



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

AYENSUANO DISTRICT



Canada

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

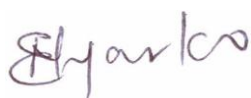
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources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

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

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CERSGIS	:	Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services
DP	:	Development Partners
ECOWAS	:	Economic Community of West African State
GSDP	:	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GSS	:	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	:	Information and Communication Technology
JHS	:	Junior High School
KM	:	Kilometres
KVIP	:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
M	:	Meters
MDAs	:	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MM	:	Millimeter
NCPEC	:	National Census Publicity and Education Committee
NCSC	:	National Census Steering Committee
NCTAC	:	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organization
PES	:	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	:	Population and Housing Census
PLWDs	:	Persons Living with Disabilities
SHS	:	Senior High School
UNFPA	:	United Nations Population Fund
VIP	:	Ventilated Improved Pit

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Ayensuano District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 77,193 representing 2.9 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.8 percent and females represent 50.2 percent. More than ninety percent (93. %) of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 100.6. The population of the district is youthful (40.5%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (9.1%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 88.0, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (92.4) than that of females (83.7).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 4.2. The General Fertility Rate is 126.2 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is among the highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 28.1 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 9.6 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 65 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 35 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 65-69. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 6.6 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 93.4 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (66.5 percent) living in the district were born elsewhere in the region. For migrants born in another region, they constitute 31.0 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 75,843 with a total number of 18,098 households. The average household size in the district is 4.3 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 41.2 percent. Spouses form about 11.2 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 31.1 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (42.9%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 34.3 percent have never married, 9.0 percent are in consensual unions, 8.0 percent are widowed, 6.0 percent are divorced and 3.0 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (57.6%) are married compared to a little above one-third of males (39.7%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 56.9 percent while widowed males

account for only 13.4 percent. . Among the married, 25.1 percent have no education while about 7.2 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. About seven out of ten (68.6%) of the married population are employed, 2.6 percent are unemployed and 28.8 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (60.3%) are economically not active with 3.8 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 96.7 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 1.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.8 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 79.7 percent are literate and 20.3 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is lower (30.6 %) than that of females (69.4%). Six out of ten people (59.8%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older 53.7percent are currently attending and 60.5 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 78.5 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 21.5 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.3 percent are employed while 3.7 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, more than forty percent of them are students (48.2%), 18.5% perform household duties and 9.2 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Seven out of ten (70.1%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 61.5 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 15.3 percent in service and sales, 12.9 percent in craft and related trade, and 4.0 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 79.8 percent are self-employed without employees, 7.3 percent are employees, 1.1 percent are casual workers and 0.6 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, females constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 95.6 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 1.9 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 31.6 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 38.3 percent as compared to 25.2 percent of females. A little over one percent (1.4%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 163 households representing 0.9 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 4.5 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (4.5%) than females (4.6 %). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 34.6 percent followed by physical disability (29.0%). About 8.2 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight disability than males, while with physical disability males dominate. Of the population disabled, 34.3 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

About 80.8 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (81.4%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 72.8 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (96.6%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Ayensuano District is 11,949 representing 2.7 percent of the total number of houses in the Eastern Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.0.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (51.8%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 34.6 percent are separate houses and 7.9 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (62.5%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 18.9 percent are owned by private individuals; 15.9 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 0.6 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.7%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud bricks/earth accounting for 60.2 percent followed with cement blocks or concrete constituting 32.5 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (72.7%) and mud/earth (25.8%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (95.4 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (91.8%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 8.4 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are kerosene lamp (42.0%), electricity main (34.4%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (79.6%). The proportion for rural (79.4%) is lower than that of urban (81.4%). The four main sources of water in the district are river/stream 44.0 percent, 37.9

percent bore-hole/pump/tube well; public tap/ stand pipe 0.9 percent and sachet water 4.3 percent.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is pit latrine representing 54.8%, public toilets 24.2 % (KVIP/Pit, Pan etc). About 13 percent (12.7%) of the population in the district has no toilet facility. About 25.3 percent of households in the district use shared open cubicles, own bathroom for exclusive use (25.0%) and shared separate bathrooms in same house (24.4%).

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 51.6 percent. About (23.1%) households dump their refuse indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 3.2 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (65.5%) and onto the street (24.7%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Ayensuano District is one of the newly created Districts in the Eastern Region of Ghana which was carved out of the then Suhum Kraboa Coaltaar District by Legislative Instrument Number 2052 and inaugurated on 28th June, 2012. The District has its capital at Coaltaar. The chapter captures the details of the District under the following headings; physical features, political and administrative structure, cultural and social structure and economy.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and Size

The District lies within Latitudes $5^{\circ} 45^1\text{N}$ and $6^{\circ} 5^1 \text{N}$ and Longitudes $0^{\circ} 15^1\text{W}$ and $0^{\circ} 45\text{W}$. It is located in the southern part of the Eastern Region and shares boundaries with Suhum Municipality to the North; Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipality to the South; Akwapem South District to the East and Upper West Akim District and West Akim Municipality to the West. With a total land area of 499km^2 , Ayensuano District occupies 2.3 percent of the total land area of the Eastern Region ($19, 323\text{sq km}$) and constitutes 0.2 percent of the total land area of Ghana ($239, 460\text{km}^2$).

1.2.2 Climate

The District is located in the forest zone of Ghana. The climatic conditions are of the tropical type where average temperatures are usually high throughout the year, ranging from 24°C to 29°C . The hottest months are March and April while the coolest months are December and January. Relative humidity especially in the rainy season (April to November) is between 87 and 91 percent. In the dry season, it is between 48 and 52 percent.

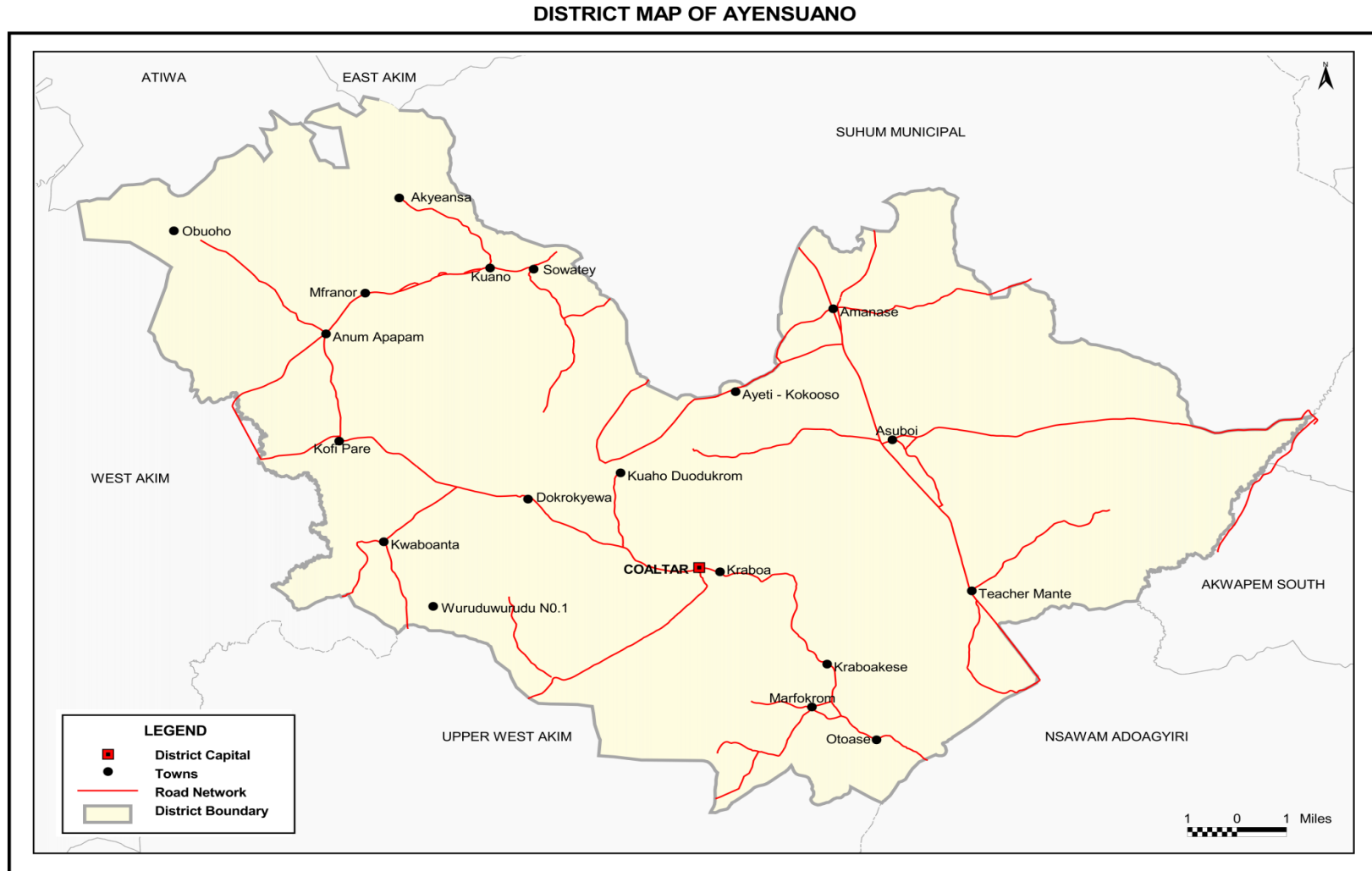
The rainfall pattern is influenced by the tropical monsoon winds which originate from the south-west and move to the north-east. The first and major season occurs between April and July and the second and minor season occurs between September and November. The annual rainfall figure for the district ranges between 1270 mm and 1651 mm.

1.2.3 Vegetation

The District was originally covered by a semi deciduous forest. However, human activity in the form of cultivation, lumbering and extraction of fuel wood has considerably reduced the land covered by the original vegetation to an insignificant level and is now covered mostly by re-growth thickets and secondary forests.

The District has very suitable soil conditions for the development of agriculture and the lumber industry. There are large scale production of cash crops such as cocoa, oil palm, cassava, plantain, maize, vegetables and fruits. These crops are produced on commercial and subsistence basis.

Figure 1.1: Map of Ayensuano District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.4 Relief and Drainage

The area has a few highlands with the Atiwa range which stands at about 610 m above sea level being the highest elevation in the District. This range is the catchment area of the major rivers and streams in the District, namely Ayensu and Kua.

The major underlying rocks in the District are economically important as it contains most of the valuable minerals such as Gold and Bauxite which can be exploited for foreign exchange. The rocks found in the District are also suitable for both building and constructional purposes and can therefore be exploited to the benefit of the District.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

Politically, the District has only one Constituency called the Ayensuano Constituency with forty (40) electoral areas. Ayensuano District is made up of three (3) separate zones joined together. These are Obeasua, Anum Apapam and Kraboa-Coaltar Zones.

The General Assembly is the highest governing body in the District and exercises its executive and supervising functions through the Executive Committee and the sub-committees of the Executive Committee.

1.3.1 Traditional Authority

In terms of traditional authority, the District is part of the Akyem Abuakwa Traditional Area whose overlord is the Okyehene. The sub chiefs of the District though of settler stock origin have been made members of the Akyem Abuakwa Traditional Council. The District has 320 communities

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

The District population is a mixture of all the ethnic groups of the country made up of Akan, Ga – Dangme, Guan, Ewe, Grunshies, Gurme, Mande and others. The pre-dominant language of the district is Akan. There are two types of inheritance systems in the District: The Akan speaking people are matrilineal whiles the rest including the Guans are patrilineal. All ethnic groups and people are free to observe their religious/traditional festivals in the areas they inhabit. However, Odwira is the main festival celebrated by the people in the District which is observed from September to November.

The population of the District is made up of Christians, Muslims and Traditionalists. Christians constitute about 83.2 percent of the population, Muslims about 4 percent, Traditionalists 2 percent, other faiths (1.4%) and people with no religion about 9.4 percent (2010 PHC).

1.5 Economy

The District can be described as agrarian because majority of its labour force are in the agricultural sector. The agricultural and forest resource base of the District facilitates the establishment of manufacturing and processing industries. However, there is no large-scale manufacturing setup in the District. Manufacturing is therefore restricted to the small-scale industries; saw milling and wood fabrication, metal fabrication, food processing, alcohol (akpeteshie) distillation, soap making and handicrafts among others.

