenities were included in the census.

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

The census questionnaire was pre-tested twice in the course of its development. The first pre-test was carried out in March 2009 to find out the suitability of the questions and the instructions provided. It also tested the adequacy and completeness of the responses and how respondents understood the questions. The second pre-test was done in 10 selected enumeration areas in August, 2009. The objective of the second pre-test was to examine the sequence of the questions, test the new questions, such as, date of birth and migration, and assess how the introduction of 'date of birth' could help to reduce 'age heaping'. With regard

to questions on fertility, the pre-tests sought to find out the difference, if any, between proxy responses and responses by the respondents themselves. Both pre-tests were carried in the Greater Accra Region. Experience from the pre-tests was used to improve the final census questionnaire.

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

The week preceding the Census Night was used by field personnel to list houses and other structures in their enumeration areas. Enumerators were also mobilized to enumerate residents/inmates of institutions, such as, schools and prisons. They returned to the

institutions during the enumeration period to reconcile the information they obtained from individuals and also to cross out names of those who were absent from the institutions on Census Night. Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night.

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

persons were classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons were classified as rural.

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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 will be discussed. Water for drinking or for domestic use in the Metropolis will also be discussed in detail. The summary of findings, conclusions and policy implications are discussed in chapter nine.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The size, age and sex structure of a population have a lot of implications for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. Changes in a population are mainly through fertility, mortality and the rates of migration, which to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. This chapter discusses the population size, distribution, age and sex structure, fertility, mortality and migration characteristics of the population in the Metropolis using data from the 2010 PHC.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The population of Kumasi Metropolis (1,730,249) represents 36.2 percent of the total population of Ashanti Region (4,780,380). It comprises of 826,479 males (47.8%) and 903,779 females (52.2%). The Metropolis covers a land area of 214.3 square kilometers, which is 0.9 percent of the region's land area of 24,389 square kilometers. The Metropolis has a population density of 8,075 persons per sq. km.

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Table 2.1 provides information on the age and sex composition of the population by five years age groups for Kumasi Metropolis. The Table 2.1 shows that the population 15-64 years (conventionally referred to as the potential labour force or productive age group) is 1,095,190 constituting 63.3 percent of the population of Metropolis. The population 65 years and older is 61,457 and forms 3.6 percent of the population. Persons 0-14 years in the Metropolis are 573,602 constituting 33.2 percent.

Table 2.1: Distribution of population by age, sex and sex ratio

Age group	Both sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio
All Ages	1,730,249	826,479	903,770	91.4
0 – 4	201,845	102,779	99,066	103.7
5 – 9	182,418	91,621	90,797	100.9
10 – 14	189,339	89,994	99,345	90.6
15 – 19	190,110	88,382	101,728	86.9
20 – 24	204,246	98,561	105,685	93.3
25 – 29	177,485	82,882	94,603	87.6
30 – 34	141,002	67,048	73,954	90.7
35 – 39	111,774	53,042	58,732	90.3
40 – 44	88,829	43,266	45,563	95
45 – 49	64,099	29,724	34,375	86.5
50 – 54	54,706	24,594	30,112	81.7
55 – 59	35,897	16,806	19,091	88
60 – 64	27,042	12,514	14,528	86.1
65 – 69	17,152	7,407	9,745	76
70 – 74	18,749	8,015	10,734	74.7
75 – 79	10,514	4,442	6,072	73.2
80 – 84	7,194	2,722	4,472	60.9
85 +	7,848	2,680	5,168	51.8
All Ages	1,730,249	826,479	903,770	91.4
0-14	573,602	284,394	289,208	98.3
15-64	1,095,190	516,819	578,371	89.4
65+	61,457	25,266	36,191	69.8
Age-dependency ratio	58	59.9	56.3	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Sex ratio

Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The overall sex ratio of the Metropolis is 91.4 males per 100 females (Table 2.1). It is 98.3 for age group 0-14 years, 89.4 for age group 15-64 years a relatively smaller number of males to 100 females for 65 years and older i.e. 69.8.

2.3.3 Age-dependency ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the number of people in the “dependent” ages (persons under age 15 years and age 65 years and older) divided by the “economically productive” ages (15 to 64 years) in a population. According to the 2010 PHC, Kumasi Metropolis has a total age-dependency ratio of 58.0. This implies that, every 100 persons in the economically active group have about 58 persons to support in the dependent population. Table 2.1 further shows that there is little variation in the age dependency ratio by sex, 59.9 for males and 56.3 for females.

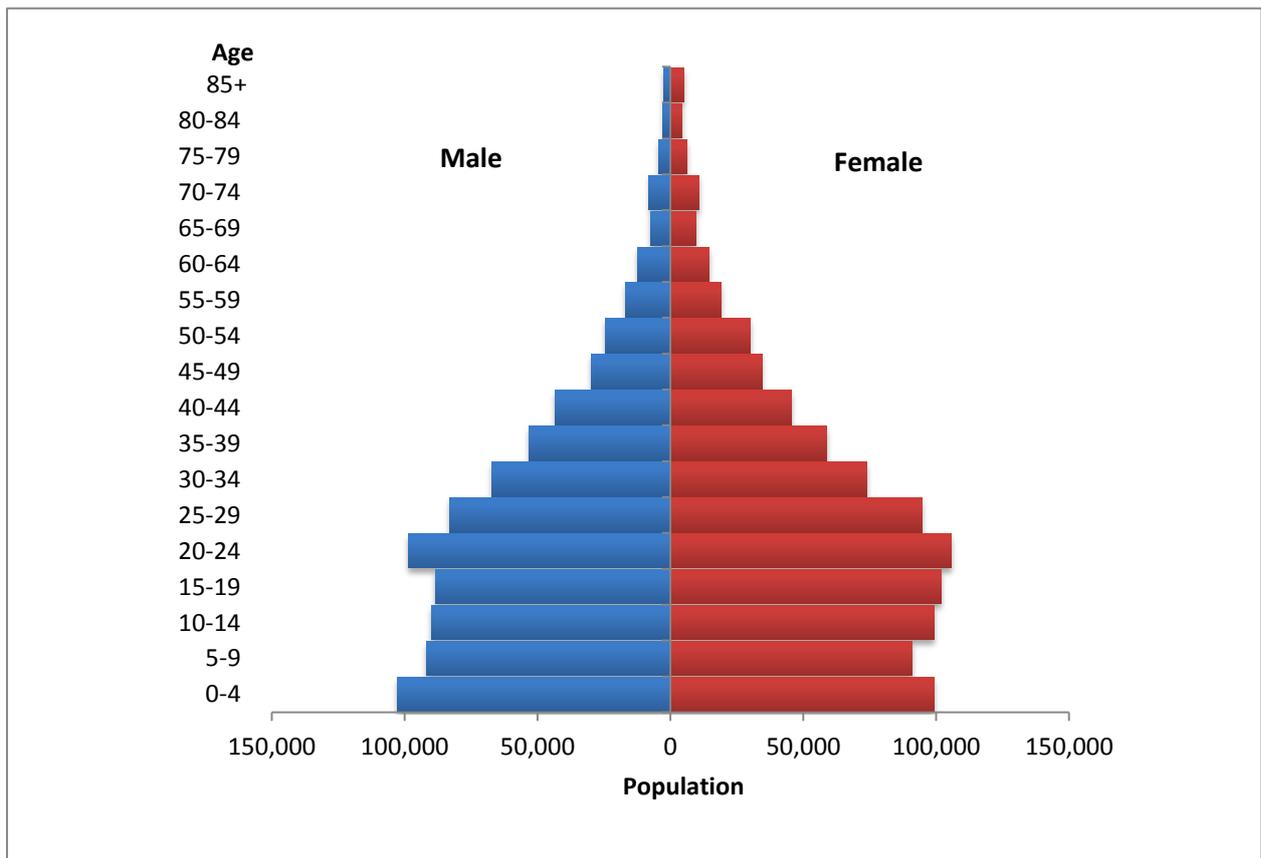
2.3.4 Population pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality and migration. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and migration.¹

Figure 2.1 is a pyramid representing the structure of the population by sex of the Kumasi Metropolis in 2010. It indicates that children aged five years and below constitute the largest group in the population while the proportions of the subsequent age group reduce as age increases. The shape of the pyramid which is broad based at the bottom and conical top is a characteristic of a developing country.

The Kumasi Metropolis has a peculiar case regarding the population structure, where the bar for the age group 20-24 years for both sex are longer than those for the two adjacent age groups 15-19 years and 25-29 years. This may be attributed to the large number of non-household populations in educational institutions and the brisk commercial activities in the Metropolis which perhaps has attracted most young adult i.e. 20-24 years.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

¹ National Population Council, Fact Sheets No. V on Population and Urbanization, September 2007

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are the critical components of population change. This section therefore gives insight into the interplay of these components on population changes in the Metropolis.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility is one of the critical components of demographic change. Fertility rates measure the relative frequency with which births occur within a given population. Table 2.3 presents information on the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for women aged 15-49 years Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and General Fertility Rate (GFR).

The TFR is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she completes childbearing if she were to experience the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. It is calculated by adding up the age specific fertility rates (ASFR) and is always expressed as per one woman. The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of children that would be born per 1000 population. It is crude because it includes all ages and both sexes in the denominator. The general fertility rate (GFR) expresses births relative to the number of women in the reproductive age.

Table 2.2 shows that Kumasi Metropolis has a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.6 for every woman in the reproductive age group, a General Fertility Rate (GFR) of 76.5 live births per 1,000 women in the reproductive age, and a Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 22.8 live births per 1000 population .

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	4,780,380	1,274,380	122,878	3.26	96.4	25.7
Atwima Mponua	119,180	26,558	3,758	4.6	141.5	31.5
Amansie West	134,331	31,578	4,095	4.2	129.7	30.5
Amansie Central	90,741	19,924	2,763	4.7	138.7	30.4
Adansi South	115,378	26,243	3,421	4.4	130.4	29.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	48,834	3,745	2.7	76.7	22.2
Adansi North	107,091	25,080	2,866	3.9	114.3	26.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	28,480	2,897	3.5	101.7	24.5
Bosome Freho	60,397	13,882	1,657	4.0	119.4	27.4
Asante Akim South	117,245	26,249	3,374	4.4	128.5	28.8
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	18,316	1,775	3.2	96.9	24.8
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	36,555	3,768	3.4	103.1	26.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	23,731	2,595	3.5	109.4	27.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	23,148	2,411	3.4	104.2	26.6

Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district (Cont'd)

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	514,640	39,366	2.6	76.5	22.8
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	40,087	4,006	3.4	99.9	26.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	27,141	4,055	5.0	149.4	33.3
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	22,221	2,636	3.9	118.6	28.0
Offinso Municipal	76,895	19,060	2,225	4.0	116.7	28.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	34,683	3,757	3.7	108.3	27.6
Kwabre East	115,556	31,777	3,261	3.4	102.6	28.2
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	23,200	2,541	3.9	109.5	27.0
Mampong Municipal	88,051	21,517	2,213	3.5	102.8	25.1
Sekyere East	62,172	15,308	1,751	3.8	114.4	28.2
Sekyere Afram Plains	65,402	15,021	1,913	4.4	127.4	29.2
Sekyere Central	71,232	15,961	1,884	4.0	118.0	26.4
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	20,985	2,339	3.8	111.5	27.4
Offinso North	56,881	13,416	1,891	4.7	141.0	33.2
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	88,026	7,097	2.8	80.6	23.3
Asante Akim North	69,186	16,707	1,892	3.8	113.2	27.3
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	6,052	926	5.0	153.0	32.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

2.4.2 Children ever born and surviving

Females 12 years and older were asked of total number of children they had ever given birth to. Table 2.3 shows that there are 674,090 females 12 years and older in the Metropolis and have given birth to 1,232,535 children in their life time. Of this number, 89.4 percent were still alive at the time of the census. The Table also shows that more females survive than males. Women in age group 25-54 years have highest numbers of children ever born and the highest children surviving in the Metropolis.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving					
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes		Male		Female	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All ages	674,090	1,232,535	615,839	616,696	1,102,494	89.4	543,631	88.3	558,863	90.6
12 - 14	59,528	170	72	98	131	77.1	51	70.8	80	81.6
15 - 19	101,728	5,025	2,452	2,573	4,303	85.6	2,026	82.6	2,277	88.5
20 - 24	105,685	39,600	19,716	19,884	34,879	88.1	16,872	85.6	18,007	90.6
25 - 29	94,603	100,907	51,392	49,515	92,142	91.3	45,908	89.3	46,234	93.4
30 - 34	73,954	149,320	75,730	73,590	138,258	92.6	69,082	91.2	69,176	94.0
35 - 39	58,732	166,580	83,722	82,858	154,829	92.9	76,980	91.9	77,849	94.0
40 - 44	45,563	155,853	77,456	78,397	143,774	92.2	70,938	91.6	72,836	92.9
45 - 49	34,375	130,324	64,599	65,725	118,696	91.1	58,287	90.2	60,409	91.9
50 - 54	30,112	127,079	63,216	63,863	114,618	90.2	56,490	89.4	58,128	91.0
55 - 59	19,091	87,262	43,438	43,824	77,404	88.7	38,133	87.8	39,271	89.6
60 +	50,719	270,415	134,046	136,369	223,460	82.6	108,864	81.2	114,596	84.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Mortality

Mortality is one of the three components of population change. It refers to deaths that occur within a population. Table 2.4 shows that Kumasi Metropolis has a Crude Death Rate of 4.7 per 1000 population. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) refers to the number of deaths in a year per 1000 mid-year population of a specific year. This means, about five deaths were recorded per 1000 persons in the 12 months preceding the Census Night. This is relatively low compared to the region's CDR of 5.8 per 1000.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	4,780,380	27,948	5.8
Atwima Mponua	119,180	639	5.4
Amansie West	134,331	957	7.1
Amansie Central	90,741	855	9.4
Adansi South	115,378	778	6.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	748	4.4
Adansi North	107,091	837	7.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	1,031	8.7
Bosome Freho	60,397	512	8.5
Asante Akim South	117,245	982	8.4
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	433	6.1
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	891	6.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	617	6.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	493	5.4
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	8,110	4.7
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	878	5.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	680	5.6
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	472	5.0
Offinso Municipal	76,895	455	5.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	976	7.2
Kwabre East	115,556	526	4.6
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	630	6.7
Mampong Municipal	88,051	620	7.0
Sekyere East	62,172	466	7.5
Sekyere Afram Plains	65,402	681	10.4
Sekyere Central	71,232	545	7.7
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	700	8.2
Offinso North	56,881	290	5.1
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	1,571	5.2
Asante Akim North	69,186	465	6.7
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	110	3.9

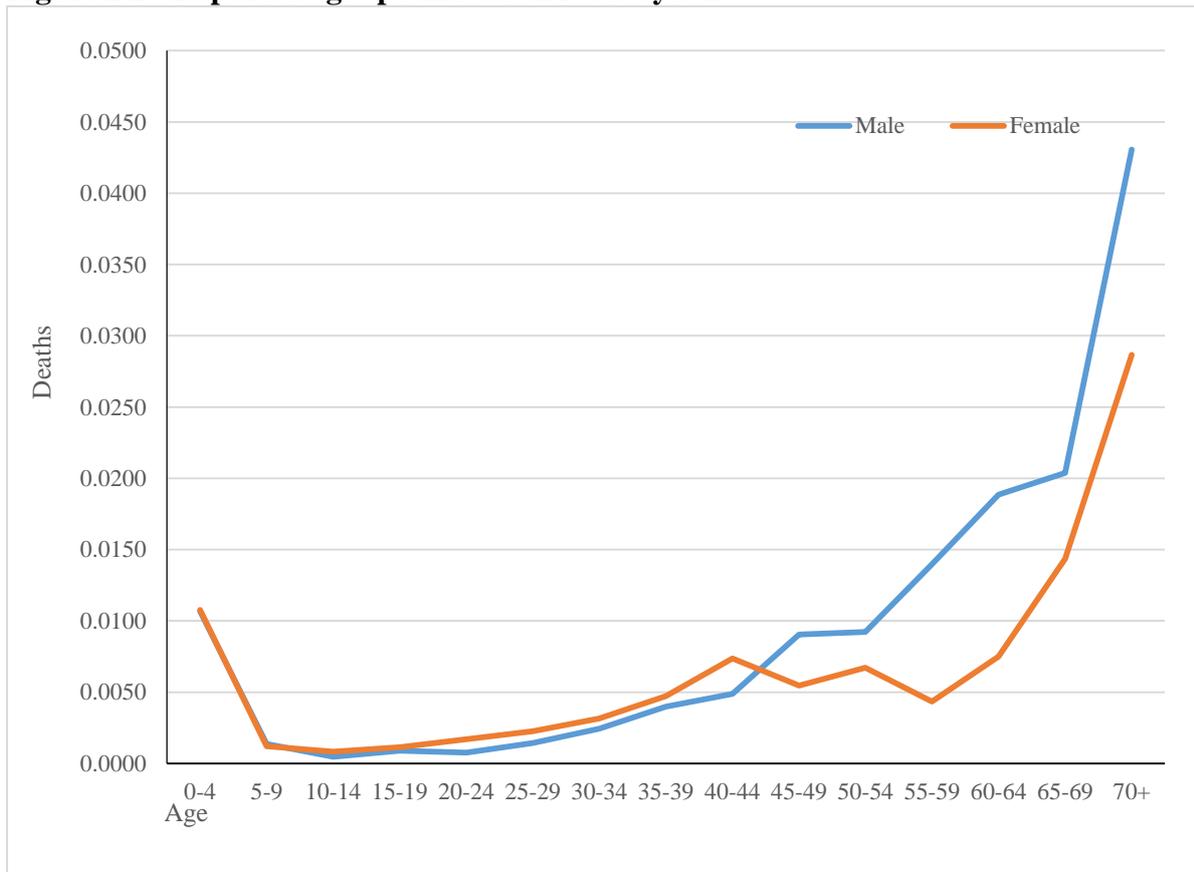
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 populations

Age specific death rate

Figure 2.4, shows the reported age-specific death rate by sex in the Metropolis. The graph indicates that male and female mortality remains the same from birth till after age 9 years. The death rates of both males and females in the Kumasi Metropolis drop sharply from age group 0-4 years to age group 5-9 years. From age 10, female mortality remains relatively higher than male mortality till age 44 years. Though female mortality is higher, not much difference is observed with male mortality till after age 39 years. From age 45 years female mortality slows down till to age 59 years before it picks up. Male mortality however picks up from age 44 years and older.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Causes of death

Table 2.5 shows that 13.4 percent of the deaths in Kumasi Metropolis are caused by either accident or violence or homicide or suicide. This is higher than the regional average of 11.9 percent. All other causes of death which account for 86.6 percent of the deaths include natural causes. The level of deaths may be attributed to the “urban way of life” with huge motor traffic and consequent accident deaths, violent/homicide as a result of the activities of criminal gangs and domestic problems as well as suicides by those unable to cope with the stress of urban living.

Table 2.5: Death in households

District	Total household deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Districts	27,948	3,329	11.9	24,619	88.1
Atwima Mponua	639	79	12.4	560	87.6
Amansie West	957	113	11.8	844	88.2
Amansie Central	855	88	10.3	767	89.7
Adansi South	778	64	8.2	714	91.8
Obuasi Municipal	748	107	14.3	641	85.7
Adansi North	837	74	8.8	763	91.2
Bekwai Municipal	1,031	121	11.7	910	88.3
Bosome Freho	512	49	9.6	463	90.4
Asante Akim South	982	108	11.0	874	89.0
Asante Akim Central Municipal	433	43	9.9	390	90.1
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	891	120	13.5	771	86.5
Bosumtwi	617	57	9.2	560	90.8
Atwima Kwanwoma	493	76	15.4	417	84.6
Kumasi Metropolis	8,110	1,083	13.4	7,027	86.6
<i>Kwadaso</i>	<i>1,079</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>983</i>	<i>91.1</i>
<i>Nhyiaeso</i>	<i>629</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>543</i>	<i>86.3</i>
<i>Subin</i>	<i>818</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>692</i>	<i>84.6</i>
<i>Asokwa</i>	<i>615</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>81.3</i>
<i>Oforikrom</i>	<i>1,208</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>1,082</i>	<i>89.6</i>
<i>Manhyia</i>	<i>994</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>879</i>	<i>88.4</i>
<i>Old Tafo</i>	<i>692</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>644</i>	<i>93.1</i>
<i>Suame</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>589</i>	<i>86.6</i>
<i>Bantama</i>	<i>1,395</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>1,115</i>	<i>79.9</i>
Atwima Nwabiagya	878	109	12.4	769	87.6
Ahafo Ano South	680	68	10.0	612	90.0
Ahafo Ano North	472	56	11.9	416	88.1
Offinso Municipal	455	53	11.6	402	88.4
Afigya Kwabre	976	110	11.3	866	88.7
Kwabre East	526	81	15.4	445	84.6
Afigya Sekyere	630	70	11.1	560	88.9
Mampong Municipal	620	92	14.8	528	85.2
Sekyere East	466	25	5.4	441	94.6
Sekyere Afram Plains	681	46	6.8	635	93.2
Sekyere Central	545	49	9.0	496	91.0
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	700	68	9.7	632	90.3
Offinso North	290	28	9.7	262	90.3
Asokore Mampong Municipal	1,571	235	15.0	1,336	85.0
Asante Akim North	465	51	11.0	414	89.0
Sekyere Afram Plains North	110	6	5.5	104	94.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.4 Migration

On the basis of the answer to the “place of birth” question in the 2010 PHC, migrants are defined as persons who were enumerated in a place different from where they were born, while non-migrants are persons who were enumerated in the place they were born.

Table 2.6 presents data on birthplace of migrants in Kumasi Metropolis and how long they have lived in the Metropolis. The Table shows that there are 929,203 migrants, representing 53.7 percent of the population in Kumasi Metropolis. This means that the current population of Kumasi Metropolis comprises less than half of persons born within the Metropolis. Among the 929,203 migrants, 576,373 or 62.0 percent were born elsewhere in Ashanti Region. The remaining 335,458 migrants (36.1%) are persons born in other regions particularly the regions which share borders with Ashanti Region, such as Brong Ahafo 69,455 or 7.5 percent, Central 50,568 or 5.4 percent, Eastern Region 36,619 of 3.9 percent and Western Region 33,134 or 3.6 percent. The three northern regions together contribute 91,693 or about 10 percent (9.9%) of the migrants to the Metropolis. Greater Accra and Volta account for 63,989 or about 6 percent (5.8%). About two percent (1.9%) of the migrants (17,372) are from outside Ghana.

In relation to the duration of residence of all migrants, almost one-half (47.9%) have lived in the Metropolis for up to 4 years, 20.6 percent for 5-9 years, 19.1 percent for 10-19 years and 12.4 percent for more than 20 years. For those born elsewhere in the region 46.9 percent have lived in the Metropolis for up to 4 years, 21.4 percent for 5-9 years, 20.1 percent 10-19 years and 11.6 percent for more than 20 years.

Table 2.6: Birthplace duration of resident of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	929,203	14.8	33.1	20.6	19.1	12.4
<i>Born elsewhere in the region</i>	576,373	13.5	33.4	21.4	20.1	11.6
<i>Born elsewhere in another region:</i>						
Western	33,134	18.5	34.8	21.0	15.8	9.9
Central	50,568	14.4	30.8	19.1	18.8	17.0
Greater Accra	30,511	24.2	33.9	16.7	14.6	10.5
Volta	23,478	16.1	29.8	18.0	18.4	17.6
Eastern	36,619	16.5	31.8	18.7	18.1	14.8
Ashanti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brong Ahafo	69,455	15.2	32.9	20.6	19.2	12.0
Northern	31,460	15.3	32.2	19.1	17.9	15.5
Upper East	46,577	15.9	34.5	19.1	16.4	14.1
Upper West	13,656	17.6	30.9	18.9	17.0	15.6
Outside Ghana	17,372	21.6	35.2	18.6	15.2	9.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The social characteristics of the population that chapter focuses on include household size, household composition and household members relationship to the head of household, household structure, marital status, religious affiliation, educational attainment and literacy status.

3.2 Household Size, Household Composition and Headship

A household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together, sharing the same house-keeping arrangements, catered for as one unit and recognize one person as the head of the household (GSS, 2013a). In general, a household may consist of a man, his wife or wives and children and some relatives or non-relatives who may be living with them. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage.

3.2.1 Household size

Table 3.1 presents the household size of Kumasi Metropolis. It has total household population of 1,674,862 with 440,283 households. This translates into an average household size of 3.8 persons per household which is slightly lower than the regional average of 4.2 persons.

Table 3.1: Household size

Category	Region	Kumasi Metropolis
Total household population	4,671,982	1,674,862
Number of households	1,126,205	440,283
Average household size	4.2	3.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Household composition refers to the patterns of relationships between the head of household and other members of the household. The head by definition need not be the oldest person in the house or the person who is financially responsible for the upkeep of the family. It is rather the person who all members of the household recognize as their head, regardless of age and sex. Household composition takes into consideration relationships such as spouse (wife/husband), child (son/daughter), grandchild, parent/parent-in-law, brother/sister, other relative and non-relative.

Table 3.2 shows the household composition and comprise of both households in dwelling units and homeless households. By this classification, there are 440,286 heads of households in the Metropolis constituting 26.3 percent of all household members. Biological children (son/daughter) constitute the largest percentage of household members (39.7%) while Spouse (husband/wife) constitutes 9.9 percent. Among the males population in the Metropolis, 33.6 percent are heads and 40.8 percent are children. With regards to the female population, 19.7 percent are heads, 17.2 percent are spouses and 38.8 percent are children.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,674,862	100.0	796,154	100.0	878,708	100.0
Head	440,286	26.3	267,535	33.6	172,751	19.7
Spouse (wife/husband)	166,147	9.9	15,035	1.9	151,112	17.2
Child (son/daughter)	665,485	39.7	324,547	40.8	340,938	38.8
Parent/parent in-law	13,021	0.8	1,797	0.2	11,224	1.3
Son/daughter in-law	6,056	0.4	2,359	0.3	3,697	0.4
Grandchild	121,454	7.3	58,794	7.4	62,660	7.1
Brother/sister	90,254	5.4	47,036	5.9	43,218	4.9
Step child	9,350	0.6	4,655	0.6	4,695	0.5
Adopted/foster child	5,850	0.3	2,369	0.3	3,481	0.4
Other relative	112,033	6.7	50,990	6.4	61,043	6.9
Non-relative	44,926	2.7	21,037	2.6	23,889	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household population by structure and sex

Table 3.3 shows that nuclear family type of structure made up of head, spouse(s) and children constitute 26.9% in the Metropolis and single parent extended households represents 17.2 percent. A household in the form of single parent nuclear is 12.9 percent and extended family (head spouse(s) children, heads relatives) constitutes 15.5 percent. Despite Kumasi Metropolis being highly urbanized and with a large migrant population, the extended family structure seems strong.

Among the male population, heads form 8.2 percent and males in nuclear households form 28.5 percent and males in the extended (head, spouses, children head's relatives) are 15.8 percent. Among the females heads form 3.2 percent, 25.4 percent are in nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children) 14.9 percent are in single parent nuclear 15.3 percent in extended (head, spouses, children head's relatives) and 20.4 percent in single parent extended.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,674,862	100.0	796,154	100.0	878,708	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	93,371	5.6	65,121	8.2	28,250	3.2
Head and a spouse only	35,202	2.1	17,624	2.2	17,578	2.0
Nuclear (head spouse(s) children)	449,961	26.9	226,734	28.5	223,227	25.4
Single parent nuclear	215,654	12.9	85,122	10.7	130,532	14.9
Extended Family						
Extended (head spouse(s) children head's relatives)	259,920	15.5	125,485	15.8	134,435	15.3
Extended + non relatives	33,169	2.0	15,995	2.0	17,174	2.0
Head spouse(s) and other composition	60,012	3.6	28,623	3.6	31,389	3.6
Single parent extended	288,627	17.2	109,333	13.7	179,294	20.4
Single parent extended + non relative	32,647	1.9	13,144	1.7	19,503	2.2
Head and other composition but no spouse	206,299	12.3	108,973	13.7	97,326	11.1

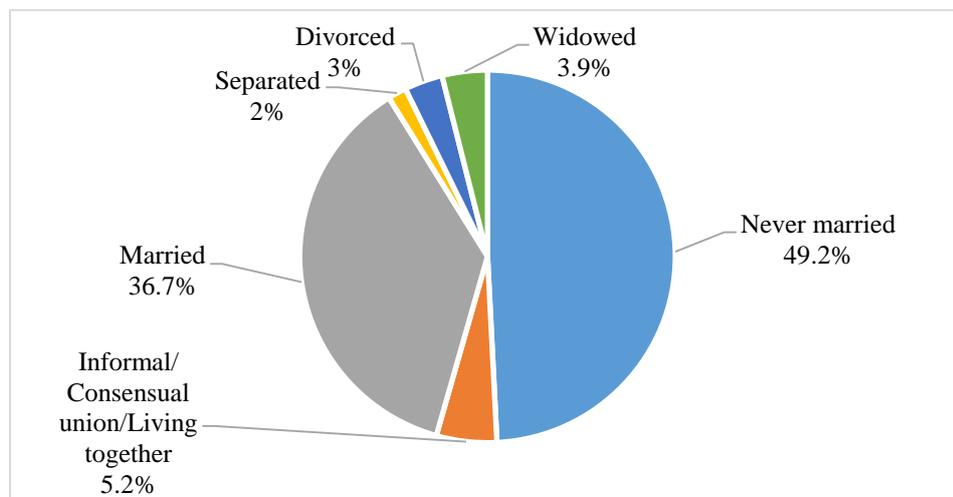
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital status

The 2010 PHC collected information on the marital status of persons aged 12 years and older. Marriage is recognized as a union between a man and a woman with the awareness and/or approval of the families of both the man and the woman. It includes formal unions that are legal, traditional or religiously sanctioned.

Figure 3.1 presents the marital status of the 1,267,685 persons aged 12 years and older in the Kumasi Metropolis. The figure reveals that almost half (49.2%) of these persons have never married, about 36.8 percent is married, and 5.2 percent is in informal/consensual/living together unions and 1.6 percent, is separated.

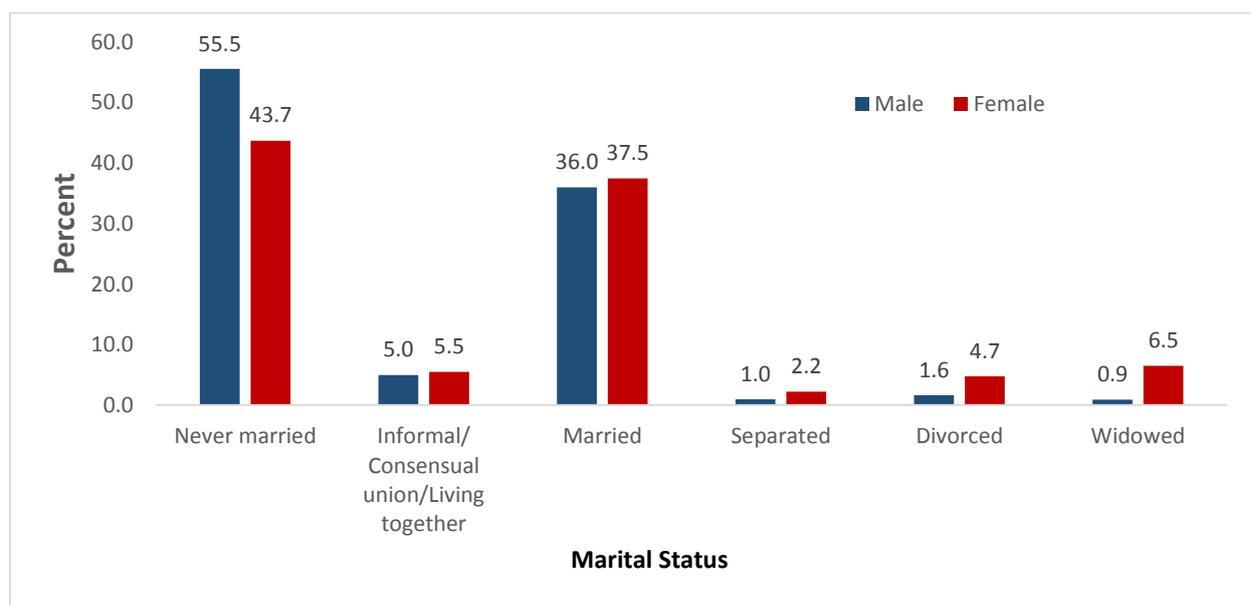
Figure 3.1: Marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.2 displays the marital status by sex. It shows significant sex differentials in the following marital status categories: never married, separated, divorced and widowed.

Figure 3.2: Marital status by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status by sex and age

Table 3.4 displays information on marital status of persons 12 years and older in Kumasi Metropolis by age group and sex. The proportion never married is relatively high at the lower ages and decreases with advancing age. The opposite is the case with the currently married; the proportion is low at the lower ages and increase with age. Although the legal age for marriage in the country is 18 years, among those aged 12-14 years 4.4 percent indicate that they are married and less than one percent (0.6%) is in consensual union. The proportion currently married rises to 11.4 percent of those aged 20-24 years, increases with age such that among the population 40-44 years 73.3 percent is currently married. The percentage of the population who are widowed increases with age to the extent that, among 65 years and older, 36.7 percent are widowed.

There are substantial variations between males and females marital status. For example, by age 25-29 years only 41.8 percent of females have never married compared to 72.4 percent for males. For males, exiting from the never married category is gradual with the proportion never married declining gradually from 91.8 percent in the age group 20-24 years to 72.4 percent in the age group 25-29 years and further to 39.4 percent in the age group 30-34 years and to 18.3 percent in the age group 35-40 years. In comparison, the proportion of females never married declines rapidly from 71.6 percent in the age group 20-24 years to 41.8 percent in the age group 25-29 years and then to 19.6 percent in the age group 30-34 years. Only 10.4 percent of women 35-40 years indicate that they have never married.

From age 40 years, the proportion of females who are currently married begins to decrease while the proportion widowed begins to increase to the extent that by age 65 years and over 55.5 percent of females are widowed. In contrast, the proportion of males who are currently married continues to increase with age to 55-59 years and then declines only slightly. For males, the widowed proportion rises from 1.3 percent at age 45-49 years to its peak of 9.7 percent at age 65 years and older. The data thus indicates a positive association between age and widowhood but with the proportion higher for females.