The District has various market centres for commercial activities especially for marketing farm produce. The main market areas for trading activities are at Amanase, Anum Apapam, and Dokrochiwa which are bi-weekly. The District's economy is made up of formal and informal sectors. The informal sector has service providers such as hairdressers and beauticians, barbers, dressmakers, cobblers, etc.

There are also mining, quarrying and sand winning activities in the District. Mining is mainly of the alluvial type in the basin of the Ayensu by both formal sector company and artisan miners also known as the galamsey operators. There are many quarrying sites in the District which are yet to be exploited. There is also a great potential for the quarry industry in the District given its proximity to Accra, the capital city of Ghana.

Tourism in the District is completely under developed though there are some potential tourist attraction sites. One potential tourist site is the waterfalls at Obuoho near Anum- Apapam.

The main sources of energy in the District are electricity, petroleum products and fire wood. The District gets its electricity supply from the Akyem Tafo sub-station. Fire wood and charcoal are the main sources of energy for cooking and heating. They are also used for industrial purposes (Agro-processing, alcohol distillation and soap making).

The Ayensuano District has an ICT Centre at Kofi Pare with the vision to create universal access to information technology to promote community-based ICT applications for accelerated growth and development. Apart from the ICT centre at Kofi Pare, there are other private owned internet cafes in the district. The main telecommunication services available in the District are Vodafone, MTN, Tigo, Glo and Expresso.

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 PHCs.

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 PHC required meticulous planning for its successful implementation. A working group of the GSS prepared the census project document with the assistance of two consultants. The document contains the rationale and objectives of the census, census organisation, a work plan as well as a budget. The project document was launched in November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

A number of census committees were also set up at both national and sub-national levels to provide guidance and assistance with respect to resource mobilisation 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 decentralised 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 mobilising logistical support for the census.

Selection of Census topics

The topics selected for the 2010 PHC were based on recommendations contained in the United Nations (UN) Principles and Recommendations for 2010 Round of PHC 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 PHC. 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 (GIS) 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 recognised 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 minimises 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 mobilised 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 the 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 mobilised 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 characterised 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 fieldwork 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 namely 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 PHC of Ghana followed the essential concepts and definitions of a modern PHC as recommended by the 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 PHC questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections include Geographical Location of the Population, Household and Non-household population, Literacy and Education, Emigration, Demographic and Economic Characteristics, Disability, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Fertility, Mortality, Agricultural Activity and Housing Conditions.

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

Region

There were ten (10) administrative regions in Ghana during the 2010 PHC 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 PHC was conducted in these 170 administrative districts (these are constituted by 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 a 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 naturalisation. 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 the 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 the 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 the 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 organisations.

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

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organisation of the Report

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

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

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

materials, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for drinking or for other domestic use in the District are discussed and analysed in detail. The final chapter, Chapter nine presents the summary of findings and conclusions. It also discusses the policy implications of the findings for the District.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Population size, composition and age-sex structures are critical in understanding the fertility, mortality and migration dynamics of any country. Population composition is the description of a population according to characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, education and occupation (2010 PHC National Analytical Report). This chapter provides information about the characteristics of the population of the Ayensuano District from the 2010 PHC. It describes the population size and distribution in the rural and urban areas, age and sex structure, dependency ratio, fertility, mortality and migration in the area.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the distribution of the population size for both sexes (male, female) and by their locality of residence (urban, rural) and sex ratio. The total population for the District is 77,193. This is constituted by 38,440(49.8%) males and 38,753(50.2%) females. From Table 2.1, the majority of the District's population lives in the rural areas (93%) while only a proportion of the population reside in the urban areas (7%). It can also be observed from Table 2.1 that the sex ratio is higher for the age group 0-19 years.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	77,193	38,440	38,753	99.2	5,324	71,869
0 – 4	11,567	5,869	5,698	103.0	785	10,782
5 – 9	10,294	5,286	5,008	105.6	687	9,607
10 – 14	9,372	5,109	4,263	119.8	724	8,648
15 – 19	7,234	3,920	3,314	118.3	537	6,697
20 – 24	5,448	2,564	2,884	88.9	364	5,084
25 – 29	5,226	2,435	2,791	87.2	328	4,898
30 – 34	4,404	2,104	2,300	91.5	298	4,106
35 – 39	4,245	2,006	2,239	89.6	253	3,992
40 – 44	3,652	1,789	1,863	96.0	264	3,388
45 – 49	3,428	1,627	1,801	90.3	245	3,183
50 – 54	3,177	1,478	1,699	87.0	244	2,933
55 – 59	2,154	1,042	1,112	93.7	155	1,999
60 – 64	2,099	1,010	1,089	92.7	143	1,956
65 – 69	1,260	608	652	93.3	70	1,190
70 – 74	1,542	716	826	86.7	93	1,449
75 – 79	795	384	411	93.4	43	752
80 – 84	636	235	401	58.6	45	591
85 – 89	328	132	196	67.3	15	313
90 – 94	250	98	152	64.5	25	225
95 – 99	82	28	54	51.9	6	76
All Ages	77,193	38,440	38,753	99.2	5,324	71,869
0-14	31,233	16,264	14,969	108.7	2,196	29,037
15-64	41,067	19,975	21,092	94.7	2,831	38,236
65+	4,893	2,201	2,692	81.8	297	4,596
Age-dependency ratio	88.0	92.4	83.7		88.1	88.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age- Sex Structure

Table 2.2 illustrates the age structure by sex, distribution and age group in the District. Majority of the District's population fall below 15 years (40.5%), 15-24 years (16.4) and 30-59 years (27.3%) age groups. There are disparities across the different age groups for both males and females. From Table 2.2, the under 15(42.3%) and 15-24 years (16.9) age groups show higher proportion of males than females. But the proportion of females from the age group 25-29 (7.2%), 30-59 (28.4%) and 60+ years (9.8%) are higher than that of males.

Table 2.2: Age structure by sex and age group

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	77,193	100.0	38,440	100.0	38,753	100.0
Under 15	31,233	40.5	16,264	42.3	14,969	38.6
15-24	12,682	16.4	6,484	16.9	6,198	16.0
25-29	5,226	6.8	2,435	6.3	2,791	7.2
30-59	21,060	27.3	10,046	26.1	11,014	28.4
60+	6,992	9.1	3,211	8.4	3,781	9.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.3 shows the age structure by sex for the District. It can be seen from Table 2.3 that the District's population is highly concentrated at ages 0-4 (15%), 5-9 (13.3%) and 10-14 (12.1%). This implies that comparatively the District has a wider youthful base, hence the greater the dependency load on the older age groups. The distribution of males (42.1%) is higher than females (38.6%) among these age groups.

However, the age groups 80-84 (0.8%) and 85+ (0.9%) recorded less than one percent each of the district's population.

Table 2.3: Age structure by sex

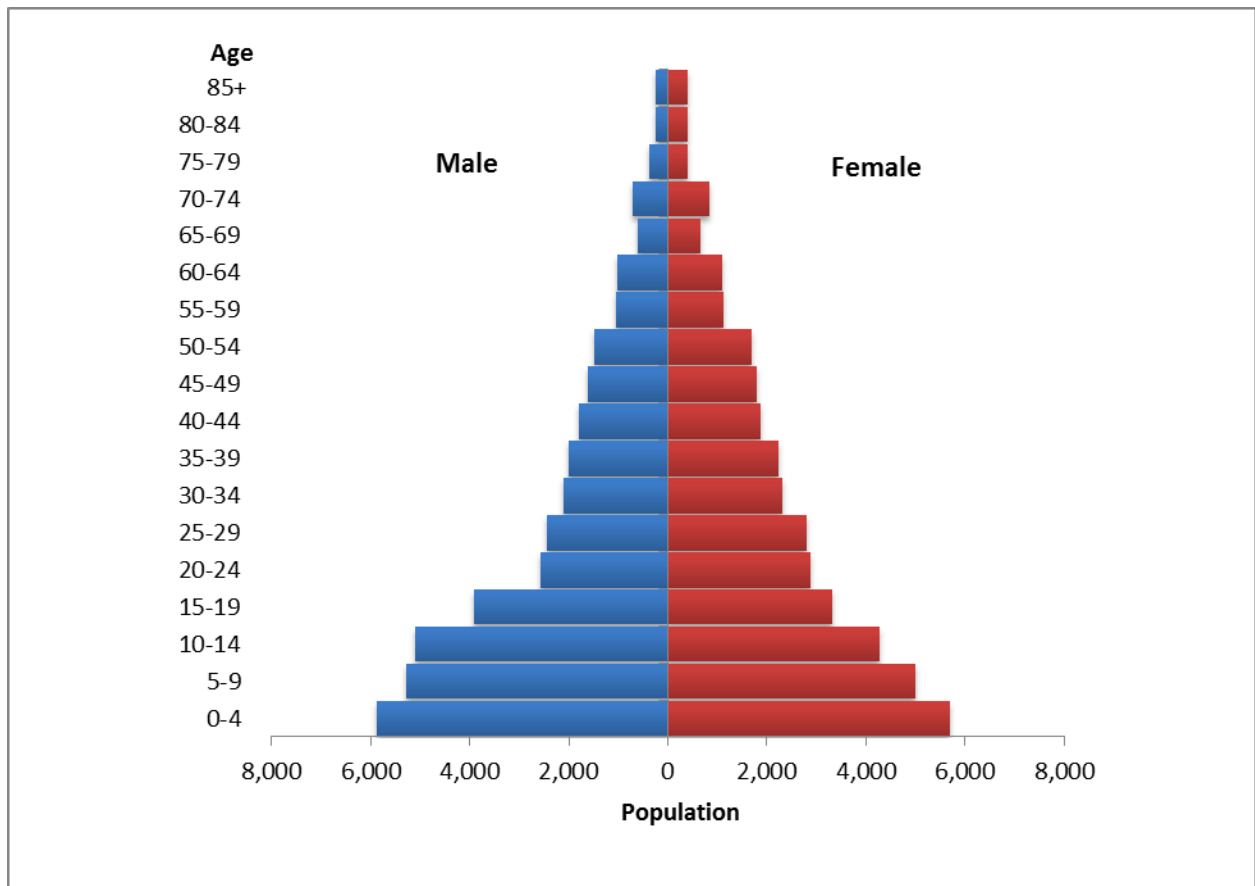
Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	77,193	100.0	38,440	100.0	38,753	100.0
0 – 4	11,567	15.0	5,869	15.3	5,698	14.7
5 – 9	10,294	13.3	5,286	13.8	5,008	12.9
10 – 14	9,372	12.1	5,109	13.3	4,263	11.0
15 – 19	7,234	9.4	3,920	10.2	3,314	8.6
20 – 24	5,448	7.1	2,564	6.7	2,884	7.4
25 – 29	5,226	6.8	2,435	6.3	2,791	7.2
30 – 34	4,404	5.7	2,104	5.5	2,300	5.9
35 – 39	4,245	5.5	2,006	5.2	2,239	5.8
40 – 44	3,652	4.7	1,789	4.7	1,863	4.8
45 – 49	3,428	4.4	1,627	4.2	1,801	4.6
50 – 54	3,177	4.1	1,478	3.8	1,699	4.4
55 – 59	2,154	2.8	1,042	2.7	1,112	2.9
60 – 64	2,099	2.7	1,010	2.6	1,089	2.8
65 – 69	1,260	1.6	608	1.6	652	1.7
70 – 74	1,542	2.0	716	1.9	826	2.1
75 – 79	795	1.0	384	1.0	411	1.1
80 – 84	636	0.8	235	0.6	401	1.0
85+	660	0.9	258	0.7	402	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid of the Ayensuano District. A population pyramid graphically portrays the age and sex structure of a population. There is high concentration of population at the ages 0-24 years (57%) which gives it a broad base. This means that the District has a youthful population. The shape of the pyramid gradually reduces as the concentration of the population decreases as age increases.

The population pyramid shows that there are fewer females than males at ages 0-19 years. However, from ages 20 years and above, females tend to be more than their male counterparts though the increase is marginal.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid, 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2. Age Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio is a measure of the dependent population made up of those below 15 years and 65 years and older, to those in the “economically productive” ages of 15-64 years.