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

Sex/age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	1,267,685	100.0	49.2	5.2	36.8	1.6	3.3	3.9
12 – 14	111,038	100.0	95.0	0.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	190,110	100.0	94.3	1.4	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	204,246	100.0	81.3	6.2	11.4	0.5	0.4	0.2
25 - 29	177,485	100.0	56.1	10.0	31.4	1.0	1.2	0.3
30 - 34	141,002	100.0	29.0	9.6	55.9	1.9	2.7	0.9
35 - 39	111,774	100.0	14.2	7.5	69.3	2.7	4.6	1.7
40 - 44	88,829	100.0	7.7	5.3	73.3	3.2	7.1	3.5
45 - 49	64,099	100.0	5.2	3.8	73.0	3.8	8.6	5.6
50 - 54	54,706	100.0	3.4	2.6	70.2	3.9	10.2	9.7
55 - 59	35,897	100.0	2.8	2.2	67.0	4.0	10.5	13.5
60 - 64	27,042	100.0	2.8	1.8	60.6	3.6	11.2	20.0
65+	61,457	100.0	5.5	1.6	44.8	2.8	8.7	36.7
Male								
Total	593,595	100.0	55.5	5.0	36.0	1.0	1.6	0.9
12 – 14	51,510	100.0	94.5	0.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	88,382	100.0	95.9	0.6	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	98,561	100.0	91.8	3.2	4.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
25 - 29	82,882	100.0	72.4	8.8	17.9	0.4	0.4	0.1
30 - 34	67,048	100.0	39.4	10.6	47.7	1.0	1.1	0.2
35 - 39	53,042	100.0	18.3	8.8	68.7	1.6	2.0	0.5
40 - 44	43,266	100.0	9.5	6.4	77.5	2.0	3.7	0.9
45 - 49	29,724	100.0	6.4	4.9	80.7	2.3	4.3	1.3
50 - 54	24,594	100.0	4.1	3.2	82.8	2.5	5.1	2.3
55 - 59	16,806	100.0	3.1	3.0	83.2	2.5	5.3	2.9
60 - 64	12,514	100.0	3.2	2.5	81.0	2.8	6.1	4.4
65+	25,266	100.0	7.1	2.2	72.3	2.6	6.2	9.7
Female								
Total	674,090	100.0	43.7	5.5	37.5	2.2	4.7	6.5
12 – 14	59,528	100.0	95.4	0.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	101,728	100.0	92.9	2.1	4.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	105,685	100.0	71.6	9.0	17.8	0.8	0.6	0.3
25 - 29	94,603	100.0	41.8	10.9	43.2	1.6	1.9	0.5
30 - 34	73,954	100.0	19.6	8.6	63.3	2.7	4.2	1.5
35 - 39	58,732	100.0	10.4	6.3	69.8	3.8	6.9	2.8
40 - 44	45,563	100.0	5.9	4.3	69.3	4.4	10.2	6.0
45 - 49	34,375	100.0	4.1	2.9	66.4	5.0	12.4	9.3
50 - 54	30,112	100.0	2.9	2.1	59.9	5.1	14.3	15.7
55 - 59	19,091	100.0	2.6	1.4	52.7	5.4	15.1	22.8
60 - 64	14,528	100.0	2.6	1.3	42.9	4.3	15.5	33.4
65+	36,191	100.0	4.4	1.1	25.7	3.0	10.4	55.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 presents data on the marital status and level of education of persons 12 years and older in Kumasi Metropolis. Among the population of 1,267,685 aged 12 years and over, eleven percent have no education, one in two (54.3%) have basic education, almost one in five (19.9%) have completed secondary school education. About three percent (2.9%) have completed Vocational/Technical and Commercial schools. About 5.4 percent have completed tertiary education.

Out of the total population of 624,232 who have never married, about five percent (4.8%) do not have any level of education compared to the overall Kumasi Metropolis proportion of 10.7 percent with no education. The majority of those who have ever attended school among the never married population have only basic education (53.2%) with 26.7 percent having obtained secondary education. The proportion that has basic and secondary education is higher for those never married than for the total population. Only 5.4 percent of the never married have tertiary level of education.

Among the married population of 466,048 persons however, 13.7 percent have no level of education, 55.4 percent have only basic level of education and 14.3 percent have obtained secondary level of education. Those who have completed tertiary education among the married population are only 5.5 percent. Similarly among the population of 66,398 who are in informal or consensual unions, about one in ten (9.6%) have no level of education and almost two in three (63.5%) have only completed basic level of education. A similar pattern is observed for the populations in the other marital status categories. There are more females who have had no education than males in all the categories of marital status. For example, the percentage of female widowed (50.3 %) who have no education is almost twice that of the males (28.4 %).

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

Sex/marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	1,267,685	100.0	10.7	54.3	19.9	2.9	6.8	5.4
Never married	624,232	100.0	4.8	53.2	26.7	2.0	7.0	6.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	66,398	100.0	9.6	63.5	16.4	3.3	4.7	2.5
Married	466,048	100.0	13.7	55.4	14.3	3.9	7.3	5.5
Separated	20,400	100.0	17.8	59.5	11.8	3.4	5.2	2.3
Divorced	41,579	100.0	21.2	59.6	8.9	4.0	4.7	1.6
Widowed	49,028	100.0	47.9	40.1	4.5	2.5	4.2	1.0
Male								
Total	593,595	100.0	6.3	52.7	22.7	2.9	7.5	7.9
Never married	329,707	100.0	3.6	51.5	27.4	2.0	7.3	8.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	29,555	100.0	6.1	61.3	19.6	3.5	5.6	3.8
Married	213,577	100.0	9.4	53.1	16.8	3.9	8.4	8.4
Separated	5,665	100.0	10.9	58.3	15.6	3.8	6.2	5.1
Divorced	9,700	100.0	12.5	59.6	14.2	4.0	5.9	3.8
Widowed	5,391	100.0	28.4	48.0	9.3	3.1	7.1	4.1
Female								
Total	674,090	100.0	14.6	55.7	17.4	2.9	6.1	3.2
Never married	294,525	100.0	6.1	55.0	25.8	2.0	6.7	4.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	36,843	100.0	12.3	65.3	13.9	3.1	4.0	1.4
Married	252,471	100.0	17.3	57.3	12.1	3.9	6.4	3.0
Separated	14,735	100.0	20.4	59.9	10.3	3.3	4.9	1.2
Divorced	31,879	100.0	23.9	59.7	7.3	4.0	4.3	0.9
Widowed	43,637	100.0	50.3	39.1	3.9	2.4	3.8	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

¹ Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS ² Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

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

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

3.3.3 Marital status by economic activity

Table 3.6 shows the distribution of persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. From the Table, 706,404 (55.7%) are employed, 66,327 (5.2%) are unemployed while 494,954 (39.0%) are economically not active. Among the never married population of 624,232, 35.8 percent are employed, 5.7 percent are unemployed and 58.5 percent are economically not active; and the higher percentage of economically not active among this group is due to the fact that many of them are in school.

Among the population of 1,951 who are in informal or consensual unions, 80.5 percent are employed, 5.2 percent are unemployed and 14.1 percent are economically not active. Among the married population of 466,048 persons however, 78.4 percent are employed, 4.4 percent are unemployed and 17.2 percent are economically not active.

Table 3.6 also indicates that males recorded a slightly higher proportion (58.3%) than females (53.5%) in the employed category. The percentage of males never married who are employed (38.9%) is more than that of the females (32.3%).

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

Sex/marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	1,267,685	100.0	706,404	55.7	66,327	5.2	494,954	39.0
Never married	624,232	100.0	223,405	35.8	35,418	5.7	365,409	58.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	66,398	100.0	50,480	76.0	5,444	8.2	10,474	15.8
Married	466,048	100.0	365,279	78.4	20,527	4.4	80,242	17.2
Separated	20,400	100.0	14,831	72.7	1,157	5.7	4,412	21.6
Divorced	41,579	100.0	29,435	70.8	2,318	5.6	9,826	23.6
Widowed	49,028	100.0	22,974	46.9	1,463	3.0	24,591	50.2
Male								
Total	593,595	100.0	346,002	58.3	26,656	4.5	220,937	37.2
Never married	329,707	100.0	128,284	38.9	18,486	5.6	182,937	55.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	29,555	100.0	25,267	85.5	1,380	4.7	2,908	9.8
Married	213,577	100.0	178,459	83.6	5,834	2.7	29,284	13.7
Separated	5,665	100.0	4,169	73.6	270	4.8	1,226	21.6
Divorced	9,700	100.0	6,994	72.1	493	5.1	2,213	22.8
Widowed	5,391	100.0	2,829	52.5	193	3.6	2,369	43.9
Female								
Total	674,090	100.0	360,402	53.5	39,671	5.9	274,017	40.6
Never married	294,525	100.0	95,121	32.3	16,932	5.7	182,472	62.0
Informal/consensual union/living together	36,843	100.0	25,213	68.4	4,064	11.0	7,566	20.5
Married	252,471	100.0	186,820	74.0	14,693	5.8	50,958	20.2
Separated	14,735	100.0	10,662	72.4	887	6.0	3,186	21.6
Divorced	31,879	100.0	22,441	70.4	1,825	5.7	7,613	23.9
Widowed	43,637	100.0	20,145	46.2	1,270	2.9	22,222	50.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality refers to the country to which a person or an individual belongs. Table 3.7 and Figure 3.3 provide information on the nationality of the population of the Kumasi Metropolis. The vast majority of people (95.4%) in the Metropolis are Ghanaians by birth with less than one percent being Ghanaians by naturalization. About three percent come from other countries. There is not much variation between the sexes on nationality as shown in Table 3.7. For instance, 786,962 (95.2%) of males are Ghanaians by birth while 863,125 (95.5%) of females are Ghanaians by birth.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,730,249	100.0	826,479	100.0	903,770	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	1,650,087	95.4	786,962	95.2	863,125	95.5
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	33,724	1.9	15,995	1.9	17,729	2.0
Ghanaian by naturalization	10,889	0.6	5,240	0.6	5,649	0.6
ECOWAS	20,255	1.2	11,017	1.3	9,238	1.0
African other than ECOWAS	8,350	0.5	3,846	0.5	4,504	0.5
Other	6,944	0.4	3,419	0.4	3,525	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Four out of every five (84.5%) persons in the Metropolis are Christians while 11.2 percent belong to the Islam religion (Table 3.8). Persons with no religion form 3.1 percent of the population. Among the Christians, Catholics (13.1%), Pentecostals (36.8%) and Protestants (17.6%) form the majority. In terms of male and female differentials, there is very little variation between the sexes. A large proportion of females (86.4%) and males (82.6%) are Christians. There are only slightly more males (11.8%) than females (10.7%) who are Muslims.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,730,249	100.0	826,479	100.0	903,770	100.0
No religion	53,870	3.1	36,255	4.4	17,615	1.9
Catholic	226,962	13.1	108,730	13.2	118,232	13.1
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	363,462	21.0	168,128	20.3	195,334	21.6
Pentecostal/Charismatic	637,425	36.8	293,736	35.5	343,689	38.0
Other Christian	235,902	13.6	112,234	13.6	123,668	13.7
Islam	194,165	11.2	97,883	11.8	96,282	10.7
Traditionalist	3,631	0.2	2,159	0.3	1,472	0.2
Other	14,832	0.9	7,354	0.9	7,478	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

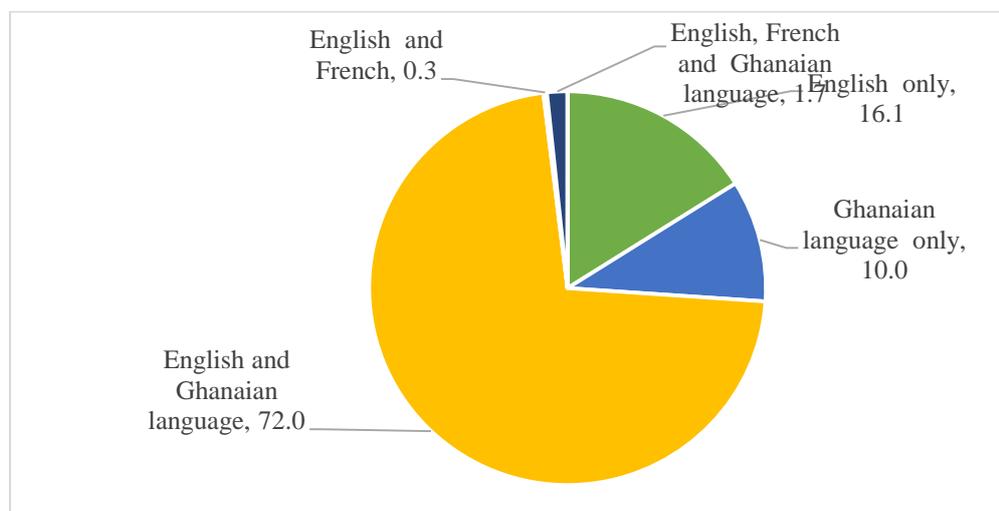
Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development 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 (MDG) one of the goals (MDG 2) is achieving universal primary education by 2015 (United Nations Development Programme, 2010).

3.6.1 Literacy

Literacy generally refers to a person’s ability to read and write in any language. In the 2010 census, a person was considered literate if he/she could read, write and understand a simple statement. The questions relating to literacy was asked of persons 11 years and older.

Figure 3.4 presents information on persons 11 years and older by literacy status. The figure shows that 72.0 percent of the people in the Metropolis are literate and can read, write and understand English and a Ghanaian language, 16.1 percent literate in English only and 10.0 percent in a Ghanaian language only. Those literate in English, French and a Ghanaian language constitute 1.7 percent of the population and those literate in only English and French make up 0.3 percent of the population of the Metropolis.

Figure 3.4: Literacy level of population aged 11 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

Table 3.9 shows that out of a total number of 1,303,168 of persons 11 years and older, 1,166,397 representing 89.5 percent are literate while 136,771 representing 10.5 percent are not literate. In general, the older people in the Metropolis have lower literacy rates compared with relatively the younger ones, thus, literacy decreases as age advances; from age group 11-14 there is a steady decline of the literate population to age group 65 and older.

In terms of sex variations not much difference is observed as both sexes follow a pattern similar to the general pattern of the Metropolis. However there are variations in terms of the language of literacy. Literacy in English only ranges from a low of 10 percent to a high of 20 percent in the various age groups for both males and females. Although the proportions

fluctuate, it is highest for the age group 11-14 years (20.0%) and lowest for the age group 60-64 years for both males and females. Literacy in Ghanaian language only is above 10 percent for all the adult age groups from age 35-65 years but below six percent for the younger ages 11-19 years and seems to reflect the emphasis on English as the medium of instruction in schools. Literacy in English and Ghanaian language is high in the younger ages 11-24 years then falls between ages 25-44 years. It then rises again from age 45-64.

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

Age/sex	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	136,771	1,166,397	100.0	16.1	10.0	72.0	0.3	1.7
10-14	2,700	143,821	100.0	20.7	4.5	72.6	0.2	1.9
15-19	7,602	182,508	100.0	14.8	4.1	78.4	0.3	2.5
20-24	13,897	190,349	100.0	15.8	6.9	74.5	0.4	2.4
25-29	15,154	162,331	100.0	17.1	10.9	70.5	0.3	1.2
30-34	14,280	126,722	100.0	16.6	14.4	67.7	0.3	1.0
35-39	13,173	98,601	100.0	16.7	16.6	65.4	0.3	1.1
40-44	11,179	77,650	100.0	15.2	16.5	66.9	0.3	1.1
45-49	8,540	55,559	100.0	13.7	14.9	69.8	0.2	1.3
50-54	7,426	47,280	100.0	13.2	13.1	72.0	0.2	1.4
55-59	5,800	30,097	100.0	12.1	11.4	74.9	0.2	1.4
60-64	7,565	19,477	100.0	10.5	12.4	75.5	0.2	1.3
65+	29,455	32,002	100.0	12.2	13.1	73.3	0.2	1.1
Male								
Total	37,577	573,380	100.0	15.6	7.0	75.2	0.3	1.9
10-14	826	68,046	100.0	20.7	4.0	73.3	0.2	1.8
15-19	1,979	86,403	100.0	14.3	3.4	79.6	0.3	2.5
20-24	4,282	94,279	100.0	15.0	5.4	76.7	0.5	2.5
25-29	4,877	78,005	100.0	16.3	8.0	73.9	0.4	1.4
30-34	4,345	62,703	100.0	16.3	10.1	71.9	0.3	1.3
35-39	3,974	49,068	100.0	16.5	11.1	70.6	0.3	1.4
40-44	3,135	40,131	100.0	15.0	10.6	72.4	0.4	1.6
45-49	2,402	27,322	100.0	13.7	8.8	75.2	0.3	1.9
50-54	1,894	22,700	100.0	13.2	7.3	77.2	0.3	2.0
55-59	1,407	15,399	100.0	11.9	5.9	80.0	0.3	1.9
60-64	1,740	10,774	100.0	10.2	7.1	80.7	0.2	1.8
65+	6,716	18,550	100.0	11.9	8.2	78.2	0.2	1.5
Female								
Total	99,194	593,017	100.0	16.5	12.9	68.9	0.2	1.5
10-14	1,874	75,775	100.0	20.7	5.0	72.1	0.2	2.0
15-19	5,623	96,105	100.0	15.2	4.7	77.3	0.3	2.5
20-24	9,615	96,070	100.0	16.6	8.5	72.4	0.3	2.2
25-29	10,277	84,326	100.0	17.8	13.6	67.3	0.3	1.1
30-34	9,935	64,019	100.0	16.9	18.6	63.5	0.2	0.8
35-39	9,199	49,533	100.0	16.9	21.9	60.2	0.2	0.8
40-44	8,044	37,519	100.0	15.3	22.7	61.1	0.2	0.7
45-49	6,138	28,237	100.0	13.7	20.8	64.5	0.1	0.8
50-54	5,532	24,580	100.0	13.3	18.5	67.2	0.1	0.9
55-59	4,393	14,698	100.0	12.3	17.1	69.7	0.1	0.8
60-64	5,825	8,703	100.0	10.9	19.0	69.1	0.2	0.8
65+	22,739	13,452	100.0	12.7	19.9	66.6	0.1	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

3.6.2 Education

About 9.1 percent of the population 3 years and older have never attended school while 40.5 percent are now or currently in school and 50.3 percent have attended school in the past (Table 3.10). There are variations in terms of male and female. There are more females who have never attended school (104,256) compared to their male (41,999) counterpart. Among the males, 5.5 percent have never been to school, 43.2 percent are now in school and 51.5 have been to school in the past, whereas among the women, relatively high percentage (12.4%) have never being to school, 38 percent now in school and 49.6 percent being those who have attended school in the past.

Table 3.10: School attendance of persons 3 years and older by sex

School attendance	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,602,765	761,761	841,004	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never	146,255	41,999	104,256	9.1	5.5	12.4
Now	648,830	328,991	319,839	40.5	43.2	38.0
Past	807,680	390,771	416,909	50.4	51.3	49.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

Among those currently attending school, 18.5 percent of males and 17.8 percent females are in Pre-School (Nursery and K.G.). The proportion of those currently attending school who are at the level of basic education (primary and JSS/JHS) is 56.0 percent for males and 60.3 percent for females. This proportion is about same for both sexes at the level of senior secondary school (14.3% for male and 14.2% for females). However, at the tertiary level, the proportion is 10 percent for males and 6.0 percent for females (Table 3.11).

The proportion of females (68.9%) who attended basic school (primary, JSS/JHS, Middle) in the past is higher than for males (59.1%). Again, more males (22.4%) than females (17.2%) have attended secondary school (SSS/SHS). About 20 percent (18.5) percent of males and 13.8 percent of females of population 3 years and older have also attended higher education in the past beyond the secondary school level.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	648,830	100.0	328,991	100.0	319,839	100.0	807,680	100.0	390,771	100.0	416,909	100.0
Nursery	41,175	6.3	21,131	6.4	20,044	6.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	76,338	11.8	39,711	12.1	36,627	11.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	255,415	39.4	125,481	38.1	129,934	40.6	84,966	10.5	29,453	7.5	55,513	13.3
JSS/JHS	121,895	18.8	58,927	17.9	62,968	19.7	232,637	28.8	105,437	27.0	127,200	30.5
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	201,106	24.9	96,272	24.6	104,834	25.1
SSS/SHS	92,467	14.3	47,049	14.3	45,418	14.2	116,701	14.4	61,482	15.7	55,219	13.2
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	42,935	5.3	26,147	6.7	16,788	4.0
Vocational /Technical/ Commercial	3,435	0.5	1,880	0.6	1,555	0.5	33,242	4.1	15,073	3.9	18,169	4.4
Post middle /secondary certificate	6,116	0.9	2,013	0.6	4,103	1.3	19,517	2.4	8,121	2.1	11,396	2.7
Tertiary	51,989	8.0	32,799	10.0	19,190	6.0	76,576	9.5	48,786	12.5	27,790	6.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

Generally the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population. It is therefore crucial that statistics on labour and labour related issues such as the rate of employment and unemployment, the dependency rate, child labour, economically active and not-active populations must be made available to inform policy decisions. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected information on economic activities on persons five years and older who worked for at least an hour in the 7 days preceding the census night. This chapter discusses the information on the economically active (employed and unemployed) and economically not active population in the Kumasi Metropolis. The analysis is done with reference to the population 15 years and older.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Persons aged 15 years or older may be either economically active or economically not active. A person is regarded as economically active if he or she worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least one hour within the seven days preceding the census night; did not work but had a job to return to; or was unemployed but seeking employment. On the other hand economically not active person did not work and was not seeking work. He or she may be a homemaker, full-time student, retired person, disabled and unable to work because of old age or ill-health.

Within the economically active population, a person may either be employed or unemployed. The employed, also termed the workforce, represents the total number of workers actively employed, or had job to go back to, but did not work during the reference period. It consisted of all persons aged 15 years and older, who during the reference period, were in the following categories:

- At work, that is, persons who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary either in cash or in kind or worked without pay.
- Had a job to go back to, but did not work within the reference period.

The unemployed on the other hand comprises all persons aged 15 years and older, who during the reference period were:

- Without work;
- Currently available for work;
- Seeking for work (e.g. writing applications, visiting job sites, visiting employment agencies and seeking help from friends and relatives in the search for jobs).

Table 4.1 provides information on the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older. It shows that out of the total population of 1,156,647 persons aged 15 years and older in the Metropolis, 769,381 or about two-thirds (66.5%) are economically active. This means that about one-third (33.5%) of persons aged 15 years and older are economically not active. From the 769,381 economically active persons in the Metropolis, 703,273 or slightly over nine in every ten (91.4%) are employed. The employed comprise 666,037 or 94.7 percent who have worked, 35,719 or 5.1 percent who did not work but had jobs to go back to and

1517 or 0.2 percent who did voluntary work without pay. On the other hand, the unemployed constitute 8.6 percent of the economically active persons in the Metropolis. Among the unemployed 56.4 percent are new entrants into the job market i.e. first time job seekers and 43.6% have worked before but are, at the time of the census, seeking work and available to work. A large majority of the economically not active population (56.4%) are in full time education. Nearly one-fifth (19.5%) do home duties (household chores) and 2.9 percent of the economically not active are disabled/sick.

In terms of sex disaggregation, Table 4.1 also shows that among the population 15 years and older, there are slightly more females, 614,562 (53.1%) than males 542,085 or 46.9 percent. While over two-thirds (68.5%) of the males are economically active slightly less than two-thirds (64.7%) of the females are economically active. In terms of those employed, 92.8 percent of males and 90.1 percent of females are employed. More females (9.9%) than males (7.2%) are unemployed.

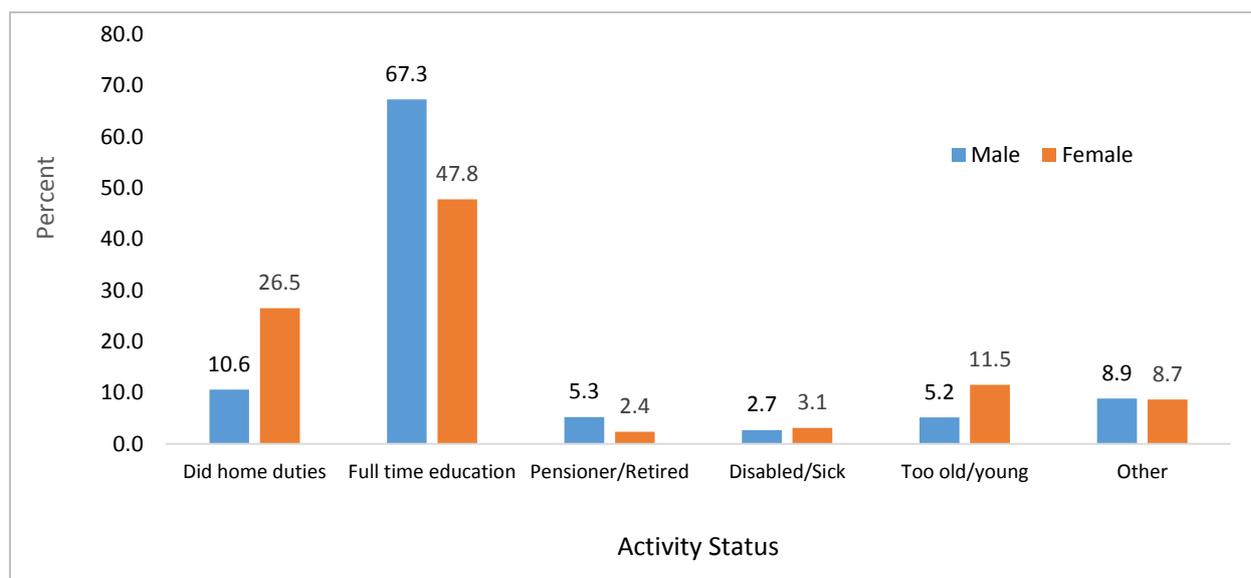
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,156,647	100.0	542,085	100.0	614,562	100.0
Economically active	769,381	66.5	371,474	68.5	397,907	64.7
Employed	703,273	91.4	344,893	92.8	358,380	90.1
<i>Worked</i>	666,037	94.7	331,188	96.0	334,849	93.4
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	35,719	5.1	13,112	3.8	22,607	6.3
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	1,517	0.2	593	0.2	924	0.3
Unemployed	66,108	8.6	26,581	7.2	39,527	9.9
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	28,794	43.6	9,797	36.9	18,997	48.1
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	37,314	56.4	16,784	63.1	20,530	51.9
Economically not active	387,266	33.5	170,611	31.5	216,655	35.3
Did home duties (household chore)	75,623	19.5	18,143	10.6	57,480	26.5
Full time education	218,454	56.4	114,895	67.3	103,559	47.8
Pensioner/retired	14,073	3.6	8,959	5.3	5,114	2.4
Disabled/sick	11,409	2.9	4,645	2.7	6,764	3.1
Too old/young	33,822	8.7	8,849	5.2	24,973	11.5
Other	33,885	8.7	15,120	8.9	18,765	8.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

Figure 4.1 describes the distribution of the economically not active population by sex and the reasons for being not active. From the figure, 67.3 percent of males are in full time education, and 46.8 percent of the females of the same status are in full-time education. On the other hand, 26.5 percent are into home duties as against 10.6 percent of males.

Figure 4.1: Economically not active population by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 provides data on the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by age and sex. Within the age groupings the proportion employed rises steadily from as low as 14.0 percent in the age group, 15-19 years to its peak of 86.7 percent in the age group 40-44 years. The employed rate then declines slightly to 85.7 percent in the age group 45-49 years before falling till it reaches 33.0 percent in the age group 65 years and older.

The proportion of unemployed rises from a low of 3.0 percent in the age group, 15-19 years triples to 9.6 percent in the 20-24 years group and drops marginally to 9.1 percent in the 25-29 year age group. It declines steadily with age from age group 30-34 years and beyond. The higher level of unemployment for age groups 20-24 years and 25-29 years may mean that probably many school graduates have passed out from school and are actively seeking job opportunities.

The proportion of the economically not active population is high (83.0%) in the age group 15-19 years and drops significantly by almost half to 42.8 percent for the 20-24 years age group. The sharp reduction indicates that many people in the 15-19 years age group are students in full-time education, many of whom have become economically active by age 20-24 years with the completion of their education. The proportion of economically not active continues to decline with advancing age to age 40-44 years and then rises again for every age group until 65 years and older.

By sex disaggregation, Table 4.2 also shows a similar pattern of results related to economic activity status by age as is observed for the entire Metropolis. For the age group 65 years and over, the proportions of economically not active are 57.9 percent for males and 71.4 percent for females.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	1,156,647	100.0	703,273	60.8	66,108	5.7	387,266	33.5
15-19	190,110	100.0	26,623	14.0	5,710	3.0	157,777	83.0
20-24	204,246	100.0	97,116	47.5	19,679	9.6	87,451	42.8
25-29	177,485	100.0	128,575	72.4	16,208	9.1	32,702	18.4
30-34	141,002	100.0	115,203	81.7	8,624	6.1	17,175	12.2
35-39	111,774	100.0	95,580	85.5	5,100	4.6	11,094	9.9
40-44	88,829	100.0	76,983	86.7	3,417	3.8	8,429	9.5
45-49	64,099	100.0	54,954	85.7	2,326	3.6	6,819	10.6
50-54	54,706	100.0	44,872	82.0	1,836	3.4	7,998	14.6
55-59	35,897	100.0	27,583	76.8	1,259	3.5	7,055	19.7
60-64	27,042	100.0	15,498	57.3	1,252	4.6	10,292	38.1
65+	61,457	100.0	20,286	33.0	697	1.1	40,474	65.9
Male								
Total	542,085	100.0	344,893	63.6	26,581	4.9	170,611	31.5
15-19	88,382	100.0	11,204	12.7	2,161	2.4	75,017	84.9
20-24	98,561	100.0	45,900	46.6	8,078	8.2	44,583	45.2
25-29	82,882	100.0	61,702	74.4	6,844	8.3	14,336	17.3
30-34	67,048	100.0	57,927	86.4	3,285	4.9	5,836	8.7
35-39	53,042	100.0	47,959	90.4	1,723	3.2	3,360	6.3
40-44	43,266	100.0	39,080	90.3	1,399	3.2	2,787	6.4
45-49	29,724	100.0	26,626	89.6	943	3.2	2,155	7.3
50-54	24,594	100.0	21,545	87.6	703	2.9	2,346	9.5
55-59	16,806	100.0	14,334	85.3	512	3.0	1,960	11.7
60-64	12,514	100.0	8,269	66.1	634	5.1	3,611	28.9
65+	25,266	100.0	10,347	41.0	299	1.2	14,620	57.9
Female								
Total	614,562	100.0	358,380	58.3	39,527	6.4	216,655	35.3
15-19	101,728	100.0	15,419	15.2	3,549	3.5	82,760	81.4
20-24	105,685	100.0	51,216	48.5	11,601	11.0	42,868	40.6
25-29	94,603	100.0	66,873	70.7	9,364	9.9	18,366	19.4
30-34	73,954	100.0	57,276	77.4	5,339	7.2	11,339	15.3
35-39	58,732	100.0	47,621	81.1	3,377	5.7	7,734	13.2
40-44	45,563	100.0	37,903	83.2	2,018	4.4	5,642	12.4
45-49	34,375	100.0	28,328	82.4	1,383	4.0	4,664	13.6
50-54	30,112	100.0	23,327	77.5	1,133	3.8	5,652	18.8
55-59	19,091	100.0	13,249	69.4	747	3.9	5,095	26.7
60-64	14,528	100.0	7,229	49.8	618	4.3	6,681	46.0
65+	36,191	100.0	9,939	27.5	398	1.1	25,854	71.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in at the establishment where the person works. In 2010 PHC, occupation was asked only of persons who worked as well as those who were unemployed but had worked before.

Table 4.3 shows that 38.9 percent of the working population is in service and sales work, 22.8 percent is in craft and related trades and 10.3 percent is in elementary occupations. Professionals, plant machine operators and assemblers and skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers constitute 8.8 percent, 6.7 percent and 2.6 percent of the employed people respectively.

Over half (55.1%) of the proportion of females employed are service and sales workers compared with only 22 percent of males employed as service and sales workers. On the other hand, the proportion of males employed is higher than that of females in occupations such as craft and related trade works (male-32.9%, female-13.1%). The other male-dominated occupations are plant and machine operators and assemblers, technicians and associate 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	703,273	100.0	344,893	100.0	358,380	100.0
Managers	31,164	4.4	17,152	5.0	14,012	3.9
Professionals	61,731	8.8	36,071	10.5	25,660	7.2
Technicians and associate professionals	18,968	2.7	13,924	4.0	5,044	1.4
Clerical support workers	19,138	2.7	10,046	2.9	9,092	2.5
Service and sales workers	273,360	38.9	75,949	22.0	197,411	55.1
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	18,519	2.6	10,415	3.0	8,104	2.3
Craft and related trades workers	160,338	22.8	113,382	32.9	46,956	13.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	46,995	6.7	45,638	13.2	1,357	0.4
Elementary occupations	72,168	10.3	21,533	6.2	50,635	14.1
Other occupations	892	0.1	783	0.2	109	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry of Employment

Industry refers to the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Information was collected on the main product produced or service rendered by the establishment. Table 4.4 shows that 38.4 percent of the employed population are into wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, manufacturing (13.6%), other service activities (8.8%), accommodation and food service activities (8.0%), education (6.3%), transport and storage (5.8%), and construction (5.0%).