Table 2.4 shows the age dependency ratio by sex. According to the table, the total dependency ratio of the District is 88. This suggests that for every 100 people in the working age population, about 88 people depend on them.

It is evident that child dependency constitutes more than half (76.1) as compared with old age dependency ratio (11.9).

Child dependency ratio among males (81.4) is higher than females (71). This means 100 persons in the working class cater for almost 82 (81.4) male children while 100 persons cater for 71 female children. On the other hand, with old age dependency ratio, 100 persons cater for 11 males and almost 13 (12.8) females respectively.

Table 2.4: Age Dependency Ratio by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	77,193	100.0	38,440	100.0	38,753	100.0
0-14	31,233	41.0	16,264	42.3	14,969	38.6
15-65	41,067	53.0	19,975	52.0	21,092	54.4
65+	4,893	6.0	2,201	5.7	2,692	6.9
All Ages dependency ratio	88		92.4		83.7	
Child dependency ratio	76.1		81.4		71	
Old age dependency ratio	11.9		11		12.8	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility rate is the number of children born per couple, individual or population. During the 2010 census, data on fertility is collected on two types; lifetime fertility and current fertility. Lifetime fertility refers to the total number of live births that females 12 years and older have 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.

Table 2.5 shows data on total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate in all Districts in the Eastern Region. The Ayensuano District has a total fertility rate of 4.2, general fertility rate (126.2) and crude birth rate of 28.1 which are higher than the regional figures of 3.5, 103.9 and 25.4 respectively.

Table 2.5: Reported Total fertility rate, General fertility rate and Crude birth rate by District

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

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

Children ever born

To know the number of births among women, data is collected on the number of life births and those who survived after birth in the past 12 months prior to the census. This data is gathered for women aged 12 years and older.

Table 2.6 shows that the total number of children ever born by females in the District is 85,061 which comprise 42,766 (50.3%) males and 42,295 females (49.7%).

On the average, approximately 3.2 children have ever been born by women aged 12 to 60 years and above. The age group 12-14 years (0.0%) has the least life births for both sexes while 60+ (6.3) have the highest.

Children surviving

Table 2.6 further presents data on children surviving by sex of the child. Of 85,061 children ever born, 71,998 survived. On the average, 2.7 of children ever born survived.

Table 2.6: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Average children ever born	Children Surviving			Average children surviving
		Both sexes	Male	Female		Both sexes	Male	Female	
All ages	26,189	85,061	42,766	42,295	3.2	71,998	35,742	36,256	2.7
12 - 14	2,405	16	8	8	0.0	14	8	6	0.0
15 - 19	3,314	582	286	296	0.2	528	257	271	0.2
20 - 24	2,884	3,181	1,593	1,588	1.1	2,880	1,405	1,475	1.0
25 - 29	2,791	5,985	3,030	2,955	2.1	5,545	2,758	2,787	2.0
30 - 34	2,300	7,433	3,766	3,667	3.2	6,810	3,415	3,395	3.0
35 - 39	2,239	9,373	4,726	4,647	4.2	8,458	4,237	4,221	3.8
40 - 44	1,863	9,108	4,509	4,599	4.9	8,034	3,956	4,078	4.3
45 - 49	1,801	9,487	4,836	4,651	5.3	8,344	4,199	4,145	4.6
50 - 54	1,699	9,599	4,848	4,751	5.6	8,102	4,077	4,025	4.8
55 - 59	1,112	6,547	3,300	3,247	5.9	5,443	2,703	2,740	4.9
60 +	3,781	23,750	11,864	11,886	6.3	17,840	8,727	9,113	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night.

Table 2.7 presents data on the total population, household deaths and crude death rates in all Districts in the Eastern Region. The total population of the Ayensuano District is 77,193 and out of this, there are 741 household deaths and 9.6 crude death rate within the last 12 months preceding the Census.

Table 2.5 shows that the crude death rate in the Ayensuano District is 9.6 which are higher than the regional rate of 8.2. This means that on the average, the Ayensuano District records almost 10 deaths per 1,000 live births while at the regional level it is almost nine deaths per 1000 live births. However, the District is among the districts with the least household deaths of 741 (3.4%).

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

District	Total Population		Deaths in households		*Crude death rate
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Districts	2,633,154	100.0	21,519	100.0	8.2
Birim South	119,767	4.5	1,351	6.3	11.3
Birim Municipal	144,869	5.5	966	4.5	6.7
West Akim Municipal	108,298	4.1	866	4.0	8.0
Suhum Municipal	90,358	3.4	632	2.9	7.0
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	3.3	448	2.1	5.2
Akwapem North	136,483	5.2	1,317	6.1	9.6
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	7.0	1,085	5.0	5.9
Yilo Krobo	87,847	3.3	1,198	5.6	13.6
Lower Manya	89,246	3.4	940	4.4	10.5
Asuogyaman	98,046	3.7	853	4.0	8.7
Upper Manya	72,092	2.7	607	2.8	8.4
Fanteakwa	108,614	4.1	911	4.2	8.4
East Akim Municipal	167,896	6.4	1,427	6.6	8.5
Kwaebibirem	113,721	4.3	726	3.4	6.4
Akyem Mansa	97,374	3.7	805	3.7	8.3
Birim North	78,907	3.0	595	2.8	7.5
Atiwa	110,622	4.2	1,064	4.9	9.6
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	3.6	659	3.1	7.0
Kwahu South	69,757	2.6	879	4.1	12.6
Kwahu East	77,125	2.9	992	4.6	12.9
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	3.9	455	2.1	4.4
Upper West Akyem	87,051	3.3	662	3.1	7.6
Akwapim South	37,501	1.4	357	1.7	9.5
Ayensuano	77,193	2.9	741	3.4	9.6
Denkyembuor	78,841	3.0	444	2.1	5.6
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	4.4	539	2.5	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

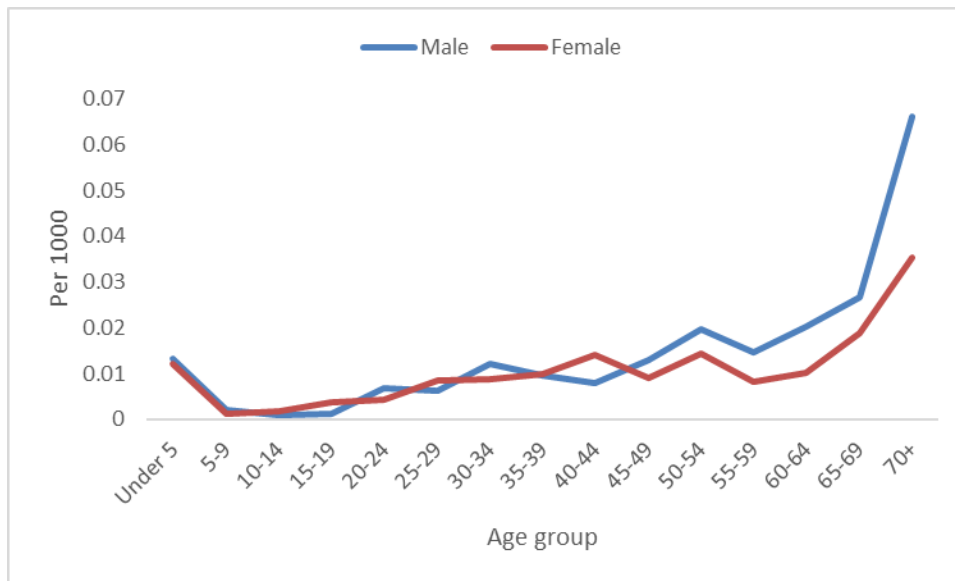
Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

2.4.3 Age specific death rates (ASDRs)

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

Figure 2.2 provide information on age specific death rates. The data show that death rates for males and females are higher in ages under five years but lowest at ages 5-14 years. The death rates start rising at ages 15-19 with more females than males and intensifies with increase in age until 40-44 years. Between ages 15-34 (the reproductive period), ASDRs for females are higher than males and this may be attributed to maternal mortality. ASDRs for males are higher at ages 50 years and older than females and this is an indication of a lower life expectancy for males compared to females. Additionally, at ages 50 years and older, differences between male and female ASDRs are very high compared with the lower age groups.

Figure 2.2: Reported specific death rates (ASDRs)



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.4 Migration

According to the 2010 PHC, migration of the population is measured by the data on the place of birth with place of enumeration and duration of stay at the place of enumeration. This data is collected to help analyse the internal and inter-regional movements of people in the District.

Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

The birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the District is presented in Table 2.8. Out of the total population of the district, 17,193 (66.5%) are born elsewhere in the same region, 8, 005 (31%) are born elsewhere in another region and 633 (2.5%) outside Ghana, this suggests that the District's population is diverse in relation to locality or context.

Table 2.8 shows that almost 51 percent (50.6%) of persons who have stayed between 1-4 years are born in Upper East Region. The least percentage of the population in the District who have stayed for 5-9 years, are born in Upper West Region (2%). For the duration of stay, 10-19 years (19.4%) and 20 years and above (32.7%), the majority of persons enumerated are born in Volta Region.

Table 2.8: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	25,831	13.6	25.0	15.1	17.8	28.6
Born elsewhere in the region	17,193	12.3	23.5	15.2	18.6	30.5
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	749	17.5	31.5	21.0	14.6	15.5
Central	1,020	18.2	30.0	14.6	15.1	22.1
Greater Accra	2,199	17.5	27.2	13.8	16.9	24.6
Volta	2,147	12.3	21.1	14.5	19.4	32.7
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashanti	999	19.0	28.5	13.8	15.1	23.5
Brong Ahafo	308	18.5	29.2	19.8	13.0	19.5
Northern	356	17.1	41.9	14.9	11.8	14.3
Upper East	176	11.4	50.6	11.4	13.6	13.1
Upper West	51	35.3	37.3	2.0	17.6	7.8
Outside Ghana	633	12.3	28.3	16.6	13.4	29.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Knowledge of household structure, composition, and headship provides important statistical information for social and economic planning and the development of a community profile.

Household according to the 2010 PHC is defined as a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements and constitute a single consumption unit.

This chapter provides an overview of the demographic characteristics of the district which includes household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education.

3.2 Household size, structure and composition

Table 3.1 indicates that there are 18,098 households in the Ayensuano district with nearly more than ninety percent (92.9%) in the rural areas compared with just 7.1 percent in the rural areas. The average household per house for the district according to the 2010 census is 1.5 with the rural areas recording a greater number than the urban areas implying that there are more persons in a house in those settings than in the urban areas.

The average household size for the district is 4.3 comparing with 4 for the region as a whole and interestingly the average household size for the urban area is same for the total district.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	75,843	5,141	70,702
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	18,098	1,278	16,820
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.5
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3

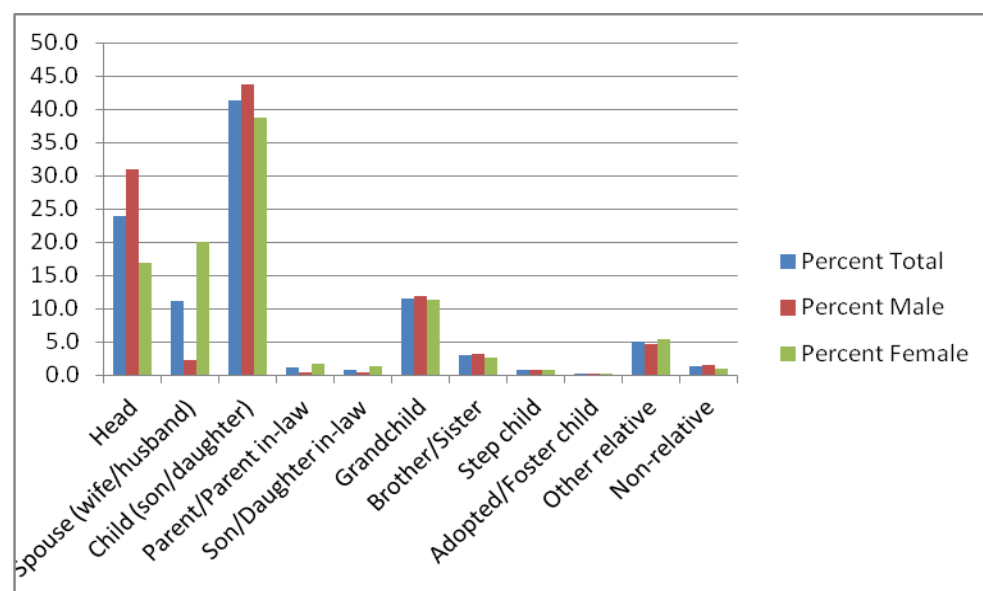
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1 Household composition

Household composition is determined by people living together and their relationships to one another. This includes relationships such as spouse (wife/husband), child (son/daughter), grandchild, parent/parent-in-law, brother/sister, other relative and non-relative.