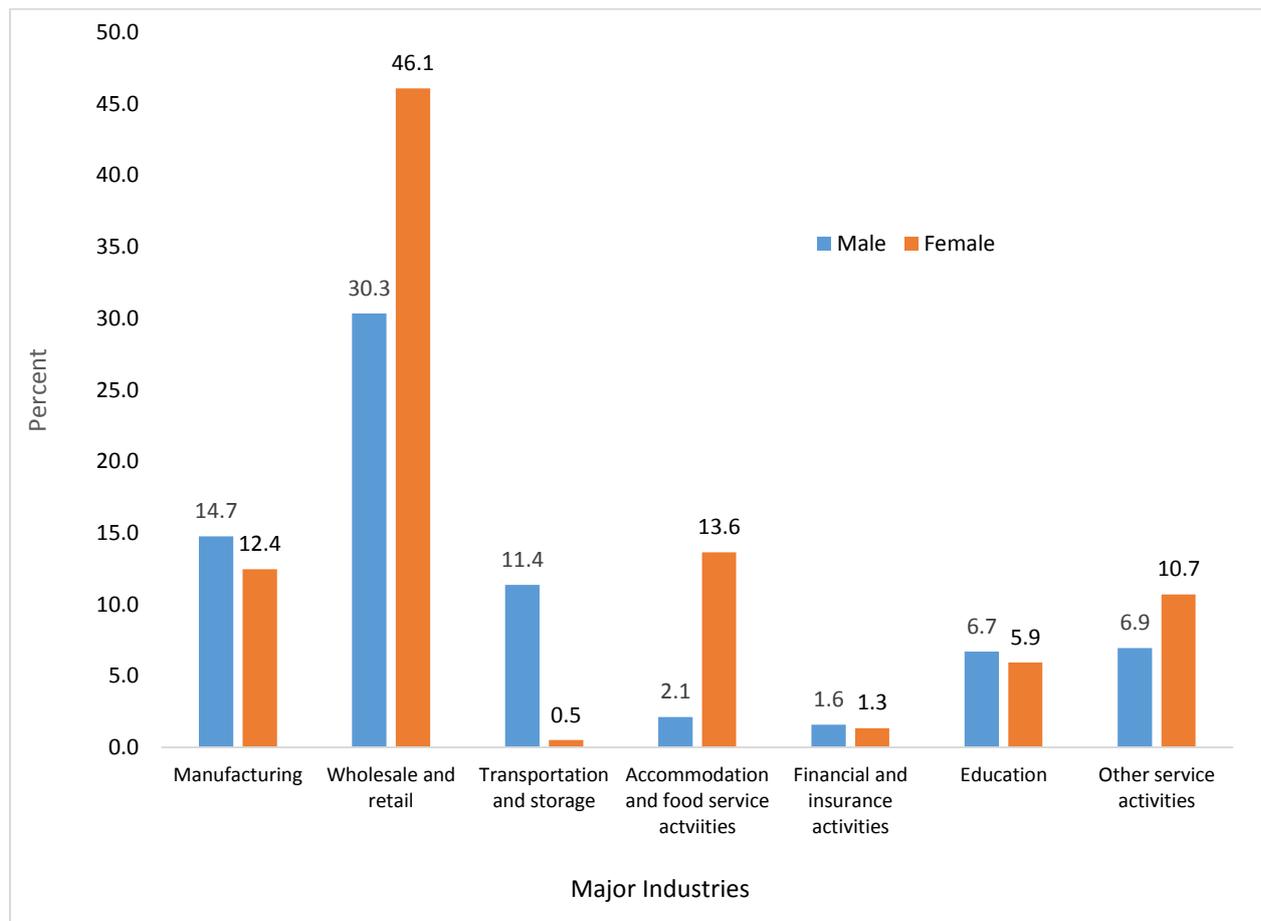
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	703,273	100.0	344,893	100.0	358,380	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	23,382	3.3	14,154	4.1	9,228	2.6
Mining and quarrying	1,381	0.2	1,242	0.4	139	0.0
Manufacturing	95,445	13.6	50,850	14.7	44,595	12.4
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	1,627	0.2	1,309	0.4	318	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	1,818	0.3	996	0.3	822	0.2
Construction	34,849	5.0	33,855	9.8	994	0.3
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	269,724	38.4	104,629	30.3	165,095	46.1
Transportation and storage	40,953	5.8	39,178	11.4	1,775	0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	56,169	8.0	7,272	2.1	48,897	13.6
Information and communication	4,664	0.7	3,557	1.0	1,107	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	10,195	1.4	5,409	1.6	4,786	1.3
Real estate activities	372	0.1	335	0.1	37	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	9,193	1.3	6,294	1.8	2,899	0.8
Administrative and support service activities	6,168	0.9	4,786	1.4	1,382	0.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	13,130	1.9	9,236	2.7	3,894	1.1
Education	44,346	6.3	23,082	6.7	21,264	5.9
Human health and social work activities	14,475	2.1	5,544	1.6	8,931	2.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	7,299	1.0	6,328	1.8	971	0.3
Other service activities	62,235	8.8	23,934	6.9	38,301	10.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	5,782	0.8	2,856	0.8	2,926	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	66	0.0	47	0.0	19	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.2 presents the male and female differentials with regards to the industry their establishment they work with in the Metropolis. From the figure, nearly half (46.1%) of the proportion of females are in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry, compared to one-third of the proportion of males in that same industry. Furthermore, 13.6 percent of females employed are in accommodation and food service activities industry compared with only 2.1 percent of males. On the other hand, whereas 11.4 percent of males employed are in transportation and storage industry only 0.5 percent of females employed are in this particular industry. Furthermore, 9.8 percent of males employed are in construction industry while only 0.3 percent of females are employed in the same industry.

Figure 4.2: Employed persons 15 years and older of seven major industries by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Table 4.5 shows that one in two persons employed are self-employed without employees (49.2%) and about ten percent (10.3%) are self-employed with employees. Almost three in 10 (28.7%) of persons employed are employees. Apprentices and casual workers constitute 8.8 percent of the total employed. Contributing family workers make up 2.3 percent of persons employed. Domestic house help workers (0.6%) constitute the smallest category of workers.

The sex disaggregated figures also shows that about seven in every ten (68.5%) females employed are self-employed while about one in two (50.2%) of the males is self-employed. The proportion of self-employed females without employees (60.1%) is higher than the proportion of self-employed males without employees (37.9%). On the other hand the proportion of self-employed males with employees (12.3%) is higher than that of the proportion of self-employed females with employees (8.4%). The proportion of male employees (37.6%) is almost two times as high as the proportion of female employees (20.1%).

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

Employment status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	703,273	100.0	344,893	100.0	358,380	100.0
Employee	201,847	28.7	129,749	37.6	72,098	20.1
Self-employed without employee(s)	346,161	49.2	130,722	37.9	215,439	60.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	72,292	10.3	42,256	12.3	30,036	8.4
Casual worker	17,320	2.5	10,847	3.1	6,473	1.8
Contributing family worker	16,271	2.3	5,318	1.5	10,953	3.1
Apprentice	44,326	6.3	23,733	6.9	20,593	5.7
Domestic employee (house help)	3,961	0.6	1,627	0.5	2,334	0.7
Other	1,095	0.2	641	0.2	454	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

The employment sectors covered in the 2010 PHC are Public (government), Semi-public/parastatal, Private Formal and Private Informal sectors, NGOs and other international organizations. Table 4.5 shows that about four in every five (79.2%) persons employed are working in the private informal sector and 11.3 percent work in the private formal sector. The public sector, on the other hand, (i.e. government and semi-public/parastatal) employs only 8.6 percent of the 703,273 working population. NGOs (local and international) and other international organizations employ less one percent (0.7%) of the working population.

The male-female disparity in employment sector is also shown in Table 4.6. About 85.0 percent of females work in the private informal sector compared to 73.3 percent males in the same sector of employment. On the other hand, 15.4 percent of males work in the private formal sector compared to 7.3 percent of females in the same sector. For public or government sector, the proportion of males employed in that sector is 10.0 percent and as against 7.3 percent of females employed in that sector.

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

Employment sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	703,273	100.0	344,893	100.0	358,380	100.0
Public (Government)	60,415	8.6	34,322	10.0	26,093	7.3
Private Formal	79,306	11.3	53,042	15.4	26,264	7.3
Private Informal	557,189	79.2	252,663	73.3	304,526	85.0
Semi-Public/Parastatal	921	0.1	677	0.2	244	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	5,251	0.7	4,056	1.2	1,195	0.3
Other International Organisations	191	0.0	133	0.0	58	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become an indispensable tool in today's knowledge-based economy. The capability of ICT in overall development of the nation has led to 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 development of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres. For the first time in Ghana, the 2010 PHC gathered data on access to and use of ICT by individuals and households. The objective of this chapter is to present information on ownership of mobile phones, desktop or laptop computers by individuals or households, the use of internet facility either at home, internet cafe, on phone or other mobile devices and the access to fixed telephone lines.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 provides information on the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and internet usage among the population in the Metropolis. Out of a total population of 1,267,685 persons aged 12 years and older, three out of every four (72.4%) have mobile phones. The table also shows that the proportion of males (76.3%) that have mobile phones is higher than their female counterparts (69.0%).

Table 5.1: Distribution of mobile phone ownership and internet facility usage by sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older	Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,267,685	918,395	72.4	204,004	16.1
Male	593,595	452,984	76.3	128,578	21.7
Female	674,090	465,411	69.0	75,426	11.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

Internet access is not only via computer, but also by mobile phones, game machines and digital television sets. Table 5.1 shows that out of the 1,267,685 persons aged 12 years and older, only 204,004 representing 16.1 percent are using internet facilities. Proportionally, males (21.7%) who use internet are twice that of females (11.2%).

5.4 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

Table 5.2 presents data on ownership of computers and fixed telephones lines by the sex of the household head. Out of a total of 440,286 households in the Metropolis, only 20,503 that is, 4.7 percent have fixed telephone lines at home. The proportion of male-headed households with fixed telephone lines (4.7%) and female-headed households (4.6%).

Table 5.2: Households having desktop or laptop computers, fixed telephone lines by sex of household head

Sex	Number of households	Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	440,286	67,645	15.4	20,503	4.7
Male	267,535	47,233	17.7	12,625	4.7
Female	172,751	20,412	11.8	7878	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.5 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Ownership of desktop or laptop computers by households is important in enhancing business transaction, research, self-study and the use of internet. The 2010 PHC recorded a total of 67,645 households representing 15.4 percent, having desktop or laptop computers in the Metropolis (see Table 5.2). The proportion of male-headed households having desktop or laptop computer (17.7%) and female headed households is 11.8 percent.

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC collected data on disability status of the population and the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of persons with disability in the country. Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2013a). They tend to have poorer health status, lower educational attainment, less economic participation and higher levels of poverty than people without disabilities (World Health Organization, 2011). Disabilities are now considered a societal development issue because of its direct relationship to poverty. The development of a nation depends on the contributions of not only a segment of the population but also on the collective contributions of every individual, including PWDs. This chapter presents the data collected on PWDs and discusses their economic activity status, educational attainment and literacy by sex in the Metropolis.

6.2 Population with Disability

The number of PWDs is 42,060 representing 2.4 percent of the population of the Metropolis as presented in Table 6.1. There are about 2.5 percent of females with disability in the Metropolis as against 2.3 percent of males.

Table 6.1: Population by type of disability, sex

Disability type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,730,249	100.0	826,479	100.0	903,770	100.0
No disability	1,688,189	97.6	807,422	97.7	880,767	97.5
With a disability	42,060	2.4	19,057	2.3	23,003	2.5
Sight	17,984	42.8	7,704	40.4	10,280	44.7
Hearing	5,014	11.9	2,170	11.4	2,844	12.4
Speech	5,423	12.9	2,971	15.6	2,452	10.7
Physical	9,465	22.5	4,303	22.6	5,162	22.4
Intellectual	6,054	14.4	2,962	0.4	3,092	0.3
Emotional	7,613	18.1	3,486	18.3	4,127	17.9
Other	4,860	11.6	2,106	11.1	2,754	12.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

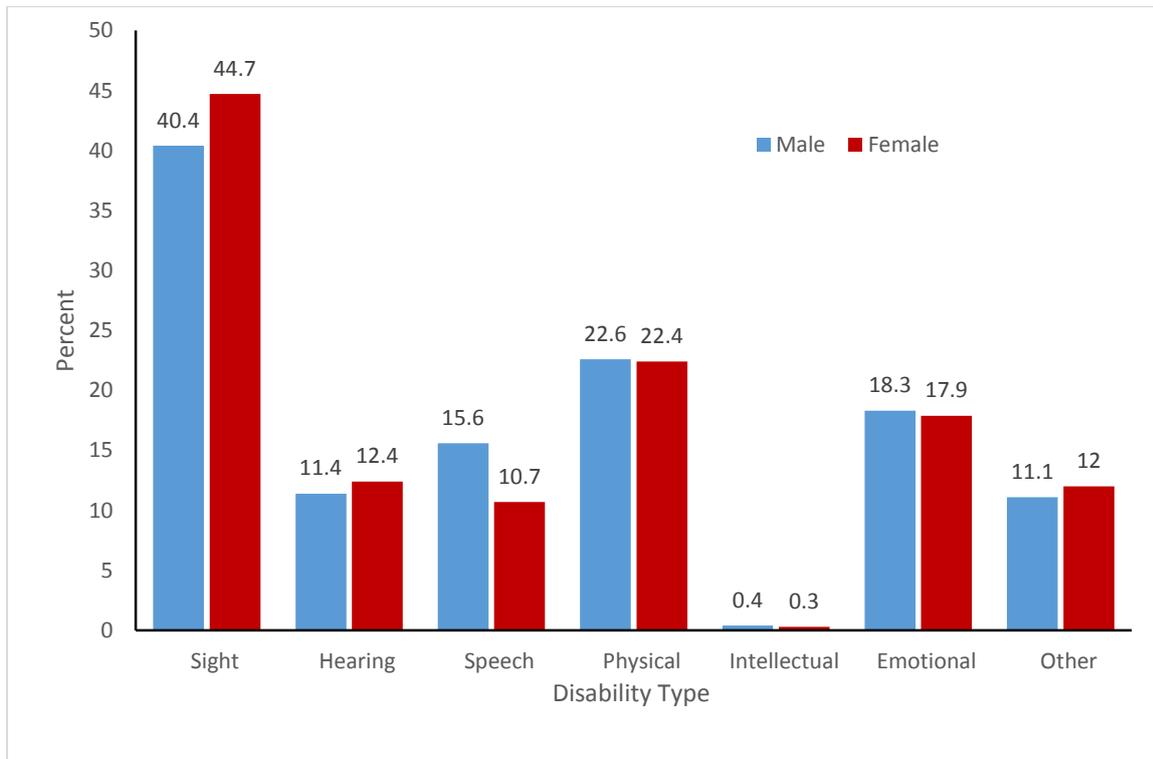
6.3 Type of Disability

The distribution of disability by type in the Metropolis is also shown in Table 6.1. The data analyzed have cases of multiple disabilities. The data shows that 17,984 of PWDs have sight impairment constituting 42.8 percent, 22.5 percent suffer from physical disability and those with emotional disability are 18.1 percent. Persons with intellectual, speech, and hearing disabilities are 14.4 percent, 12.9 percent and 11.9 percent respectively.

Figure 6.1 illustrates that proportionally there are slightly more females (44.7%) with sight disability than males (40.4%) and there are slightly more males (15.6%) than females

(10.7%) with speech impairment. For all the other types of disabilities there seem to be little variations in proportions between males and females.

Figure 6.1: Type of disability by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Economic Activity Status

Table 6.2 indicates that whereas 61.2 percent of those 15 years and older and without any disability are employed, only 47.5 percent of people with disability are employed. The unemployed is 4.4 percent. The economically not active population is 48.1 percent. With respect to differentials by sex, the proportion for males with disability who are employed is 51.2 percent and female, 45.6 percent. The unemployment rate among women with disability (4.9%) is higher than the rate for male disabled (3.8%).

In the Metropolis disabled persons with physical and/or intellectual problems are the least likely to be employed whereas those with sight, emotional, and “other” forms of disability have the highest chance of employment.

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

Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	1,156,647	100.0	703,273	60.8	66,108	5.7	387,266	33.5
No disability	1,121,260	100.0	686,469	61.2	64,543	5.8	370,248	33.0
With a disability	35,387	100.0	16,804	47.5	1,565	4.4	17,018	48.1
Sight	15,963	100.0	7,751	48.6	575	3.6	7,637	47.8
Hearing	3,995	100.0	1,819	45.5	160	4.0	2,016	50.5
Speech	4,047	100.0	1,905	47.1	183	4.5	1,959	48.4
Physical	8,318	100.0	2,808	33.8	286	3.4	5,224	62.8
Intellectual	4,566	100.0	1,852	40.6	155	3.4	2,559	56.0
Emotional	6,003	100.0	2,953	49.2	346	5.8	2,704	45.0
Other	3,716	100.0	1,830	49.2	178	4.8	1,708	46.0
Male								
Total	542,085	100.0	344,893	63.6	26,581	4.9	170,611	31.5
No disability	526,431	100.0	336,880	64.0	25,982	4.9	163,569	31.1
With a disability	15,654	100.0	8,013	51.2	599	3.8	7,042	45.0
Sight	6,696	100.0	3,522	52.6	202	3.0	2,972	44.4
Hearing	1,667	100.0	874	52.4	52	3.1	741	44.5
Speech	2,211	100.0	1,145	51.8	82	3.7	984	44.5
Physical	3,732	100.0	1,480	39.7	119	3.2	2,133	57.2
Intellectual	2,200	100.0	840	38.2	76	3.5	1,284	58.4
Emotional	2,671	100.0	1,384	51.8	121	4.5	1,166	43.7
Other	1,535	100.0	805	52.4	81	5.3	649	42.3
Female								
Total	614,562	100.0	358,380	58.3	39,527	6.4	216,655	35.3
No disability	594,829	100.0	349,589	58.8	38,561	6.5	206,679	34.7
With a disability	19,733	100.0	8,791	44.5	966	4.9	9,976	50.6
Sight	9,267	100.0	4,229	45.6	373	4.0	4,665	50.3
Hearing	2,328	100.0	945	40.6	108	4.6	1,275	54.8
Speech	1,836	100.0	760	41.4	101	5.5	975	53.1
Physical	4,586	100.0	1,328	29.0	167	3.6	3,091	67.4
Intellectual	2,366	100.0	1,012	42.8	79	3.3	1,275	53.9
Emotional	3,332	100.0	1,569	47.1	225	6.8	1,538	46.2
Other	2,181	100.0	1,025	47.0	97	4.4	1,059	48.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Education

Table 6.3 shows that 23.0 percent of PWDs have never attended school. About 2.9 percent PWDs have attended pre-school level (nursery and kindergarten) and 28.4 percent have attained basic education (Primary and JHS/JSS). In the Metropolis the proportion with secondary education or higher is 16.8 percent.