The percentage of households by composition and sex is presented in Figure 3.1 and Table 3.2. A greater percentage (41.2%) of household members is children of all household composition. Male children (sons) living with their parents have the highest percentage (43.7%) while adopted/ foster child has less than one percent (0.3%). This is followed by grandchildren who constitute 11.6 percent of household members.

Figure 3.1: Percentage of household by composition and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	75,843	100.0	37,819	100.0	38,024	100.0
Head	18,098	23.9	11,696	30.9	6,402	16.8
Spouse (wife/husband)	8,479	11.2	859	2.3	7,620	20.0
Child (son/daughter)	31,278	41.2	16,534	43.7	14,744	38.8
Parent/Parent in-law	805	1.1	135	0.4	670	1.8
Son/Daughter in-law	635	0.8	141	0.4	494	1.3
Grandchild	8,780	11.6	4,507	11.9	4,273	11.2
Brother/Sister	2,208	2.9	1,198	3.2	1,010	2.7
Step child	578	0.8	293	0.8	285	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	221	0.3	110	0.3	111	0.3
Other relative	3,815	5.0	1,783	4.7	2,032	5.3
Non-relative	946	1.2	563	1.5	383	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.3 presents the percentages of households by composition by locality. The predominant (26.4%) household composition in relation to locality in the District is household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only while the least (0.7%) household composition is spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head. This is followed by head only (18.6%). With the predominant household composition, it is important to note that rural areas have 26.5 percent while urban areas have 24.8 percent.

The least household composition by type of locality are households with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head (0.7%) and households with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head (0.7%). However, there are disparities between the two. Whiles the former has 0.7 percent in both urban and rural, the latter has 0.5 percent in urban and 0.7 percent in rural areas.

Table 3.3: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	18,098	100.0	1,278	100.0	16,820	100.0
Household with head and a spouse only	719	4.0	40	3.1	679	4.0
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	4,776	26.4	317	24.8	4,459	26.5
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,262	12.5	134	10.5	2,128	12.7
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	120	0.7	9	0.7	111	0.7
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	602	3.3	36	2.8	566	3.4
Head only	3,359	18.6	221	17.3	3,138	18.7
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	2,307	12.7	198	15.5	2,109	12.5
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,103	11.6	156	12.2	1,947	11.6
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	124	0.7	6	0.5	118	0.7
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	1,726	9.5	161	12.6	1,565	9.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

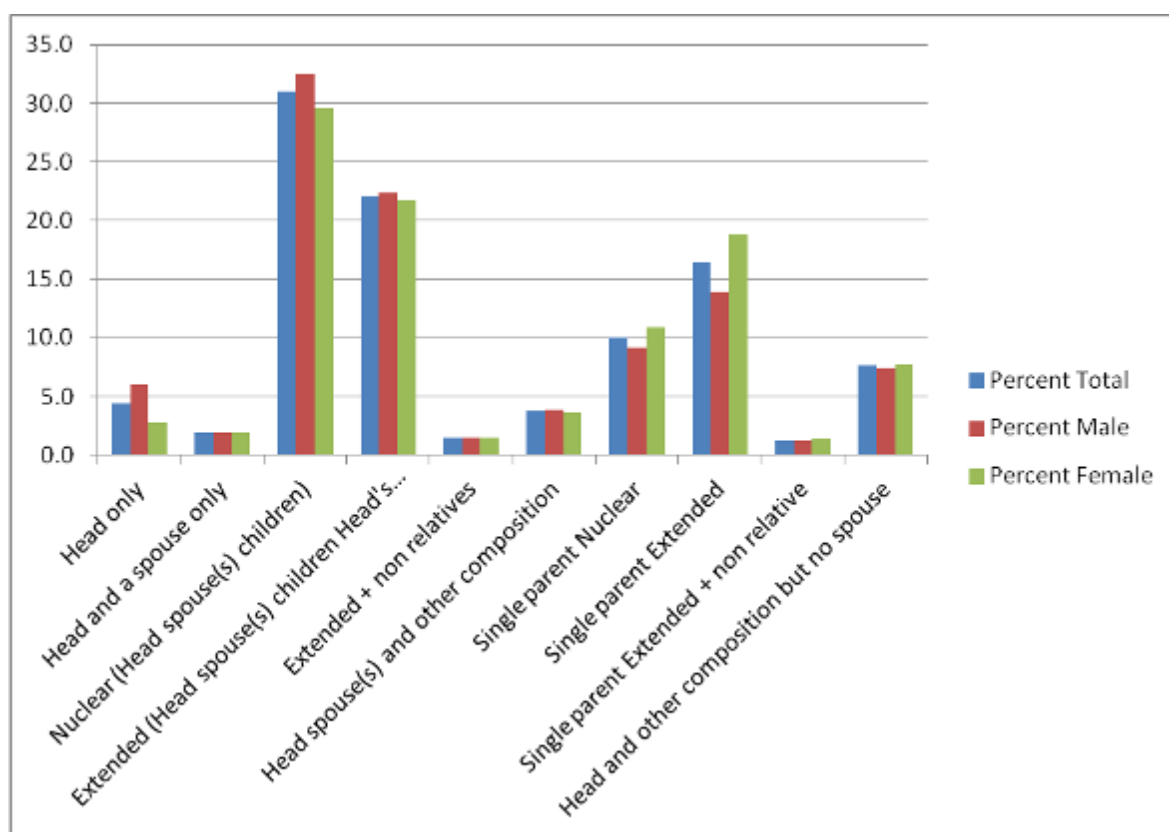
3.2.3 Household Structure

Figure 3.2 and Table 3.4 capture information for nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children), household that consists of single parent extended (spouse and child/ children and head's relatives), or nuclear extended households.

The nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) is the highest family type with a percentage of 31.1 whiles the single parent extended family with non-relative recording the least percentage of 1.3.

From Figure 3.2, female single parent extended (female head spouse living with children and relative's households) constitutes almost 19 percent (18.8%) of the household structure whiles male single parent extended households is 14 percent.

Figure 3.2: Percentage of household by structure and sex, 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Households made up of the head and his or her spouse, children and relatives of the head and other members who are not relatives of the head comprises only 1.5 percent of total households in the district.

Table 3.4 further indicates that 6.1 percent of males are heads only while 2.8 percent of females are heads only.

Table 3.4: Household Population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	75,843	100.0	37,819	100.0	38,024	100.0
Head only	3,359	4.4	2,290	6.1	1,069	2.8
Head and a spouse only	1,438	1.9	725	1.9	713	1.9
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	23,550	31.1	12,299	32.5	11,251	29.6
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	16,726	22.1	8,457	22.4	8,269	21.7
Extended + non relatives	1,100	1.5	550	1.5	550	1.4
Head spouse(s) and other composition	2,850	3.8	1,464	3.9	1,386	3.6
Single parent Nuclear	7,579	10.0	3,449	9.1	4,130	10.9
Single parent Extended	12,447	16.4	5,287	14.0	7,160	18.8
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,009	1.3	474	1.3	535	1.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	5,785	7.6	2,824	7.5	2,961	7.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital status

3.3.1 Marital status by age group and sex

According to 2010 PHC, marital status refers to the respondent's marital state as at the Census night. The question on marital status was asked only of persons aged 12 years and older.

In the District, almost 43 percent (42.9) of persons aged 12 years and above are married while 34.3 percent have never married. There is disparity between both sexes, of the male population 41.9 percent are married while 42.4 percent have never married. In relation to females, 43.9 percent are married while 26.5 percent have never married. About 12 percent of the married males fall between the ages 12 and 19 years and 16.4 percent for females between the same age group.

Nine percent of the population is engaged in informal/consensual union. This marital status is concentrated among males within 25-44 year group (11-16%) and females 20-44 year group (10-20%). From Table 3.5, 42.4 percent of men and 26.5 percent of women are single (never married). Those never married are highly concentrated in the younger age groups 12–24 years for men (70-100%) and 12-19 years for women (70-100%).

Table 3.5: Persons aged 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	51,386	100.0	34.3	8.5	42.9	2.5	4.9	6.7
12-14	5,426	100.0	93.4	1.1	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,234	100.0	87.1	3.6	8.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
20 - 24	5,448	100.0	55.9	13.1	27.8	1.7	1.0	0.4
25 - 29	5,226	100.0	28.5	16.4	49.3	2.4	2.8	0.6
30 - 34	4,404	100.0	14.9	15.3	60.0	3.5	5.1	1.2
35 - 39	4,245	100.0	8.7	13.4	66.9	3.5	5.3	2.3
40 - 44	3,652	100.0	6.3	10.9	66.9	3.8	7.7	4.4
45 - 49	3,428	100.0	4.1	8.7	67.5	4.4	8.9	6.4
50 - 54	3,177	100.0	2.8	6.8	64.6	4.8	11.0	9.9
55 - 59	2,154	100.0	2.3	5.3	64.2	4.3	10.8	13.1
60 - 64	2,099	100.0	2.8	4.7	55.8	4.3	11.7	20.6
65+	4,893	100.0	2.8	2.6	45.2	2.7	9.4	37.3
Male								
Total	25,197	100.0	42.4	7.4	41.9	2.1	4.1	2.2
12-14	3,021	100.0	92.7	1.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,920	100.0	93.3	0.7	5.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	2,564	100.0	78.0	6.0	14.8	0.7	0.4	0.1
25 - 29	2,435	100.0	41.8	14.7	39.7	1.4	2.2	0.2
30 - 34	2,104	100.0	22.6	15.7	54.4	2.6	4.1	0.5
35 - 39	2,006	100.0	13.1	13.1	64.7	3.1	5.0	0.9
40 - 44	1,789	100.0	9.4	11.2	67.7	4.0	6.0	1.6
45 - 49	1,627	100.0	5.7	9.7	70.6	3.9	7.6	2.5
50 - 54	1,478	100.0	3.8	8.5	70.6	4.4	9.6	3.1
55 - 59	1,042	100.0	3.4	6.2	74.9	3.5	9.2	2.9
60 - 64	1,010	100.0	3.9	6.1	69.4	4.0	10.2	6.4
65+	2,201	100.0	3.9	3.5	67.2	3.1	9.0	13.4

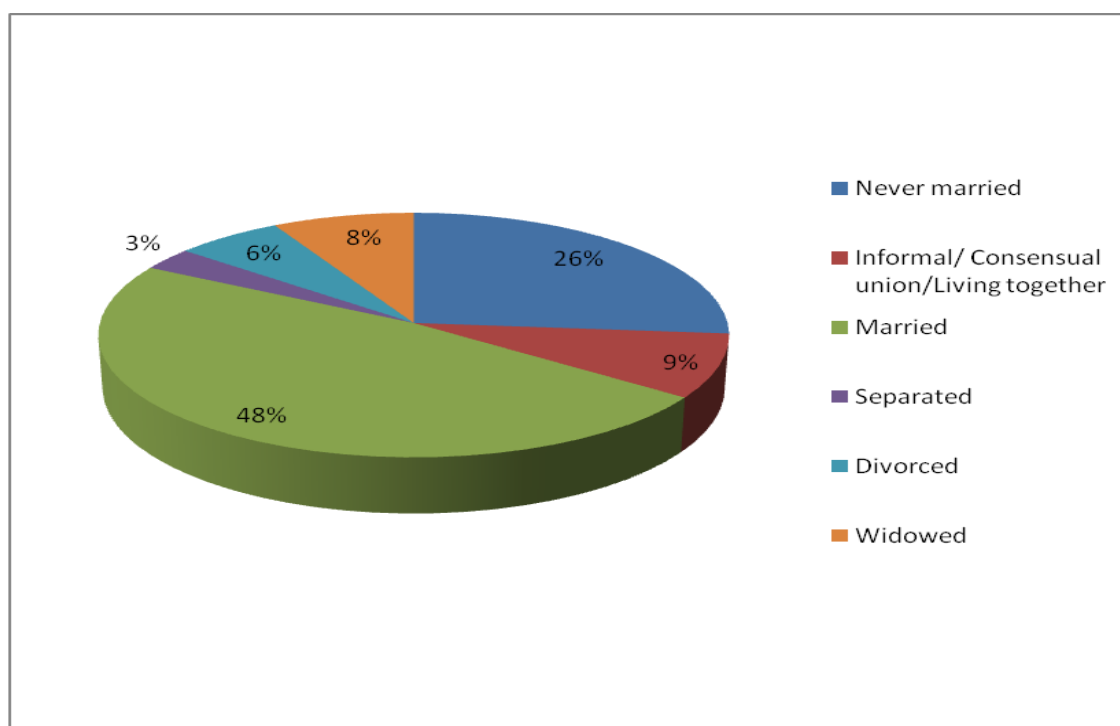
Table 3.5: Persons aged 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status (cont'd)

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Female								
Total	26,189	100.0	26.5	9.7	43.9	3.0	5.8	11.2
12-14	2,405	100.0	94.2	1.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,314	100.0	79.8	6.9	11.7	0.6	0.3	0.6
20 - 24	2,884	100.0	36.2	19.4	39.4	2.6	1.6	0.7
25 - 29	2,791	100.0	16.9	17.9	57.6	3.4	3.3	1.0
30 - 34	2,300	100.0	7.8	15.0	65.1	4.3	6.0	1.8
35 - 39	2,239	100.0	4.7	13.7	68.8	3.8	5.6	3.4
40 - 44	1,863	100.0	3.3	10.6	66.2	3.5	9.2	7.2
45 - 49	1,801	100.0	2.7	7.8	64.7	4.9	10.0	9.9
50 - 54	1,699	100.0	1.9	5.4	59.4	5.1	12.2	15.9
55 - 59	1,112	100.0	1.3	4.5	54.1	5.0	12.2	22.8
60 - 64	1,089	100.0	1.7	3.4	43.3	4.7	13.1	33.8
65+	2,692	100.0	1.9	1.9	27.2	2.4	9.7	56.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.3 gives the percentage of marital status of the District. The figure shows that the married population (48%) is the highest among all the marital statuses in the District.

Figure 3.3: Marital Status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status by level of education

Table 3.6 shows persons aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. The table indicates that majority (71.9%) of the district population aged 12 years and older with various marital status have basic education.

The table further shows that majority of the never married (83.2%) and married (68%) have basic education. There are 25.1 percent of married and 7.2 percent never married with no education in the District.

There is disparity in marital status between males and females in relation to level of education. There are more married males (72.6%) with basic education than females (63.8%). On the other hand, there are more never married females (83.7%) with basic education than males (80.6%).

Males and females never married with no education constitutes 7.1 percent and 7.2 percent respectively. On the other hand, married males and females with no education form 16.8 percent and 32.8 percent of the population 12 years and older respectively.

Table 3.6: Persons aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	51,386	100.0	20.8	71.9	4.9	0.9	1.3	0.2
Never married	17,630	100.0	7.2	83.2	7.8	0.4	1.2	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,393	100.0	16.8	77.8	3.7	0.7	0.8	0.1
Married	22,051	100.0	25.1	68.0	3.6	1.3	1.6	0.2
Separated	1,309	100.0	27.3	67.7	2.5	1.5	0.8	0.2
Divorced	2,537	100.0	30.0	64.8	3.0	1.1	1.1	0.2
Widowed	3,466	100.0	57.9	38.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.1
Male								
Total	25,197	100.0	12.9	77.1	6.5	1.3	1.9	0.3
Never married	10,691	100.0	7.1	82.8	8.2	0.4	1.1	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,857	100.0	10.7	80.6	6.1	1.0	1.4	0.2
Married	10,559	100.0	16.8	72.6	5.4	2.1	2.7	0.4
Separated	525	100.0	19.4	73.0	3.6	2.7	1.0	0.4
Divorced	1,022	100.0	19.6	71.6	5.1	1.9	1.6	0.3
Widowed	543	100.0	38.1	53.4	2.9	1.8	2.9	0.7
Female								
Total	26,189	100.0	28.4	67.0	3.2	0.6	0.7	0.1
Never married	6,939	100.0	7.2	83.7	7.3	0.4	1.2	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,536	100.0	21.4	75.7	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.0
Married	11,492	100.0	32.8	63.8	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.1
Separated	784	100.0	32.7	64.2	1.8	0.6	0.8	0.0
Divorced	1,515	100.0	37.0	60.1	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.1
Widowed	2,923	100.0	61.6	36.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status by economic activity status

Table 3.7 presents data on persons aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. From the table, 71.2 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are economically active (employed 68.6%, unemployed 2.6%) while 28.8 percent are economically not active. The table further shows that 91 percent of the married population is economically active (89.2% employed, 1.8% unemployed) while 9.0 percent is economically not active.

Among both sexes, females (71.3%) form the highest population who are economically active than males (71.1%) while the male population aged 15 years and older (28.9%) dominate the female (28.7%) population who are economically not active. There are 91 percent (90.1%) of married males employed with 87.7 percent for married females. On the other hand, about one percent (0.9%) married males are unemployed while for married females there are 2.6 percent.

Never married males (40.3%) and females (29%) constitute the least population who are employed. Among the female population, those engaged in informal/consensual union/living together constitute the highest (6.2%) unemployed category while with the male population those never married population (3.6%) is the highest.

Table 3.7: Persons 12 years and older by marital status and economic activity status

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	51,386	100.0	35,230	68.6	1,352	2.6	14,804	28.8
Never married	17,630	100.0	6,327	35.9	674	3.8	10,629	60.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,393	100.0	3,687	83.9	181	4.1	525	12.0
Married	22,051	100.0	19,668	89.2	391	1.8	1,992	9.0
Separated	1,309	100.0	1,117	85.3	41	3.1	151	11.5
Divorced	2,537	100.0	2,162	85.2	42	1.7	333	13.1
Widowed	3,466	100.0	2,269	65.5	23	0.7	1,174	33.9
Male								
Total	25,197	100.0	17,400	69.1	522	2.1	7,275	28.9
Never married	10,691	100.0	4,312	40.3	388	3.6	5,991	56.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,857	100.0	1,727	93.0	23	1.2	107	5.8
Married	10,559	100.0	9,594	90.9	96	0.9	869	8.2
Separated	525	100.0	476	90.7	7	1.3	42	8.0
Divorced	1,022	100.0	897	87.8	6	0.6	119	11.6
Widowed	543	100.0	394	72.6	2	0.4	147	27.1
Female								
Total	26,189	100.0	17,830	68.1	830	3.2	7,529	28.7
Never married	6,939	100.0	2,015	29.0	286	4.1	4,638	66.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,536	100.0	1,960	77.3	158	6.2	418	16.5
Married	11,492	100.0	10,074	87.7	295	2.6	1,123	9.8
Separated	784	100.0	641	81.8	34	4.3	109	13.9
Divorced	1,515	100.0	1,265	83.5	36	2.4	214	14.1
Widowed	2,923	100.0	1,875	64.1	21	0.7	1,027	35.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

The nationality of the population by sex of the District is depicted in Table 3.8. The percentage of persons who are Ghanaians by birth represents the largest percentage of the population (96.7%). Female Ghanaians form the largest proportion of Ghanaians – Ghanaian by birth, Dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalisation (98.7%). Ghanaians with dual citizenship and foreigners who are Ghanaians by naturalisation represent 1.5 percent and 0.4 percent of the population respectively. Almost two percent (1.4%) of the population in the District are non-Ghanaians.

Table 3.8: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Number	Percent		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	77,193	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	74,631	96.7	96.7	96.7
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,156	1.5	1.5	1.5
Ghanaian by naturalization	336	0.4	0.4	0.5
ECOWAS	701	0.9	1.0	0.8
African other than ECOWAS	215	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other	154	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Data on population by religious affiliation and sex is captured in Table 3.8. From the table, Christianity is the dominant religious group in the District with almost 84 percent (82.8%) of the population practicing the Christian faith which includes Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christian. Islam and Traditionalists form only four and two percent of the population respectively. Almost ten percent (9.4%) of the population do not belong to any religious affiliation.

Table 3.9 shows that among the Christians the highest denomination is Pentecostal/Charismatic (39.2%). This is followed by Protestants (23.9%), other Christians (16.5%) and Catholics (3.6%). Among both sexes, there are more females (93%) affiliated to the Christian faith than males (92.2%). On the other hand, with regards to the Islam and Traditionalist, there are more males (4.3%, 2.2%) than females (3.6%, 1.9%) respectively.

Table 3.9: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	77,193	100.0	38,440	100.0	38,753	100.0
No religion	7,287	9.4	4,627	12.0	2,660	6.9
Catholic	2,806	3.6	1,439	3.7	1,367	3.5
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	18,443	23.9	9,028	23.5	9,415	24.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	30,274	39.2	14,105	36.7	16,169	41.7
Other Christian	12,701	16.5	6,253	16.3	6,448	16.6
Islam	3,078	4.0	1,671	4.3	1,407	3.6
Traditionalist	1,561	2.0	829	2.2	732	1.9
Other	1,043	1.4	488	1.3	555	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy refers to the ability of a person to read and write in any language. Table 3.10 shows the literacy levels for persons aged 11 years and older by sex. Out of the persons aged 11 years and older, 20.3 percent are not literate in any of the languages while 79.7 percent are literate. Females constitute more than half (69.4%) of the illiterate population while the males are 30.6 percent. Table 3.9 also reveals that illiteracy is prevalent among older ages between 30 and 65 years and above (80.9%) while less among ages between 11-29 years (19.1%). On the other hand, majority of the literate population falls between the ages 11-29 years (54.1%) while those between ages 30-65 years and above (45.9%) are less. The percentage of males (63.8%) who are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language is higher than that of females (55%).

Table 3.10: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Age group	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	10,749	42,159	100.0	21.7	17.8	59.8	0.4	0.3
12-14	224	6,724	100.0	27.9	14.9	56.8	0.4	0.1
15-19	388	6,846	100.0	24.5	10.7	64.2	0.4	0.3
20-24	641	4,807	100.0	24	14.6	60.6	0.4	0.3
25-29	797	4,429	100.0	23.2	15.8	59.7	0.9	0.3
30-34	860	3,544	100.0	21.3	20.8	57.1	0.5	0.4
35-39	969	3,276	100.0	21.1	23.9	54.3	0.4	0.3
40-44	859	2,793	100.0	17.8	24.5	56.8	0.5	0.4
45-49	875	2,553	100.0	18.1	22.4	58.8	0.4	0.3
50-54	924	2,253	100.0	16.1	21.6	61.6	0.1	0.6
55-59	616	1,538	100.0	13.8	22.6	62.9	0.3	0.4
60-64	841	1,258	100.0	13.8	21	64.8	0.2	0.3
65+	2,755	2,138	100.0	11.9	23.2	64.4	0.3	0.2
Male								
Total	3,286	22,738	100.0	21.1	14.3	63.8	0.5	0.4
12-14	114	3,734	100.0	28.3	14.1	57.1	0.5	0.1
15-19	194	3,726	100.0	24.7	10.1	64.7	0.2	0.2
20-24	197	2,367	100.0	22.2	11.5	65.5	0.4	0.4
25-29	260	2,175	100.0	22.9	11.5	64.3	0.9	0.4
30-34	264	1,840	100.0	20.9	16.3	61.6	0.6	0.7
35-39	273	1,733	100.0	20.2	19	59.8	0.6	0.4
40-44	264	1,525	100.0	16.3	19	63.4	0.9	0.5
45-49	240	1,387	100.0	18	15.6	65.5	0.4	0.4
50-54	247	1,231	100.0	16.3	16.3	66.3	0.2	0.9
55-59	198	844	100.0	13.6	16.1	69.2	0.5	0.6
60-64	241	769	100.0	12.1	14.2	73.2	0.1	0.4
65+	794	1,407	100.0	10.8	16.7	71.8	0.4	0.3