Table 6.3: Persons 3 years and older with disability by educational level and sex

Disability	Total	Percent	Never attended	Pre-school	Basic-school	Middle	Secondary or higher
Total	1,602,765	100.0	9.1	7.4	43.3	12.5	14.6
No disability	1,561,997	100.0	8.8	7.4	43.7	12.3	14.6
With a disability	40,768	100.0	23.0	2.9	28.4	20.8	16.8
Sight	17,644	100.0	22.3	2.1	21.8	24.7	21.4
Hearing	44,815	100.0	30.9	3.0	31.6	15.8	10.4
Speech	5,046	100.0	25.1	4.0	34.1	15.2	12.3
Physical	9,217	100.0	33.1	2.1	23.5	22.0	14.3
Intellectual	5,675	100.0	29.3	4.1	34.8	14.7	10.5
Emotional	7,240	100.0	20.2	3.6	35.4	16.5	13.8
Other	4,631	100.0	21.1	4.6	33.2	17.3	14.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

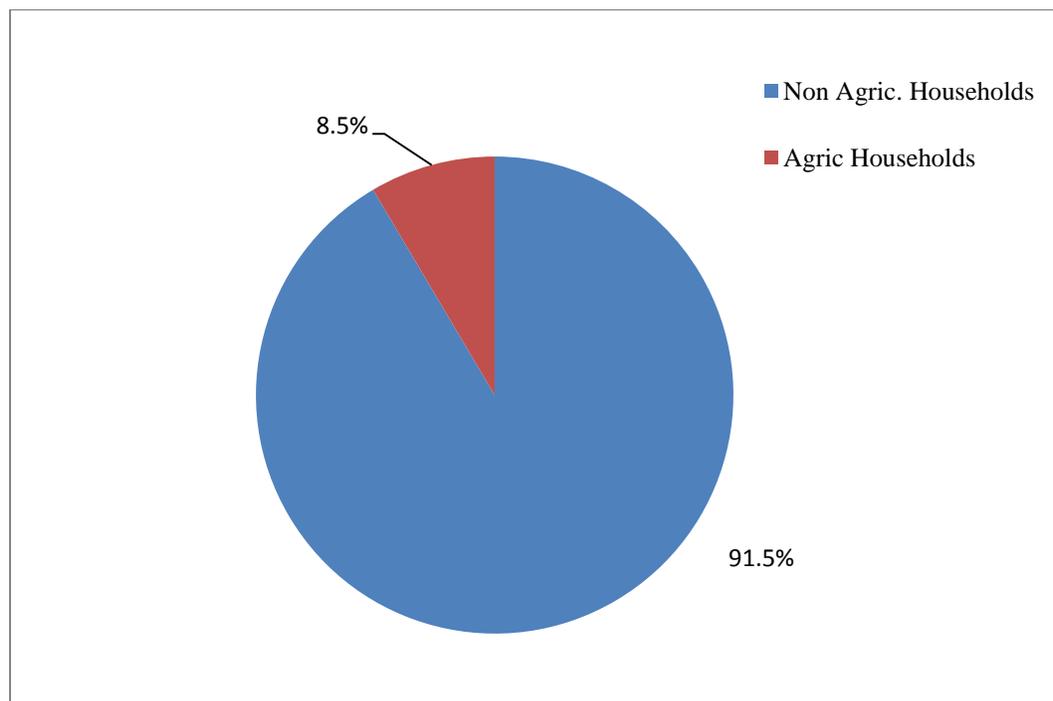
7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is a major contributor to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country and as such Ghana is regarded as an agrarian economy. The 2010 PHC for the first time collected information about household's engagement in agricultural activities such as the types of farming activities, types and number of livestock reared. An agricultural household is defined as a household in which at least one person is engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, fish farming, tree growing and livestock rearing (GSS, 2013).

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 depicts agricultural and non-agricultural households in the Kumasi Metropolis. The Metropolis has only 8.5 percent of households engaged in agricultural activities. These agricultural households which number 37,456 households have their farms around their dwelling units often along wetlands in the Metropolis (KMA, 2013)².

Figure 7.1: Agricultural and non-agricultural households by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

² Kumasi Metropolitan Annual, 2013 Annual Progress Report

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 presents the distribution of agricultural households by the type of agricultural activities in which they are engaged. Out of the 37,456 households which are into agricultural activities, 91.6 percent are into crop farming and 10.7 percent of them are into rearing of livestock. Tree planting (3%) and fish farming (0.3%) are the least popular agricultural activities in the Metropolis.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and type of locality

Farming activity	Total		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	440,286	100.0	440,286	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	37,456	8.5	37,456	8.5
Crop farming	34,311	91.6	34,311	91.6
Tree planting	1,133	3.0	1,133	3.0
Livestock rearing	4,012	10.7	4,012	10.7
Fish farming	116	0.3	116	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of Livestock and other Animals reared

Table 7.2 presents types of livestock, the number of livestock reared and number of keepers in the Metropolis. These livestock can be categorized into ruminants (goats, sheep and cattle), pigs, birds (chicken, guinea fowls, ostrich, turkey, ducks and doves), non-traditional livestock (grass-cutters, rabbit, snail, beehives and silk-worm) and fish (fish farming and inland fishing). Collectively, 440,009 livestock are reared by 5,482 keepers with an average of 82 animals per keeper in the Metropolis (Table 7.2). Almost half (49.5%) of the livestock reared in Kumasi Metropolis are chicken, 11.0 percent are goats and 8.6 percent of the livestock reared are sheep. Ostrich and beehives are the least common livestock kept in the Metropolis.

Chicken, which comprise nearly half (49.5%) of the livestock reared in the Metropolis are kept by three out of 10 (28.8%) keepers with an average of 141 birds per keeper. Goat which is the second commonest livestock reared in the Metropolis is kept by nearly 20 percent of the keepers with an average of 47 flocks per keeper. Rearing of sheep on the other hand is done by 1,198 keepers with an average of 32 sheep per keeper.

There are other delicacies of residents in the Metropolis which are least reared and have relatively smaller number of keepers in the Metropolis. For example, pig comprises only 6.4 percent of livestock reared in the Metropolis; are reared by 349 keepers yielding 83 swine per keeper. Guinea fowl is also reared in the Metropolis but in small scale (1.7%) by only 61 keepers in the Metropolis. Snail rearing, inland fishing and fish farming are other reared livestock in the Metropolis produced at relatively small levels.

Fish farming involves 97 keepers who keep 31,509 fingerlings yielding an average of 325 fingerlings per keeper. Twenty keepers are involved in inland fishing producing 10232 baskets of fish with an average of 394 baskets per keeper.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock	Animals		Keepers		Average animal per keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	449,009	100.0	5,484	100.0	82
Beehives	578	0.1	35	0.6	17
Cattle	25,884	5.8	667	12.2	39
Chicken	222,450	49.5	1,578	28.8	141
Dove	9,198	2.0	30	0.5	307
Duck	1,633	0.4	52	0.9	31
Goat	49,271	11.0	1,057	19.3	47
Grass-cutter	2,548	0.6	73	1.3	35
Guinea fowl	7,610	1.7	61	1.1	125
Ostrich	120	0.0	5	0.1	24
Pig	28,930	6.4	349	6.4	83
Rabbit	2,852	0.6	103	1.9	28
Sheep	38,639	8.6	1,198	21.8	32
Silk worm	1,641	0.4	18	0.3	91
Snail	7,106	1.6	10	0.2	711
Turkey	5,188	1.2	72	1.3	72
Other	1,620	0.4	51	0.9	32
Fish farming	31,509	7.0	97	1.8	325
Inland fishing	10,232	2.3	26	0.5	394

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

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 (Government of Ghana, 2010). Earlier frameworks also underscored the important role of housing in social development. In the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003-2005) and Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy policy frameworks, for instance, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives. The achievement of health objectives was linked, among others, to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing, and well planned settlements (Government of Ghana, 2003; Government of Ghana, 2006).

The provision of periodic information on housing and housing conditions is therefore important both to assess what has been achieved and to plan ahead. This chapter provides an overview of housing and housing conditions in the Kumasi Metropolis. The discussion is centered on housing stock and type of dwelling, ownership, construction material, room occupancy, and housing conditions with particular reference to water and sanitation as well as information on cooking space and household energy sources.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents information on housing stock and households in the Kumasi Metropolis. The 2010 PHC reveals that there are 148,413 houses in the Metropolis. The number of households per house is 3.0 in in the Metropolis with an average household size of 3.8 and population per house of 11.7.

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Categories	Total country	Region	Kumasi Metropolis
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	1,730,249
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	1,674,862
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	148,413
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	440,283
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	3.0
Population per house	7.3	8.3	11.7
Average household size	4.5	4.2	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1 Type of dwelling

Table 8.2 shows the type of dwelling units used by households in the Metropolis. The predominant type of dwelling unit in the Metropolis is compound house (rooms) accounting for 55.9 percent of the total number of dwellings. Separate houses (16.4%), flats/apartments (12.9%) and Semi-detached houses (8.7%) also contribute significantly to the type of dwelling units in the Metropolis. About 6.5 percent of households live in make shift dwelling units such as tents, improvised homes (kiosk, containers, living quarters attached to office/shop and uncompleted buildings).

The proportion of households in various types of dwelling have no variation with respect to the sex of the head of household, since for both male-headed and female-headed households, compound houses rank first followed by separate house and semi-detached houses. The proportion of male-headed households who live in flat/apartment (13.3%) is about one percentage point above the corresponding proportion for females (12.2%) and separate houses where male-headed constituted 17.0 percent compared to 15.5 percent of female-headed household.

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

Type of dwelling	Total		Metropolis					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Country	Region				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	440,283	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	72,393	16.4	17.0	15.5	16.4	-
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	38,288	8.7	8.9	8.4	8.7	-
Flat/apartment	256,355	91,227	56,719	12.9	13.3	12.2	12.9	-
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	241,551	54.9	53.3	57.2	54.9	-
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	2,417	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	-
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	697	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	-
Tent	10,343	1,791	689	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-
Improvised home (kiosk/container, etc.)	90,934	16,304	11,729	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	-
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	2,196	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	-
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	12,719	2.9	3.2	2.4	2.9	-
Other	9,846	1,951	885	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 House ownership status

Table 8.3 shows the ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head in the Metropolis. About three in 10 (30.1%) households live in houses owned by a household member and 18.8 percent by a relative who is not a household member. The data also shows that in the Metropolis 44.3 percent of all households live in houses owned by other private individuals, some of which are rental properties.

Less than two percent of households (1.6%) live in dwelling units which are either currently being purchased e.g. mortgage (0.4%) or provided by private employer (1.7%). Dwelling units owned by the Public/government account for only 2.2 percent of the total dwelling units in the Metropolis.

Table 8.3 which also shows the ownership status of dwelling unit by sex of household heads reveals that, for both male-headed and female-headed households, the rank order of proportions for dwelling unit ownership follows the overall metropolitan pattern with no significant differences. For example, 45.5 percent of households headed by males live in houses owned by other private individuals. The proportion for female-headed households is 42.6 percent.

Again, 31.5 percent of female-headed households compared with 29.2 percent male-headed households live in houses owned by a household member. About 20.3 percent of female-headed households live in houses owned by a relative who is not a household member compared with 17.8 percent of male-headed households. The proportion of male-headed households living in dwelling units been purchased is 1.6 percent compared with 1.4 percent for female-headed households.

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

Ownership status	Total Country	Region	Metropolis					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	440,283	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	132,514	30.1	29.2	31.5	30.1	0.0
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	6,828	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	0.0
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	82,639	18.8	17.8	20.3	18.8	0.0
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	195,261	44.3	45.5	42.6	44.3	0.0
Private employer	83,610	20,482	7,631	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.7	0.0
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	2,112	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	11,230	2.6	3.0	1.9	2.6	0.0
Other	24,000	4,653	2,068	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

The type of material used for constructing various parts of a dwelling unit contributes to the durability and lifespan of the unit. Questions on the construction materials for the outer wall (excluding any fence), floor and roof of dwellings are asked for each dwelling unit.

8.4.1 Main construction material for outer wall

The type of building material used by individuals and institutions depends on cost and availability of material and people's ability to pay for these materials. Table 8.4 indicates that in the Metropolis, the main material for outer wall of dwelling unit is cement block/concrete. As many as 90.4 percent of dwelling units have their outer walls constructed with cement blocks or concrete compared to wood (3.3%) and mud brick or earth (2.8%).

With 90.4 percent of the dwelling units in the Metropolis having their outer walls built with cement block/concrete, the Metropolis has a relatively higher proportion compared to the entire Ashanti region (71.9%) and the country as a whole (57.5%) in the use of cement block/concrete as the main material for outer wall. Mud brick/earth is the main material for outer walls of 34.2 percent of dwelling units in the country and 24.1 percent in the Ashanti region but it is just 2.8 percent of dwellings in the Metropolis.

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

Material for outer wall	Total country		Region		Metropolis		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total		Urban
					Number	Percent	
Total	5,817,607	100.0	1,169,030	100.0	446,971	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	34.2	250,238	21.4	12,635	2.8	2.8
Wood	200,594	3.4	27,438	2.3	14,577	3.3	3.3
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	0.8	10,549	0.9	4,920	1.1	1.1
Stone	11,330	0.2	2,014	0.2	730	0.2	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	0.7	7,580	0.6	1,939	0.4	0.4
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	57.5	840,519	71.9	404,219	90.4	90.4
Landcrete	104,270	1.8	19,878	1.7	2,382	0.5	0.5
Bamboo	8,206	0.1	1,381	0.1	490	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	0.7	1,768	0.2	345	0.1	0.1
Other	39,206	0.7	7,665	0.7	4,734	1.1	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction material for floor

Table 8.5 shows that floors of dwelling units in Kumasi Metropolis are mostly constructed with cement/concrete (81.5%), followed by earth/mud (6.1%), terrazzo/tiles (5.6%), ceramic/porcelain/ granite/marble tiles (2.7%) and vinyl tiles (2.2%). The use of other materials (stone, burnt bricks, wood and others) is less than 1.0 percent each.

Table 8.5: Main construction material for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total		Metropolis			
	country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	440,283	100.0	100.0	-
Earth/mud	872,161	164,333	26,960	6.1	6.1	-
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	875,714	358,672	81.5	81.5	-
Stone	32,817	8,731	2,672	0.6	0.6	-
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	632	0.1	0.1	-
Wood	52,856	6,032	3,850	0.9	0.9	-
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	9,682	2.2	2.2	-
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	19,826	11,770	2.7	2.7	-
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	24,782	5.6	5.6	-
Other	15,567	2,624	1,263	0.3	0.3	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main construction material for roof

Table 8.6 shows that corrugated metal sheet is the main roofing material of dwelling units in the Kumasi Metropolis (90.8%). Another roofing material that is common and importance is cement or concrete roof (5.0%). Slate or asbestos (1.6%), wood (1.0%), roofing tiles (0.6%) and others are less common in the Metropolis.

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

Main roofing material	Total country	Region	Metropolis			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	446,971	100.0	100.0	-
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,885	569	0.1	0.1	-
Wood	45,547	10,933	4,633	1.0	1.0	-
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	405,818	90.8	90.8	-
Slate/asbestos	759,039	12,990	7,093	1.6	1.6	-
Cement/concrete	141,072	36,284	22,412	5.0	5.0	-
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	2,623	0.6	0.6	-
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	395	0.1	0.1	-
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	33,299	1,284	0.3	0.3	-
Other	35,935	5,517	2,144	0.5	0.5	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of rooms occupied by a household includes living rooms, dining rooms and bed rooms. It excludes bathrooms, toilet rooms and kitchen. Since not all rooms available to the household are necessarily used for sleeping purposes, the number of sleeping rooms is the number of rooms that are used for sleeping irrespective of their original purpose.

Table 8.7 shows the distribution of sleeping rooms by household size in Kumasi Metropolis. Information on the relationship between the number of sleeping rooms and household size gives the space available per person, and also provides an indication of the extent of overcrowding and adequacy of dwelling stock available. It also reflects the socio-economic status of the household.

Analysis of the number of sleeping rooms by household size reveals that about 50 percent of six person-households have only one sleeping room. Two-in-five (41.4%) of seven person-households have only one sleeping rooms and 35.1 percent of eight person-households occupy only one sleeping rooms. If it is assumed that a household with five or more persons is large, then sleeping rooms in the Metropolis are woefully inadequate as indicated by the above statistics.