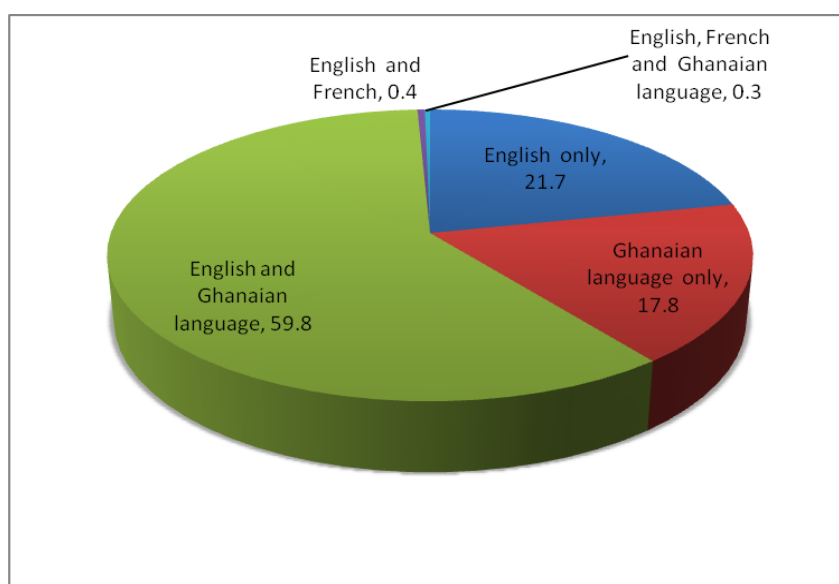
Table 3.10: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status (cont'd)

Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Female								
Total	7,463	19,421	100	22.4	22	55	0.4	0.2
12-14	110	2,990	100	27.4	16	56.3	0.2	0.1
15-19	194	3,120	100	24.2	11.4	63.5	0.5	0.4
20-24	444	2,440	100	25.8	17.7	55.7	0.5	0.3
25-29	537	2,254	100	23.6	20	55.3	0.8	0.3
30-34	596	1,704	100	21.7	25.6	52.2	0.4	0.2
35-39	696	1,543	100	22.2	29.5	48	0.2	0.1
40-44	595	1,268	100	19.6	31.1	48.9	0.2	0.2
45-49	635	1,166	100	18.1	30.5	50.8	0.5	0.1
50-54	677	1,022	100	15.8	28	55.9	0.1	0.3
55-59	418	694	100	14	30.5	55.3	0	0.1
60-64	600	489	100	16.4	31.7	51.5	0.2	0.2
65+	1,961	731	100	14.1	35.7	50.2	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Figure 3.4, almost 60 percent (59.8%) of the literate population are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language. Less than one percent (0.4%) of the literate population is literate in French and English.

Figure 3.4: Percentage of languages spoken



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.1 Level of Education by School Attendance

Table 3.11 presents the population three years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. About 96.2 percent of the population is currently attending basic education which is made up of Nursery (8.7%), Kindergarten (17.1%), Primary (53.6%) and JHS (16.8%). The proportion of the population who has attained basic education in the past

constitutes about 91 percent. This is made up of Primary (27.8%), JHS (30.8%) and Middle school (32.3%). Less than one percent (0.5%) of the population currently attending school is from secondary to tertiary. This is far below those who have attained secondary to tertiary education in the past (2.2%).

Regarding gender variation, more males (52.5%) attended school in the past than females (47.5%). In relation to tertiary education, there is about twice educated males (12.1%) than females (5.8%). Currently, the population of males (53.8%) attending school at all levels of education is more than females (46.2%). This suggests that the attainment of education is skewed towards the male sex.

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	26,239	100.0	14,104	100.0	12,135	100.0	30,247	100.0	15,879	100.0	14,368	100.0
Nursery	2,274	8.7	1,165	8.3	1,109	9.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	4,492	17.1	2,255	16.0	2,237	18.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	14,073	53.6	7,501	53.2	6,572	54.2	8,396	27.8	3,294	20.7	5,102	35.5
JSS/JHS	4,402	16.8	2,572	18.2	1,830	15.1	9,327	30.8	4,796	30.2	4,531	31.5
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	9,772	32.3	5,869	37.0	3,903	27.2
SSS/SHS	862	3.3	525	3.7	337	2.8	1,098	3.6	698	4.4	400	2.8
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	536	1.8	423	2.7	113	0.8
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	27	0.1	15	0.1	12	0.1	451	1.5	310	2.0	141	1.0
Post middle/secondary certificate	32	0.1	24	0.2	8	0.1	333	1.1	245	1.5	88	0.6
Tertiary	77	0.3	47	0.3	30	0.2	334	1.1	244	1.5	90	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

Economic characteristics are vital development indicators that largely serve as checklists to policy makers to manage their populations and resources in order to provide the needs of their populations and achieve their human development goals.

This chapter analyses the economic status of the population based on the 2010 PHC, with regard to the proportion of economically active and economically not active persons in the total population. It further elaborates the proportion of the employed and unemployed as well as the distribution with respect to occupation, industry, and employment sector in the Ayensuano District.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows the economic status of population aged 15 years and older by sex. From the table, of the population 15 years and older, 78.5 percent are economically active and 21.5 percent economically not active. The table further shows that more than half of the males (79.6%) and females (77.5%) within their respective populations are economically active in the District. This comprises persons who worked or did not work but have jobs to go back to and those who did voluntary work without pay. About four percent (3.7%) of the population is unemployed while 96.3 percent are employed. Almost three percent (2.9%) of males and 4.4 percent of females are unemployed. The percentage of unemployed males and females who were seeking work for the first time and available to work is 75.5 percent and 66.7 percent respectively.

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	45,960	100.0	22,176	100.0	23,784	100.0
Economically active	36,094	78.5	17,650	79.6	18,444	77.5
<i>Employed</i>	34,756	96.3	17,132	97.1	17,624	95.6
<i>Worked</i>	33,457	96.3	16,649	97.2	16,808	95.4
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,182	3.4	449	2.6	733	4.2
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	117	0.3	34	0.2	83	0.5
<i>Unemployed</i>	1,338	3.7	518	2.9	820	4.4
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	400	29.9	127	24.5	273	33.3
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	938	70.1	391	75.5	547	66.7
Economically not active	9,866	21.5	4,526	20.4	5,340	22.5
Did home duties (household chore)	1,822	18.5	528	11.7	1,294	24.2
Full time education	4,757	48.2	2,838	62.7	1,919	35.9
Pensioner/Retired	189	1.9	137	3.0	52	1.0
Disabled/Sick	905	9.2	352	7.8	553	10.4
Too old/young	1,655	16.8	475	10.5	1,180	22.1
Other	538	5.5	196	4.3	342	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 provides information on the population of persons aged 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. From the table, out of the population 15 years and older, 2.9 percent are unemployed, 75.6 percent employed and 21.5 percent economically not active.

In the District, majority of employed population fall within the age group of 25-59 (86-96%) years whiles the unemployed are in the age group of 15-24 years (5-8%). Majority (36-71%) of the economically not active population fall within the age groups 15-24 and 60+ years.

Out of the male population aged 15 years and older, employed males constitute 77.3 percent whiles the employed females represent 74.1 percent within their respective populations. On the other hand, unemployed males within the male population 15 years and older constitute 2.3 percent whiles the female population has 3.4 percent unemployed females.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	45,360	100.0	34,333	75.7	1,307	2.9	9,720	21.4
15-19	7,139	100.0	1,745	24.4	362	5.1	5,032	70.5
20-24	5,363	100.0	3,649	68	401	7.5	1,313	24.5
25-29	5,145	100.0	4,476	87	244	4.7	425	8.3
30-34	4,345	100.0	4,027	92.7	93	2.1	225	5.2
35-39	4,191	100.0	3,981	95	46	1.1	164	3.9
40-44	3,616	100.0	3,449	95.4	31	0.9	136	3.8
45-49	3,379	100.0	3,215	95.1	26	0.8	138	4.1
50-54	3,146	100.0	2,982	94.8	27	0.9	137	4.4
55-59	2,131	100.0	1,982	93	18	0.8	131	6.1
60-64	2,077	100.0	1,784	85.9	42	2	251	12.1
65+	4,828	100.0	3,043	63	17	0.4	1,768	36.6
Male								
Total	21,888	100.0	16,929	77.3	507	2.3	4,452	20.3
15-19	3,867	100.0	967	25	135	3.5	2,765	71.5
20-24	2,521	100.0	1,732	68.7	174	6.9	615	24.4
25-29	2,400	100.0	2,181	90.9	88	3.7	131	5.5
30-34	2,068	100.0	1,964	95	30	1.5	74	3.6
35-39	1,980	100.0	1,915	96.7	15	0.8	50	2.5
40-44	1,775	100.0	1,716	96.7	13	0.7	46	2.6
45-49	1,608	100.0	1,554	96.6	9	0.6	45	2.8
50-54	1,468	100.0	1,426	97.1	10	0.7	32	2.2
55-59	1,029	100.0	987	95.9	9	0.9	33	3.2
60-64	994	100.0	877	88.2	20	2	97	9.8
65+	2,178	100.0	1,610	73.9	4	0.2	564	25.9
Female								
Total	23,472	100.0	17,404	74.1	800	3.4	5,268	22.4
15-19	3,272	100.0	778	23.8	227	6.9	2,267	69.3
20-24	2,842	100.0	1,917	67.5	227	8	698	24.6
25-29	2,745	100.0	2,295	83.6	156	5.7	294	10.7
30-34	2,277	100.0	2,063	90.6	63	2.8	151	6.6
35-39	2,211	100.0	2,066	93.4	31	1.4	114	5.2
40-44	1,841	100.0	1,733	94.1	18	1	90	4.9
45-49	1,771	100.0	1,661	93.8	17	1	93	5.3
50-54	1,678	100.0	1,556	92.7	17	1	105	6.3
55-59	1,102	100.0	995	90.3	9	0.8	98	8.9
60-64	1,083	100.0	907	83.7	22	2	154	14.2
65+	2,650	100.0	1,433	54.1	13	0.5	1,204	45.4
65+	2,650	100.0	1,433	54.1	13	0.5	1,204	45.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 presents the employed population aged 15 years and older by occupation and sex. The data shows that the District has three major types of occupations namely skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery, service and sales workers and crafts and related trades workers. The highest percentage (61.5%) workers are employed in the skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery, followed by service and sales workers (15.3%) and crafts and related trades (12.9%).

The higher proportion of workers in the skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery type of occupation is probably due to the agrarian economic nature of the District. The distribution of occupations show that less than five percent (4.2%) of the employed population 15 years and older are involved in managerial, professional, technical and associate professionals and clerical support types of occupations.

From Table 4.3, the occupational distribution among sexes (male, female) indicates that more male workers (72.6%) are engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery than female workers (50.7%). On the other hand, service and sales and crafts and related trades form the majority of occupations among female workers. About three times more of the female population (41.5%) is engaged in these categories of occupations as compared to their male counterparts (14.3%).

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	34,756	100.0	17,132	100.0	17,624	100.0
Managers	318	0.9	90	0.5	228	1.3
Professionals	838	2.4	505	2.9	333	1.9
Technicians and associate professionals	233	0.7	173	1.0	60	0.3
Clerical support workers	79	0.2	61	0.4	18	0.1
Service and sales workers	5,301	15.3	581	3.4	4,720	26.8
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	21,379	61.5	12,438	72.6	8,941	50.7
Craft and related trades workers	4,468	12.9	1,872	10.9	2,596	14.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,167	3.4	1,096	6.4	71	0.4
Elementary occupations	967	2.8	310	1.8	657	3.7
Other occupations	6	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

The employed population aged 15 years and older by sex engaged in the industrial sector is captured in Table 4.4. Results from Table 4.4, shows that almost 62 percent (61.5%) of both sexes are employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. However, 73.1 percent of the male population is engaged in this industry whiles that of female population is 50.2 percent. This is suggestive of the characteristics of an agrarian society.

The wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles is the second largest industries which employs about 11.7 percent of the population. Wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industries employ 19.4 percent of females and 3.8 percent of the male population.

The proportion of the employed population engaged in human health and social work activities is less than 1 percent (0.5%).

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	34,756	100.0	17,132	100.0	17,624	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	21,376	61.5	12,522	73.1	8,854	50.2
Mining and quarrying	187	0.5	127	0.7	60	0.3
Manufacturing	3,433	9.9	1,127	6.6	2,306	13.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	16	0.0	15	0.1	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	20	0.1	10	0.1	10	0.1
Construction	616	1.8	603	3.5	13	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,068	11.7	652	3.8	3,416	19.4
Transportation and storage	836	2.4	821	4.8	15	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,605	4.6	91	0.5	1,514	8.6
Information and communication	23	0.1	21	0.1	2	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	21	0.1	18	0.1	3	0.0
Real estate activities	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	153	0.4	66	0.4	87	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	56	0.2	44	0.3	12	0.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	71	0.2	63	0.4	8	0.0
Education	608	1.7	360	2.1	248	1.4
Human health and social work activities	183	0.5	108	0.6	75	0.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	59	0.2	56	0.3	3	0.0
Other service activities	1,067	3.1	281	1.6	786	4.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	354	1.0	144	0.8	210	1.2
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows employed population aged 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The total percentage of employed population is 96.1 percent. The employed population are in four categories namely employees (7.3%), self-employed without employees (79.8%), self-employed with employees (3.5%) and contributing to family labour (5.5%).

Almost 84 percent (83.3%) are self-employed (with and without employee(s)) in the District. Nearly 8 percent (7.3%) employed population are employees. Females dominate domestic employee (0.7%) and contributing worker (6.8%), while males dominate the employee (10.4%) and casual worker (4.2%) category.

Table 4.5 and Figure 4.2 further show that, 85.4 percent of female population and 81.2 percent of male population 15 years and older are self-employed (with and without employee(s)). From Figure 4.2, about 83 percent of the female population is self-employed without employees.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,756	100.0	17,132	100.0	17,624	100.0
Employee	2,552	7.3	1,805	10.5	747	4.2
Self-employed without employee(s)	27,723	79.8	13,188	77.0	14,535	82.5
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,218	3.5	711	4.2	507	2.9
Casual worker	390	1.1	265	1.5	125	0.7
Contributing family worker	1,906	5.5	715	4.2	1,191	6.8
Apprentice	602	1.7	258	1.5	344	2.0
Domestic employee (House help)	225	0.6	105	0.6	120	0.7
Other	140	0.4	85	0.5	55	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Information on population by the employment sector and sex is shown in Table 4.6. The percentage of the employed population who are engaged in the private informal sector is 95.6 percent. This means 9 out of every 10 of the employed population are engaged in the private informal sector. Approximately 4 percent (3.3%) of males are engaged in private formal while 1.1 percent of females are employed in the same sector. Non-Governmental Organisations (both local and International) employs less than 1 percent (0.2%).

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

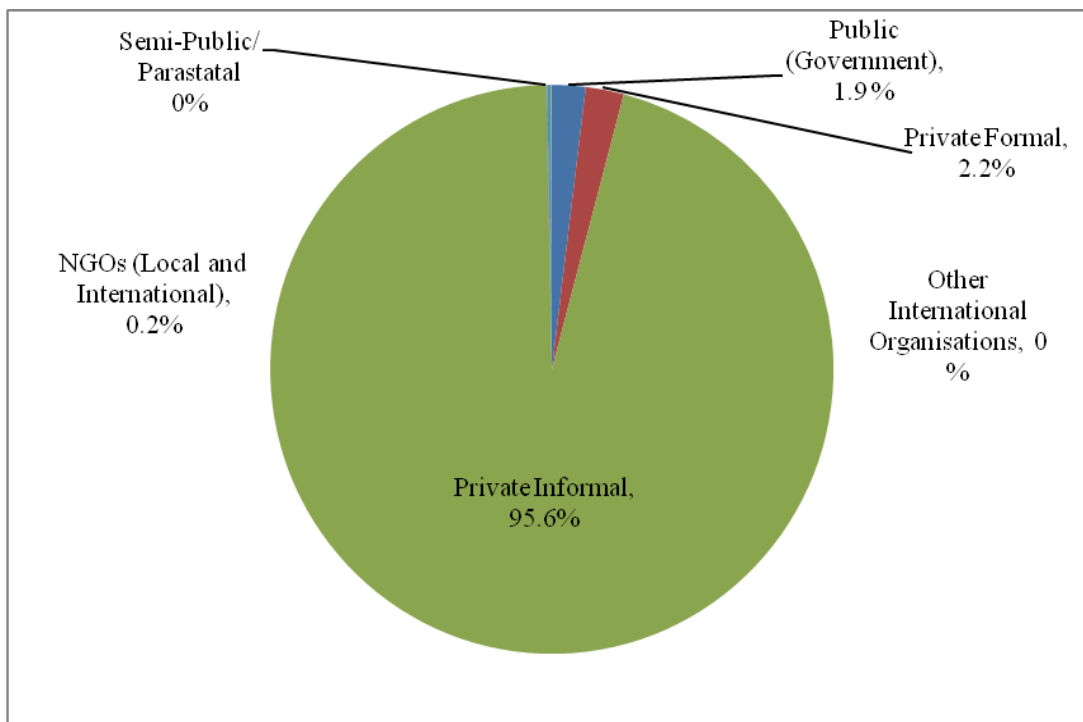
Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,756	100.0	17,132	100.0	17,624	100.0
Public (Government)	667	1.9	449	2.6	218	1.2
Private Formal	763	2.2	570	3.3	193	1.1
Private Informal	33,213	95.6	16,043	93.6	17,170	97.4
Semi-Public/Parastatal	19	0.1	13	0.1	6	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	79	0.2	43	0.3	36	0.2
Other International Organisations	15	0.0	14	0.1	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Figure 4.3, the private informal sector (95.6%) is the highest employer of the workforce in the District.

The public sector employs less than 2 percent (1.9%) of the total employed population constituting approximately 3 percent (2.6%) of males and 1.2 percent of females.

Figure 4.1: Percentage of employment sector, 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology is the application of computers and telecommunication equipment to store, retrieve, transmit and manipulate data (Daintith, 2009). The influx of this technology has now made the world a global village which makes access to information easy. This chapter discusses the ownership of mobile phones by persons 12 years and older, access to internet facilities, individuals or households ownership of desktop/laptop computers as well as households' ownership of fixed telephone lines.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

The ownership of mobile phones which was restricted to a small group of people in the past has seen great changes in recent times. The 2010 PHC posed questions on this in relation to persons 12 years and older. From Table 5.1, 16, 227 (31.6%) of persons aged 12 years and older has mobile phones. However, in the District, 38.3 percent of the male population owns a mobile phone while for the female population 25.2 percent own this same device.

5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 shows that the use of internet facility in the District is not predominant as minority of persons 12 years and older use the facility. Table 5.1 shows that out of the total population of 51, 386 of persons 12 years and older, only 740 persons representing 1.4 percent use internet facility. This low figure may be as a result of the poor accessibility of internet facility. However, 2.0 percent of the male population use this facility while 0.9 percent for the female population.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	51,386	100.0	16,227	31.6	740	1.4
Male	25,197	49.0	9,638	38.3	502	2.0
Female	26,189	51.0	6,589	25.2	238	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.5 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

The 2010 PHC gathered information on household ownership of desktop or laptop computers. Table 5.2 above shows that out of the total households of 18, 098, only 163 (0.9%) households either own a desktop or laptop computer in the District. The data in Table 5.3 shows that though the ownership of the facility is marginal in the District, it is mostly owned by male headed households. While 1 percent of male headed households have this

facility; only 44 female headed households (0.7%) either own a desktop or laptop computer in the District.

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

Sex	Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	18,098	100.0	163	0.9
Male	11,696	64.6	119	1
Female	6,402	35.4	44	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

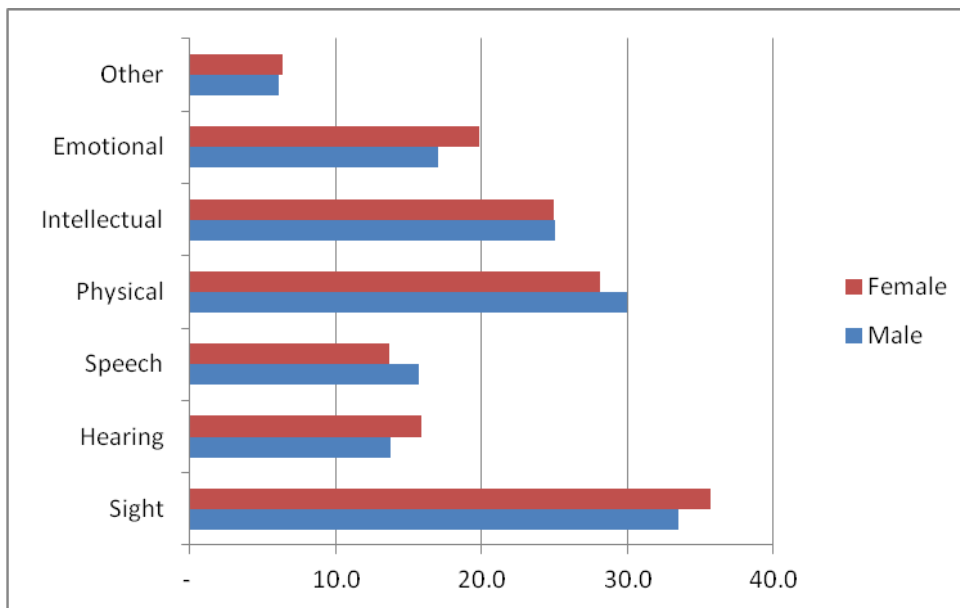
Disability, according to the GSS refers to those who are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation.

This chapter analyses the data on persons living with disabilities (PLWDs) and types of disabilities in relation to socio-demographic characteristics such as age-sex, type of locality and economic status.

6.2 Population with Disability

Figure 6.1 shows that the District has 3, 505 persons with various forms of disability representing 4.5 percent of the total population. There are approximately 4.5 and 4.6 percent of the disabled population who are males and females respectively.

Figure 6.1: Disability type by sex, 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

There are various types of disabilities and Figure 6.1 and Table 6.1 reveal the 6 most common disabilities namely sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect and emotional. Sight impairment is the highest (34.6%) type of disability in the District. This means that there are about 3 in every 10 persons with sight impairment. This is followed by physical disability which forms a little above a quarter (29%) of the total disabled population.

Table 6.1 shows slight disparities among males and females with regards to all the disability types. Females with sight impairment (35.7%) are more than the males (33.5%) while males (29.9%) with physical disability are more than females (28.1%).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	77,193	100.0	38,440	100.0	38,753	100.0
No disability	73,688	95.5	36,726	95.5	36,962	95.4
With a disability	3,505	4.5	1,714	4.5	1,791	4.6
Sight	1,213	34.6	574	33.5	639	35.7
Hearing	521	14.9	236	13.8	285	15.9
Speech	514	14.7	269	15.7	245	13.7
Physical	1,016	29.0	513	29.9	503	28.1
Intellectual	876	25.0	429	25.0	447	25.0
Emotional	647	18.5	291	17.0	356	19.9
Other	218	6.2	104	6.1	114	6.4
Urban						
Total	5,324	100.0	2,574	100.0	2,750	100.0
No disability	4,889	91.8	2,367	92.0	2,522	91.7
With a disability	435	8.2	207	8.0	228	8.3
Sight	104	23.9	51	24.6	53	23.2
Hearing	75	17.2	34	16.4	41	18.0
Speech	71	16.3	34	16.4	37	16.2
Physical	102	23.4	46	22.2	56	24.6
Intellectual	268	61.6	130	62.8	138	60.5
Emotional	86	19.8	34	16.4	52	22.8
Other	15	3.4	6	2.9	9	3.9
Rural						
Total	71,869	100.0	35,866	100.0	36,003	100.0
No disability	68,799	95.7	34,359	95.8	34,440	95.7
With a disability	3,070	4.3	1,507	4.2	1,563	4.3
Sight	1,109	36.1	523	34.7	586	37.5
Hearing	446	14.5	202	13.4	244	15.6
Speech	443	14.4	235	15.6	208	13.3
Physical	914	29.8	467	31.0	447	28.6
Intellectual	608	19.8	299	19.8	309	19.8
Emotional	561	18.3	257	17.1	304	19.4
Other	203	6.6	98	6.5	105	6.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability by Type of Locality

Table 6.1 further deals with disability by type of locality. The urban population shows that 8.2 percent of people live with disability whiles among the rural population there are 4.3 percent. The common disabilities in urban and rural localities are physical and sight impairments. These types of disabilities have high percentages in both rural (sight 36.1 %, physical 29.8%) and urban areas (sight 23.4%, physical 23.4%).