The highest proportion of one-member household (94.3%) has one sleeping room, while the rest (5.7%) occupy two or more rooms. Majority of two-member households (84.4%) occupy single rooms, followed by two-room occupants (11.5%). Generally, irrespective of the household size single and two rooms are the most available. This phenomenon might be due to scarcity of sleeping rooms and high cost of securing accommodation.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	440,283	100.0	70.9	15.2	6.3	3.4	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
1	93,369	100.0	94.3	3.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
2	69,960	100.0	84.4	11.5	2.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
3	66,269	100.0	77.2	14.3	5.4	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
4	61,825	100.0	69.5	18.3	6.5	3.2	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1
5	51,723	100.0	61.6	21.8	8.8	4.2	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
6	37,478	100.0	51.8	24.8	11.4	5.7	3.6	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
7	23,258	100.0	41.4	26.6	13.8	8.4	4.8	2.8	1.2	0.5	0.5
8	13,977	100.0	35.1	24.8	15.6	10.6	7.2	3.8	1.6	0.9	0.5
9	7,953	100.0	26.0	23.9	17.4	12.9	9.4	4.9	2.6	1.7	1.3
10+	14,471	100.0	19.8	17.4	15.5	14.1	11.8	9.1	4.9	3.3	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

Table 8.8 presents data on sources of lighting for households in Kumasi Metropolis. In the Metropolis nine out of every ten households (91.1%) are connected to the national electricity grid (electricity main) and therefore use electricity as their main source of lighting. Flashlight/torch (4.6%) is also important source of lighting for households followed by kerosene lamp (2.2%). The proportion using kerosene lamp in the Metropolis is three times lower than in the region (7.0%). Also the use of flash light/torch is far lower in the Metropolis (4.6%) than in the region (17.3%) and the country as a whole (15.7%).

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

Main source of light	Metropolis							
	Total country		Region		Total		Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	100.0	1,126,205	100.0	440,283	100.0	100.0	-
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	64.2	828,924	73.6	401,215	91.1	91.1	-
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	0.7	6,343	0.6	2,052	0.5	0.5	-
Kerosene lamp	971,807	17.8	78,756	7.0	9,655	2.2	2.2	-
Gas lamp	9,378	0.2	1,881	0.2	503	0.1	0.1	-
Solar energy	9,194	0.2	1,693	0.2	393	0.1	0.1	-
Candle	41,214	0.8	9,472	0.8	5,137	1.2	1.2	-
Flashlight/torch	858,651	15.7	195,345	17.3	20,281	4.6	4.6	-
Firewood	13,241	0.2	1,484	0.1	423	0.1	0.1	-
Crop residue	4,623	0.1	414	0.0	69	0.0	0.0	-
Other	11,739	0.2	1,893	0.2	555	0.1	0.1	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of fuel for cooking

Table 8.9 shows the sources of fuel for cooking in dwelling units in the Metropolis. The main source of fuel for cooking is charcoal accounting for 50.7 percent of the fuel types used in the Metropolis and about 35.7 percent of households in the Metropolis uses LPG as their main source of cooking fuel. The use of wood as a main source of cooking fuel by households (1.5%) in the Metropolis is very low. About one in ten (10.5%) households in the Metropolis does no cooking. With the environmental degradation and health hazards associated with the use of charcoal every effort should be made to encourage more households to shift to the use of LPG. The use of gas as a viable and environmentally friendly alternative source of fuel, however, is likely to suffer a set back as result of the continuous rise in cost and unstable supply.

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

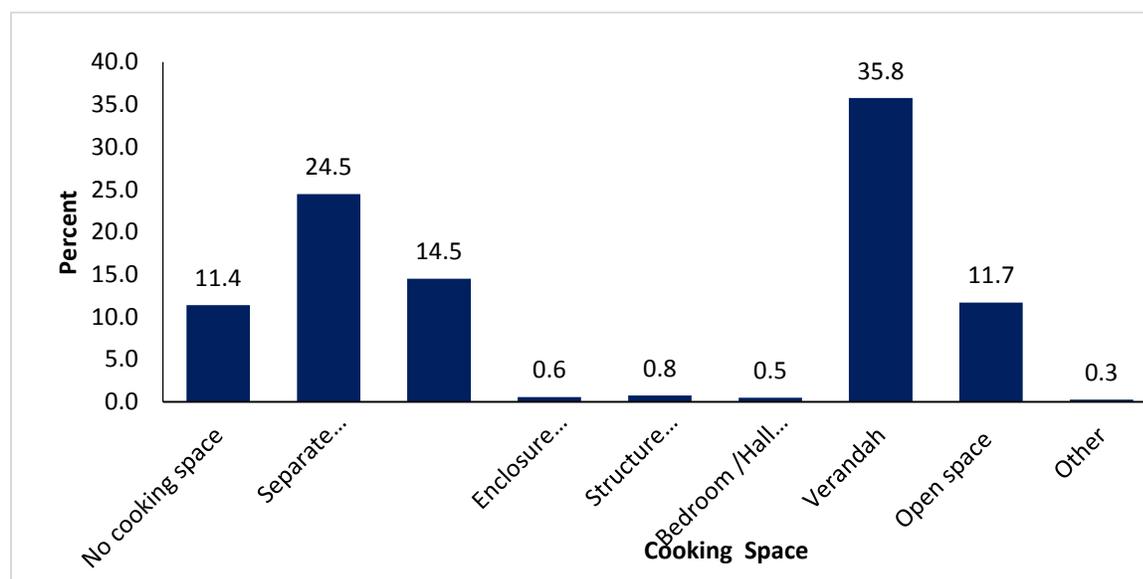
Cooking fuel/space	Total country		Region		Metropolis			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total		Urban	Rural
					Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	100.0	1,126,205	100.0	440,283	100.0	440,283	-
None (no cooking)	306,118	5.6	91,717	8.1	46,150	10.5	46,150	-
Wood	2,197,083	40.2	335,439	29.8	6,674	1.5	6,674	-
Gas	996,518	18.2	237,251	21.1	157,275	35.7	157,275	-
Electricity	29,794	0.5	7,952	0.7	2,781	0.6	2,781	-
Kerosene	29,868	0.5	4,263	0.4	1,957	0.4	1,957	-
Charcoal	1,844,290	33.7	443,144	39.3	223,005	50.7	223,005	-
Crop residue	45,292	0.8	2,573	0.2	272	0.1	272	-
Saw dust	8,000	0.1	1,545	0.1	917	0.2	917	-
Animal waste	2,332	0.0	427	0.0	250	0.1	250	-
Other	7,759	0.1	1,894	0.2	1,002	0.2	1,002	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Cooking space used by households

Figure 8.1 shows the main cooking space used by households in Kumasi Metropolis. About 11.4 percent of households do not have cooking space reflecting to some extent the 10.5 percent of households which do not do any cooking. Among those who have designated space, the types of cooking facilities commonly used by household are verandah (35.8%), separate room for exclusive use (24.5%), open space in compound (11.7%) and separate room shared with other household (14.5%). The use of verandah as the most common type of cooking space implies many dwelling units in the Metropolis have been constructed without kitchen and also due to the fact that many households occupy rooms in compound houses in the Metropolis.

Figure 8.1: Main cooking space used by household



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and for Other Domestic Use

8.7.1 Main source of water for drinking

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. An indicator ‘C’ in the UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Number 7 aims to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on the burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhea (GSS, 2013a).

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, bottled water and rainwater collection; unimproved sources are unprotected wells and springs, sachet water, vendors, tanker-trucks and surface water (WHO/UNICEF, 2013).

The main sources of drinking water in the Metropolis are presented in Table 8.10. About 74.1 percent of the households in Kumasi Metropolis depend on pipe-borne water, constituting 42.8 percent inside dwelling units, 23.7 percent outside dwelling units and 7.6 percent from the public standpipe. The households that depend on bore-hole/pump/tube well make up 12.6 percent. The households that have access to protected-well and sachet water are 6.4 and 5.2 percent respectively. The less popular sources of drinking water among the remaining households are tanker supply/vendor (0.3%), bottled water (0.4%), protected spring (0.4%) and others with less than 0.2 percent. On the basis of WHO and UNICEF classification, 93.6 percent of households in the Metropolis have access to improved water sources for drinking.

Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking

Sources of water	Total country		Region		Metropolis			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total		Urban	Rural
					Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	100.0	1,126,205	100.0	440,283	100.0	100.0	-
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	14.5	247,769	22.0	188,359	42.8	42.8	-
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	19.0	210,802	18.7	104,434	23.7	23.7	-
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	13.0	113,626	10.1	33,595	7.6	7.6	-
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	23.2	348,433	30.9	55,327	12.6	12.6	-
Protected well	321,091	5.9	80,800	7.2	28,249	6.4	6.4	-
Rain water	39,438	0.7	1,457	0.1	369	0.1	0.1	-
Protected spring	19,345	0.4	4,692	0.4	1,632	0.4	0.4	-
Bottled water	20,261	0.4	2,958	0.3	1,875	0.4	0.4	-
Sachet water	490,283	9.0	41,265	3.7	22,765	5.2	5.2	-
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	1.1	4,676	0.4	1,172	0.3	0.3	-
Unprotected well	112,567	2.1	7,652	0.7	1,085	0.2	0.2	-
Unprotected spring	12,222	0.2	1,451	0.1	104	0.0	0.0	-
River/Stream	502,804	9.2	58,333	5.2	527	0.1	0.1	-
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	1.4	1,441	0.1	232	0.1	0.1	-
Other	3,972	0.1	850	0.1	558	0.1	0.1	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of water for domestic purposes

Table 8.11 shows information on the main source of water for other domestic purposes in Kumasi Metropolis. Based on the proportion of households, the Metropolis has pipe-borne water inside dwelling units (44.1%), pipe-borne water outside dwelling unit (23.1%), bore-hole/pump/tube well (14.7%), protected well (8.6%) and public tap/standpipe (7.7%) as the main sources of water for domestic use. Kumasi Metropolis depends largely on the same sources of water for domestic use as for drinking. Pipe-borne water for drinking is 74.1 percent and pipe borne water for other domestic use is 74.9 percent. Borehole/pump/tube well is used by 12.6 percent of households for drinking and 14.7 percent of households for other domestic purposes.

Table 8.11: Main source of water of dwelling unit for other domestic purposes

Sources of water	Total country		Region		Metropolis			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total		Urban	Rural
					Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	100.0	1,126,205	100.0	440,283	100.0	100.0	-
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	16.6	257,088	22.8	194,275	44.1	44.1	-
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	19.9	205,678	18.3	101,548	23.1	23.1	-
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	12.9	112,574	10	33,767	7.7	7.7	-
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	23.4	354,585	31.5	64,698	14.7	14.7	-
Protected well	465,775	8.5	101,863	9	37,953	8.6	8.6	-
Rain water	39,916	0.7	2,376	0.2	482	0.1	0.1	-
Protected spring	18,854	0.3	4,323	0.4	1,458	0.3	0.3	-
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	1.8	5,110	0.5	1,280	0.3	0.3	-
Unprotected well	152,055	2.8	10,674	0.9	2,169	0.5	0.5	-
Unprotected spring	15,738	0.3	1,797	0.2	294	0.1	0.1	-
River/stream	588,590	10.8	65,730	5.8	1,383	0.3	0.3	-
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	1.8	2,547	0.2	338	0.1	0.1	-
Other	10,302	0.2	1,860	0.2	638	0.1	0.1	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Bathing facility used by household

Table 8.12 provides information on bathroom facilities in dwelling units as well as toilet facilities used by households in the Metropolis. The most common bathing facility is shared separate bathroom in the same house (52.5%), followed by own bathroom for exclusive use (25.1%) and shared open cubicle in the same house (13.0%). These three types account for 90.6 percent of bathing facilities in dwellings units. The remaining bathing facilities that account for the 9.4 percent are open space around house (3.4%), private open cubicle (2.9%), public bath house (2.1%) and bathroom in another house (0.9%).

8.8.2 Toilet facility used by household

From table 8.12, WC toilets are used by 43.3 percent of the households in the Metropolis. Public toilet facility, the second most common type of toilet facility, is used by 36.2 percent of households. The use of pit latrine facility by households ranks third in the Metropolis (11.1%) followed by KVIP (7.2%). About two percent (2.4%) of the households do not have toilet facilities therefore use the bush or field or other open spaces. Even though the use of bucket/pan latrine has been outlawed in the Metropolis, 1,064 households (0.2%) report its use.

Table 8.12: Type of bathing facility used by households by type of locality

Bathing/Toilet facilities	Total country		Region		Metropolis			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total		Urban	Rural
Bathing facility								
Total	5,467,054	100.0	1,126,205	100.0	440,283	100.0	440,283	-
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	28.1	280,657	24.9	110,476	25.1	110,476	-
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	33.3	501,675	44.5	230,960	52.5	230,960	-
Private open cubicle	381,979	7.0	65,409	5.8	12,713	2.9	12,713	-
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	18.3	158,985	14.1	57,156	13.0	57,156	-
Public bath house	140,501	2.6	16,648	1.5	9,181	2.1	9,181	-
Bathroom in another house	187,337	3.4	31,329	2.8	3,887	0.9	3,887	-
Open space around house	372,556	6.8	67,321	6.0	15,165	3.4	15,165	-
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	0.3	1,320	0.1	145	0.0	145	-
Other	16,276	0.3	2,861	0.3	600	0.0	600	-
Toilet facility								
Total	5,467,054	100.0	1,126,205	100.0	440,283	100.0	440,283	-
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	19.3	71,322	6.3	10,421	2.4	10,421	-
W.C.	839,611	15.4	261,106	23.2	186,989	42.5	186,989	-
Pit latrine	1,040,883	19.0	200,798	17.8	49,010	11.1	49,010	-
KVIP	572,824	10.5	98,434	8.7	31,526	7.2	31,526	-
Bucket/Pan	40,678	0.7	3,082	0.3	1,064	0.2	1,064	-
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan, etc.)	1,893,291	34.6	487,596	43.3	159,520	36.2	159,520	-
Other	23,385	0.4	3,867	0.3	1,753	0.4	1,753	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

The information refers to the method of collection and disposal of solid waste (rubbish) generated by the households. Table 8.13 presents data on the method of solid waste disposal by households in Kumasi Metropolis. More than half (58.8%) of the households reported that they dispose of their solid waste into containers at public dumps and another 15.6 percent of the households use public dumps (open space). The use of the services of KMA and other private companies such as Zoomlion, Royal Asadu in collecting solid waste is patronized by 17.2 percent of the households. Other methods used are burning (4.4%), indiscriminate disposal (1.9%), burying (1.6%) and other (0.4%).

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Table 8.13 also describes liquid waste disposal methods used by households in dwelling units in Kumasi Metropolis. Liquid waste is disposed of through four main methods and account for 92.9 percent of total disposal techniques. More than one-third (35.9%) of the households report that they dispose of their liquid waste through drainage system into gutter, 32.2 percent throw their liquid wastes directly into gutters. Other methods are throwing onto compound (15.4%), onto street/outside (7.8%), through drainage system (5.0%) and through drainage into a pit /soak away system (3.5%).

Table 8.13: Method of solid waste disposal of households by type of locality

Waste disposal method	Total country		Region		Metropolis			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total		Urban	Rural
Solid waste disposal								
Total	5,467,054	100.0	1,126,205	100.0	440,283	100.0	440,283	-
Collected	785,889	14.4	102,035	9.1	75,879	17.2	75,879	-
Burned by household	584,820	10.7	59,303	5.3	19,551	4.4	19,551	-
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	23.8	399,121	35.4	258,958	58.8	258,958	-
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	37.7	472,344	41.9	68,585	15.6	68,585	-
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	9.1	55,647	4.9	8,230	1.9	8,230	-
Buried by household	182,615	3.3	30,215	2.7	7,137	1.6	7,137	-
Other	53,805	1.0	7,540	0.7	1,943	0.4	1,943	-
Liquid waste disposal								
Total	5,467,054	100.0	1,126,205	100.0	440,283	100.0	440,283	-
Through the sewerage system	183,169	3.4	35,882	3.2	23,179	5.3	23,179	-
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	10.9	223,451	19.8	156,270	35.5	156,270	-
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	3.1	28,885	2.6	15,542	3.5	15,542	-
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	28.1	258,473	23.0	34,147	7.8	34,147	-
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	18.7	245,146	21.8	141,959	32.2	141,959	-
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	35.2	330,818	29.4	67,825	15.4	67,825	-
Other	38,294	0.7	3,550	0.3	1,361	0.3	1,361	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC District report is a novelty, as it seeks to provide essential data for policy makers to formulate evidence-based policies and consolidate the governance structures at the district level. Like national previous censuses, the 2010 PHC collected data on basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as, age, sex, and relationship to head of household, marital status, ethnicity, religion, literacy, education, economic characteristics and housing. The uniqueness of 2010 Population and Housing Census is that data was collected on Information and communications technology (ICT), people living with disability (PWDs), emigration, maternal mortality and households in agriculture. Thus, the census provides a wide range of information for planning, policy-making and research activities.

In this chapter, findings from the 2010 PHC are discussed. The chapter also presents conclusions and policy recommendations that could help put the development planning of the Kumasi Metropolis into proper context. It is the objective of this chapter to provide policy implications and recommendations that could benefit policy makers in the Metropolis.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Socio-demographic characteristics

The 2010 census puts the population of the Metropolis at 1,730,249, representing 36.2 percent of the total Ashanti regional population (4,780,380). Thus it is the most populous and one of the most rapidly growing Metropolis not only in Ashanti Region but in the whole country (Accra Metropolis is 1,665,086). The district's share of the regional population increased from 32.4 percent in 2000 to the current 36.2 percent in 2010. It comprises 826,479 males (47.8%) and 903,779 females (52.2%). This translates into a sex ratio of 91.4 males to 100 females in 2010. The Metropolis covers a land area of 214.3 sq. km. which is 0.9 percent of the region's land area of 24,389 sq. kilometers. The Metropolis has a population density of 8,075 persons per sq. km.

The age-sex structure reveals that the Metropolis has a youthful population. That is, age group 0-4 years comprises 11.7 percent of the population. Those aged 5-9 years make up 10.5 percent, youths 15-24 comprises 22.8 percent and the 65+ year group forming 3.6 percent. On the other hand, age group 20-24 years has the highest proportion of 11.8%. About 55.9 percent of people in the Metropolis are below the age 25 years. The pattern is similar for both males and females. These findings may be attributed to the relatively large numbers of tertiary institutions and senior high schools in the Metropolis. The Metropolis has 10 tertiary institutions and 52 senior high schools.

Kumasi Metropolis has an age-dependency ratio of 58.0. This implies that for every 100 persons in the working group there are about 58 persons in the dependent group to support. The Metropolis has a general fertility rate (GFR) of 96.4 which means that about 96 live births could be delivered by 1,000 women in the reproductive age. The crude birth rate (CBR) of 22.8 indicates almost twenty-three live births per thousand populations. The total fertility rate (TFR) of 2.6 shows that every woman in the reproductive age could have on the average three children. This is the lowest compared to the Ashanti region's rate of 3.3 and the

adjoining districts like Asokore Mampong (2.8), Ejisu-Juaben (3.4), Atwima Nwabiagya (3.4), Atwima Kwanwoma (3.4), and Bosumtwi (3.5).

Out of 616,696 female children ever born in the Metropolis 90.6 percent survive while out of the 615,839 male children ever born 88.3 percent survive. Furthermore, out of 83,722 female children ever born by women in age 35-39 years 94.0 percent survive while out of 82,858 male children ever born by women of that same age group 91.9 percent survive.

Kumasi Metropolis has a crude death rate of 4.7 per 1000 population. This means about five deaths were recorded per 1000 persons in the 12 months preceding the Census. This is relatively low compared to the Ashanti Region's CDR of 5.8 per 1000 and the adjoining districts. The Metropolis has a General Fertility Rate (GFR) of 76.5 live births per 1,000 women in the reproductive age.

There are 929,203 migrants, representing 53.7 percent of the population, living in Kumasi Metropolis. This means that the current population of the Metropolis comprises less than half of persons born there. Further finding reveals that 62.0 percent of these migrants were born elsewhere in Ashanti Region while those born elsewhere in another region, the majority of them were born in Brong Ahafo Region (7.5%), Central Region (5.4%) and Upper East Region (5%).

9.2.3 Social characteristics

Kumasi Metropolis has total household population of 1,674,862 with 440,286 households. This translates into an average household size of 3.8 persons which is slightly lower than the regional average of 4.2 percent. The proportion of male-headed households and female-headed households are 60.8 percent and 39.2 percent respectively. The average size of female-headed households is 5.1 compared to the average size of male-headed household size of 3.0. Kumasi Metropolis is completely urbanized.

Almost half (49.2%) of the population aged 12 years and over, have never married. About 36.8 percent are currently married and 1.6 percent are in informal or consensual unions.

Among the population of 1,267,685 aged 12 years and above, 11 percent have had no education, about 54.3 percent have completed basic education, about one in five (19.9%) have completed secondary school and 2.9 percent have also completed Vocational/Technical and Commercial schools. About 5.4 percent have acquired tertiary level education.

Out of a total number of 1,303,168 of persons 11 years and older, 1,166,397 representing 89.5 percent are literate while 136,771 representing 10.5 percent are not literate. The data indicates that 648,830 (44.5%) of population 3 years and older comprising 328,991 (50.7%) males and 319,839 females (49.3%) are currently attending school. On the other hand, 807,680 representing 55.5 percent have attended school in the past, consisting of 48.4 percent males and 51.6 percent females in the Metropolis.

Out of a total number of 1,267,685 of the population 12 years and older at all the different categories of economic status, 706,404 (55.7%) are employed, 66,327 (5.2%) are unemployed while 494,954 (39.0%) are economically not active. A greater proportion of the total population (95.4%) in the Metropolis is Ghanaians by birth with less than one percent being Ghanaians by naturalization. Over four out of every five (84.5%) persons in the Kumasi Metropolis are Christians while about 11.2 percent belongs to the Islamic religion.

9.2.4 Economic characteristics

Of the population aged 15 years and older, about two-thirds (66.5%) are economically active while a third (33.5%) is economically not active. For the 769,381 economically active persons in the Metropolis, about nine in every ten (91.4%) are employed. On the other hand, the unemployed constitute 8.6 percent of the economically active persons in the Metropolis.

Of the 703,273 employed persons in the Kumasi Metropolis, service and sales workers constitute 38.9 percent. This is followed by craft and related trades workers, 22.8 percent and elementary occupations, 10.3 percent with skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers constituting only 2.6 percent.

Over half (52%) are engaged in the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and manufacturing industries. Almost 6-in-10 (59.5%) of the persons employed own their own businesses (self-employed without employees and self-employed with employees). About one in every four persons is an employee. About four in every five (79.2%) persons employed are working in the private informal sector and about one in every nine (11.3%) persons employed work in the private formal sector.

9.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Out of a total population of 1,267,685 persons aged 12 years and older in Metropolis, 72.4% of them have mobile phones. One out of every six persons (16.1%) aged 12 years or older use internet facilities. Twice males (21.7%) than females (11.2%) use internet facilities in the Metropolis. Out of a total of 440,286 households in the Metropolis, only 20,503 constituting 4.7 percent have fixed telephone lines at home. A total of 67,645 households representing 15.4 percent of all households in the Metropolis have desktop or laptop computers.

9.2.6 Disability

The population with disability in the Metropolis is 2.4 percent of the total population. About two-fifths of persons with disability have problems with sight (42.8%). Persons with physical disability form 25.5 percent of PWDs and those with emotional disability are 18.1 percent. The persons with disability in intellect, speech and hearing disability are 14.4 percent, 12.9 percent and 11.9 percent respectively.

9.2.7 Agricultural households

The Metropolis has 37,456 households or 8.5 percent, out of a total household of 440,286 engaged in agricultural activities. Nine out of every 10 households who are into agriculture are into crop farming. Fish farming and tree planting are farming activities which are not much patronized in the Metropolis. Almost half (49.5%) of the livestock reared in Kumasi Metropolis are chicken, goats (11.0%) and sheep (8.6%).

9.2.8 Housing conditions

The predominant types of dwelling units in the Metropolis are rooms in compound houses (55.9%), separate houses (16.4%), flats/apartments (12.9%) and semi-detached houses (8.7%).

The main material for outer wall of dwelling unit is cement block/concrete. As much as 90.4 percent of dwelling units in the Metropolis have walls made of cement blocks or concrete compared to wood (3.3%) and mud brick or earth (2.8%).

Cement/concrete (81.5%), terrazzo/tiles (5.6%), ceramic/porcelain/ granite/marble tiles (2.7%) and vinyl tiles (2.2%) are commonly used materials for the floor of most dwelling units in the Metropolis, and a few also use earth/mud (6.1%).

Corrugated metal sheet (90.8%) is the main roofing material of dwelling units in the Metropolis. Another roofing material that is common is the cement or concrete roof (5.0%). Slate or asbestos (1.6%), wood (1.0%), roofing tiles (0.6%) and others are not popular in the Metropolis.

In the Metropolis nine out of every ten households (91.1%) are connected to the national electricity grid and therefore use electricity as their main source of lighting. A few rely on flashlight/torch (4.6%) is a source of lighting in the Metropolis. Kerosene lamp is used by 2.2 percent of households for lighting.

About half (50.7%) of all households in the Metropolis use charcoal as their main source of cooking fuel and 35.7 percent use gas as their main source of cooking fuel.

The commonly used place for cooking by household are verandah (35.8%), separate room for exclusive use (24.5%), open space in compound (11.7%) and separate room shared with other household (14.5%).

About 74.1 percent of the households in the Metropolis depend on pipe-borne water for drinking. The households that depend on bore-hole/pump/tube well make up 12.6 percent. The households that have access to protected-well and sachet water are 6.4 and 5.2 percent respectively.

The most common bathing facilities are shared separate bathroom in the same house (52.5%), own bathroom for exclusive use (25.1%) and shared open cubicle (13.0%).

About 43.3 percent of households in the Metropolis use water closet toilet facility inside their dwelling as their main source of disposal of human excreta. Public toilet facility is the second most popular type of toilet facility used by 36.2 percent of households in the Metropolis. About two percent (2.4%) of the households do not have toilet facilities therefore use the bush or field or other open spaces.

The use of the services of public and public companies for collection of solid wastes from homes is patronized by 17.2 percent of households in the Metropolis. Based on the proportion of households using a disposal source, dumping wastes into container in public places (58.8%), dumping wastes into public open space (15.6%) are the two other major methods.

Liquid waste is disposed of through two main methods: 35.9 percent of households dispose of their liquid waste through drainage system into gutter and 32.2 percent of households throw their wastes directly into gutters. About 15.4 percent of households disposal of liquid wastes onto compound and 7.8 percent onto street/outside.

9.3 Policy Implications and Interventions

Population

The rapidly increasing population in the region (2.7% growth rate) exerts pressure on the socio-economic facilities and has a negative impact on the physical environment not only in the region but also in the Metropolis. The substantial increase in population is due mainly to two main factors, fertility and the positive net inflow of migrants. These factors need to be checked in order to reduce their contributions to the population growth. Although the

reported total fertility rate declined in the inter-censal years, it is still quite high. The implementation of the programmes designed to reduce the fertility rate should be intensified and sustained. The net positive inflow of migrants can be checked by an employment policy that will reduce people moving from other regions or from Ashanti region to the Metropolis in search of job opportunities.

Education and literacy

Formal education and literacy are important factors that promote socio-economic development of individuals and the nation as a whole. They enhance the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values and attitudes that develop individual capacities for socio-economic well-being. The programmes and projects to encourage school attendance of children have contributed immensely in increasing the proportion of children currently in school. The number of persons who are not literate could be reduced with intensification of the on-going Adult Education programme for it to reach more people through a wide media including television networks.

Urbanization

Kumasi Metropolis is completely urbanized. Some of the problems that accompany urbanization are solid waste generation, pressure on housing, school facilities, transportation, road congestion, crime and immoral and indecent life styles. There have been difficulties in tackling these problems. There is an urgent need to work out effective policies, programmes and projects that would provide sustainable solutions to these and other problems.

Employment

A lack of employment opportunities, particularly for the educated youth, has been a major problem in the Metropolis, the region and in the country. It is an important factor in the cities and towns to which the educated youth migrate in search of jobs that are not readily available. Currently, the private sector employs over 80 percent of the economically active population in the Metropolis. The major constraint to private sector employment is a lack of capital to expand businesses. Bank interest rates are also deemed too high, particularly for long-term investment. The private sector should be supported with relatively easy access to capital and reasonable interest rates for long-term investment that will expand economic activities and increase employment. Provision should also be made to ensure domestic and external markets to sustain activities.

Housing conditions

The inadequate numbers of sleeping rooms is a major concern and has health implications related to the spread of communicable diseases and incestuous sexual behavior. Efforts need to be continued by government to provide better low cost housing for workers in the Metropolis in order to reduce this overcrowding problem resulting from the high use of compound houses.

The material for the construction of dwelling units are of considerable quality as the majority of outer walls are constructed with cement blocks/concrete, floors are paved with cement/concrete and metal sheets are used for roofing. These are signs of improvement in the quality of dwelling units, making them able to withstand rain and other storms that render poorly constructed dwellings uninhabitable, and forces inhabitants to call for help that entails public expenditures. Those who use inferior building materials, complain of the high cost of the materials. There is the need to investigate the high cost of building materials and to explore the use of other materials such as bricks made of mud and earth.

In order to protect the environment from deforestation, drying of rivers and lakes, extinction of animal species, and so on, part of government policy has been to discourage the use of wood and charcoal as fuel for cooking and to encourage the use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). These efforts have yielded some desired effect as in 52.0 percent of households; charcoal and wood are used as fuel for cooking. LPG as a source of fuel for cooking is used in 35.7 percent of households. Among the problems of the use of LPG is irregular availability of gas. These problems need to be addressed to ensure that many more people use LPG as fuel for cooking.

Toilet facilities

About one-third of dwelling units use public toilet facilities and about two percent have no access to a toilet facility and therefore use the bush. Defecating indiscriminately in the bush and elsewhere is unhygienic and must be discouraged. Efforts should therefore be made to provide more public toilet facilities in accessible places.

Solid waste

Solid waste management is very challenging. The designated public dumps receive solid waste from about three quarters of dwelling units. The proportion of households that dump solid waste indiscriminately may seem small at about two percent, but the practice is more than a nuisance and unhygienic – it has broad repercussions for public health and for the environment. Appropriate strategies need to be designed to address the public waste management problem by the Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly.

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APPENDICES

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

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Old Tafo	122,131	58,158	63,973	31,536	6,963
2	Bremang	91,005	43,152	47,853	22,920	7,265
3	Atonsu	65,225	30,915	34,310	17,102	5,968
4	Pankrono	57,745	27,550	30,195	14,635	4,898
5	Amakom	56,874	26,704	30,170	16,353	3,202
6	Ayigya	55,476	27,216	28,260	14,355	2,956
7	Buokrom	49,510	23,463	26,047	11,975	5,689
8	Suame	49,095	23,275	25,820	13,052	2,630
9	New Tafo	46,001	21,377	24,624	13,260	2,356
10	Kronom	44,934	21,394	23,540	10,246	4,219
11	Oforikrom	40,454	19,246	21,208	11,185	1,994
12	Ash Town	38,801	17,922	20,879	11,896	1,570
13	Kwadaso	37,638	17,545	20,093	9,912	3,508
14	Bantama	35,294	15,937	19,357	9,716	2,964
15	Tarkwa-Maakro	33,920	15,740	18,180	8,774	2,232
16	Tanoso	31,831	15,132	16,699	7,375	3,449
17	Anloga	31,651	15,164	16,487	8,199	993
18	Asuoyebo	30,190	14,486	15,704	6,633	2,207
19	Asafo	28,100	13,275	14,825	8,162	1,913
20	Ahinsan	26,450	12,553	13,897	6,679	2,419

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	Old Tafo	122,131	15,026	14,199	14,238	13,317	14,020	12,020	9,911	8,017	5,958	4,064	3,371	2,103	1,668	1,123	1,385	1,711
2	Bremang	91,005	11,622	10,328	9,964	9,470	10,032	9,924	8,137	6,239	4,692	3,181	2,533	1,619	1,074	626	648	916
3	Atonsu	65,225	7,996	7,096	7,221	6,792	7,263	6,904	5,468	4,482	3,376	2,326	2,000	1,277	994	601	587	842
4	Pankrono	57,745	7,156	6,332	6,567	6,191	6,274	6,104	5,093	3,890	2,778	1,911	1,824	1,032	801	500	559	733
5	Amakom	56,874	5,875	5,749	5,820	6,171	6,813	5,840	4,529	3,558	3,058	2,359	2,089	1,402	1,113	710	718	1,070
6	Ayigya	55,476	6,374	5,888	6,063	6,128	6,843	5,646	4,339	3,506	2,811	1,958	1,716	1,169	912	539	692	892
7	Buokrom	49,510	5,779	5,287	5,489	5,049	5,122	5,081	4,151	3,322	2,754	1,839	1,600	1,138	862	528	572	937
8	Suame	49,095	5,782	5,122	5,364	5,511	5,933	4,930	3,699	3,187	2,638	1,901	1,514	1,007	716	521	570	700
9	New Tafo	46,001	4,945	4,649	4,858	5,085	5,487	4,572	3,684	2,992	2,419	1,837	1,628	1,072	859	574	608	732
10	Kronom	44,934	5,715	5,004	6,108	5,517	4,716	4,364	3,457	2,841	2,205	1,537	1,137	651	541	339	347	455
11	Oforikrom	40,454	4,575	4,282	4,481	4,534	4,964	4,221	3,021	2,409	1,954	1,580	1,339	770	676	427	564	657
12	Ash Town	38,801	3,824	3,855	4,075	4,299	4,536	3,886	2,880	2,266	2,033	1,600	1,543	968	825	600	681	930
13	Kwadaso	37,638	4,070	3,835	3,991	4,104	4,348	3,969	2,973	2,395	1,915	1,383	1,250	891	694	536	577	707
14	Bantama	35,294	3,558	3,054	3,485	4,336	5,021	4,139	2,873	2,026	1,767	1,231	1,238	777	633	298	357	501
15	Tarkwa- Maakro	33,920	4,380	3,738	3,706	3,504	3,733	3,542	2,898	2,306	1,812	1,232	971	622	440	300	332	404
16	Tanoso	31,831	3,838	3,413	3,646	3,518	3,666	3,328	2,693	2,012	1,616	1,159	1,001	625	420	287	236	373
17	Anloga	31,651	3,698	3,482	3,764	3,818	3,635	3,009	2,197	1,914	1,511	1,193	1,062	702	542	322	397	405
18	Asuoyeboa	30,190	3,452	3,306	4,003	3,484	3,458	2,956	2,484	1,886	1,470	1,022	874	584	460	215	231	305
19	Asafo	28,100	2,964	2,700	2,896	2,934	3,656	2,885	2,188	1,801	1,497	1,074	975	733	558	343	363	533
20	Ahinsan	26,450	3,114	2,893	2,817	2,775	2,936	2,711	2,066	1,688	1,408	945	785	658	502	344	323	485

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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