Table 6.1 again indicates that the female population with disability in both urban (8.3%) and rural (4.3%) areas is higher than the male population with disability in both urban (8%) and

rural (4.2%) areas in the District. However, emotional disability is predominant among females than males in both urban (16.4% male, 22.8% female) and rural areas (17.1 % male, 19.4% female).

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 provides information on population aged 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status (economically active and economically not active, employed and unemployed) and sex. Out of the disabled population, 61.1 percent are economically active while 38.9 percent are not economically active. The employed population has 96.4 percent of disability while the unemployed has 3.6 percent.

Sight and physical impairment constitute 37.9 and 30.5 percent of the disabled population employed respectively.

Table 6.2 further indicates that there are more males with any form of disability (66.1%) who are economically active than females (56.4%). On the other hand, female disabled population (43.6%) who are economically not active is higher than the male disabled population (33.9%).

Among the female disabled population, 96.1 percent are employed and 3.9 percent unemployed while disabled male population are 96.7 and 3.3 percent respectively.

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Economically Active		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes										
Total	45,960	100.0	36,094	78.5	34,756	96.3	1,338	3.7	9,866	21.5
No disability	43,069	100.0	34,329	79.7	33,054	96.3	1,275	3.7	8,740	20.3
With a disability	2,891	100.0	1,765	61.1	1,702	96.4	63	3.6	1,126	38.9
Sight	1,095	100.0	681	62.2	664	97.5	17	2.5	414	37.8
Hearing	398	100.0	251	63.1	244	97.2	7	2.8	147	36.9
Speech	348	100.0	220	63.2	205	93.2	15	6.8	128	36.8
Physical	883	100.0	441	49.9	417	94.6	24	5.4	442	50.1
Intellectual	631	100.0	388	61.5	361	93	27	7	243	38.5
Emotional	536	100.0	301	56.2	284	94.4	17	5.6	235	43.8
Other	175	100.0	90	51.4	86	95.6	4	4.4	85	48.6
Male										
Total	22,176	100.0	17,650	79.6	17,132	97.1	518	2.9	4,526	20.4
No disability	20,792	100.0	16,735	80.5	16,247	97.1	488	2.9	4,057	19.5
With a disability	1,384	100.0	915	66.1	885	96.7	30	3.3	469	33.9
Sight	515	100.0	339	65.8	332	97.9	7	2.1	176	34.2
Hearing	176	100.0	120	68.2	115	95.8	5	4.2	56	31.8
Speech	180	100.0	120	66.7	113	94.2	7	5.8	60	33.3
Physical	440	100.0	255	58	239	93.7	16	6.3	185	42
Intellectual	289	100.0	187	64.7	173	92.5	14	7.5	102	35.3
Emotional	238	100.0	155	65.1	145	93.5	10	6.5	83	34.9
Other	76	100.0	50	65.8	47	94	3	6	26	34.2
Female										
Total	23,784	100.0	18,444	77.5	17,624	95.6	820	4.4	5,340	22.5
No disability	22,277	100.0	17,594	79	16,807	95.5	787	4.5	4,683	21
With a disability	1,507	100.0	850	56.4	817	96.1	33	3.9	657	43.6
Sight	580	100.0	342	59	332	97.1	10	2.9	238	41
Hearing	222	100.0	131	59	129	98.5	2	1.5	91	41
Speech	168	100.0	100	59.5	92	92	8	8	68	40.5
Physical	443	100.0	186	42	178	95.7	8	4.3	257	58
Intellectual	342	100.0	201	58.8	188	93.5	13	6.5	141	41.2
Emotional	298	100.0	146	49	139	95.2	7	4.8	152	51
Other	99	100.0	40	40.4	39	97.5	1	2.5	59	59.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Information on disability type in relation to level of education and the literacy status of disabled persons is presented in Table 6.3. The table shows that 4.8 percent constitute the disabled population while 95.2 percent are the population with no disability. From Table 6.3, the highest proportion of the disabled population has primary level (23.2%) and middle school level of education (22.9%) while the least has only 1 person (0.0%) with post graduate certificate.

Approximately 31 percent (30.1%) of the disabled population with sight impairment have middle school level of education while 20 percent have primary education. In relation to education, both male (37.8%) and female (23.8%) who have sight impairment within their respective population have majority of their population with middle school level of education.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both sexes										
Total	69,432	13,512	6,697	45,497	3,726	100	19.5	9.6	65.5	5.4
No disability	66,101	12,368	6,591	43,611	3,531	100	18.7	10	66	5.3
With a disability	3,331	1,144	106	1,886	195	100	34.3	3.2	56.6	5.9
Sight	1,143	396	19	656	72	100	34.6	1.7	57.4	6.3
Hearing	467	196	17	238	16	100	42	3.6	51	3.4
Speech	468	208	31	210	19	100	44.4	6.6	44.9	4.1
Physical	959	366	26	509	58	100	38.2	2.7	53.1	6
Intellectual	800	296	51	414	39	100	37	6.4	51.7	4.9
Emotional	594	180	22	352	40	100	30.3	3.7	59.3	6.7
Other	194	64	8	108	14	100	33	4.1	55.7	7.2
Male										
Total	34,506	4,843	3,376	23,774	2,513	100	14	9.8	68.9	7.3
No disability	32,885	4,432	3,316	22,753	2,384	100	13.5	10.1	69.2	7.2
With a disability	1,621	411	60	1,021	129	100	25.4	3.7	63	8
Sight	537	129	8	359	41	100	24	1.5	66.9	7.6
Hearing	205	75	9	110	11	100	36.6	4.4	53.7	5.4
Speech	245	95	18	118	14	100	38.8	7.3	48.2	5.7
Physical	484	128	12	302	42	100	26.4	2.5	62.4	8.7
Intellectual	384	117	33	208	26	100	30.5	8.6	54.2	6.8
Emotional	257	57	11	159	30	100	22.2	4.3	61.9	11.7
Other	91	19	6	58	8	100	20.9	6.6	63.7	8.8
Female										
Total	34,926	8,669	3,321	21,723	1,213	100	24.8	9.5	62.2	3.5
No disability	33,216	7,936	3,275	20,858	1,147	100	23.9	9.9	62.8	3.5
With a disability	1,710	733	46	865	66	100	42.9	2.7	50.6	3.9
Sight	606	267	11	297	31	100	44.1	1.8	49	5.1
Hearing	262	121	8	128	5	100	46.2	3.1	48.9	1.9
Speech	223	113	13	92	5	100	50.7	5.8	41.3	2.2
Physical	475	238	14	207	16	100	50.1	2.9	43.6	3.4
Intellectual	416	179	18	206	13	100	43	4.3	49.5	3.1
Emotional	337	123	11	193	10	100	36.5	3.3	57.3	3
Other	103	45	2	50	6	100	43.7	1.9	48.5	5.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture plays a crucial role in the economy of developing countries, and provides the main source of food, income and employment to their rural populations. This chapter presents information on households in agriculture, types of farming and distribution of livestock in the District.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

The distribution of households which engage in agricultural activities is presented in Table 7.1. As Table 7.1 depicts that approximately 81 percent (80.8%) households are engaged in agriculture activities. Out of the total number of 18, 098 households, 14, 622 households engaged in agricultural activities.

From Table 7.1, crop farming (96.6%) is the main type of agricultural activity and/or practice in the District. This is followed by livestock rearing which records 7,304 households representing 50 percent. Proportions of households engage in tree planting (0.6%) and fish farming (0.0%) constitutes less than 1 percent.

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

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	18,098	100.0	1,278	100.0	16,820	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	14,622	80.8	931	72.8	13,691	81.4
Crop Farming	14,131	96.6	916	98.4	13,215	96.5
Tree Planting	90	0.6	4	0.4	86	0.6
Livestock Rearing	7,304	50.0	155	16.6	7,149	52.2
Fish Farming	5	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.2.1 Urban Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 provides information on the distribution of households involved in agriculture in urban areas. From Table 7.1, approximately 73 percent (72.8%) of urban households engaged in agriculture. In the urban areas, the main agricultural activities of households are crop farming and livestock rearing. While crop farming has 916 households, livestock rearing constitutes 155. Table 7.1 again shows that in the urban areas, approximately 9 out of 10 households (98.4%) are into crop farming while one-fourth (16.6%) are involved in livestock rearing.

7.2.2 Rural Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 displays the proportion of rural households engaged in agriculture. Approximately 82 percent (81.4%) of rural households engage in agricultural activities. Thus, crop farming is the dominant agricultural activity among rural households (96.5%). This is followed by livestock rearing (52.2%).

7.3 Types of Farming

Table 7.1 further indicates the distribution of households' farming activities in four major categories and by locality of residence (urban, rural). The activities are crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming.

Crop farming (96.6%) and livestock rearing (50%) are the predominant types of farming activities among the others. Fish farming is the least type of farming in the District with only 5 households (0.0%) engaged in it.

It is prudent to note that there are disparities in these activities between the localities. Rural households have high numbers in all the types than their urban counterparts. Table 7.1 indicates that whiles 13,691 rural households are into all the forms of farming activities, urban households are 931.

7.3.1 Distribution of Livestock and Keepers

Table 7.2 shows the types and distribution of livestock reared in the District. There are 164,535 livestock with 12,778 keepers. The livestock can be categorised into mammals, birds, fishes, among others. There are 33,170 goats, 12,348 sheep, 2,137 pigs and 684 cattle which are the major mammals reared in the District. In the bird category, there are approximately 107,102 chickens, 2,977 ducks, 1,349 turkey, 610 guinea fowls and 426 doves. The least kept livestock is beehives (4).

Table 2.1 shows that the highest proportion of keepers (5, 597) are those into chicken rearing. This is followed by goat (4,290) and sheep (1,921) respectively. However, inland fishing has the least keeper (1).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and Keepers

Livestock/other animals	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	164,535	12,778	13
Beehives	4	3	1
Cattle	684	44	16
Chicken	107,102	5,597	19
Dove	426	23	19
Duck	2,977	301	10
Goat	33,170	4,290	8
Grass-cutter	533	43	12
Guinea fowl	610	42	15
Ostrich	217	13	17
Pig	2,137	353	6
Rabbit	490	38	13
Sheep	12,348	1,921	6
Silk worm	92	20	5
Snail	1,750	7	250
Turkey	1,349	12	112
Other	268	66	4
Fish farming	350	2	175
Inland fishing	10	1	10
Marine fishing	18	2	9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at the housing stock, holding and tenancy arrangements, type of dwelling, room occupancy, materials for construction of outer walls, floors and roofs; lighting, cooking, sources of water for drinking and for other domestic use, bathing and toilet facilities as well as the disposal of both solid and liquid waste generated by households in the District.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows data on stock of houses and households by type of locality in the District. The total housing stock is 11,949 with a total population of 77,193. The rural areas have the highest proportion of the District's housing stock (93.9%) while the urban areas record 6.1 percent.

8.2.1 Household Size

Table 8.1 also provides information on population per house and household size. The average household size for the District is 4.3. This means that on the average every household in the District is made up of 4 persons.

From Table 8.1 the average household per house in the District is 1.5 which is the same as the regional average (1.5) but lesser than the total for the country (1.6).

Population per house in the District is 6.5 which are higher than the regional average of 6.1. This means that on the average there are approximately 7 persons per house at the District level compared with 6 persons per house at the regional level.

However, the population per house in urban areas (7.3) is higher than rural areas (6.4) in the District.

Table 8.1: Stock of Houses and Households by type of Locality

Categories	Total		District		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	77,193	5,324	71,869
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	75,843	5,141	70,702
Number of houses	3,392,745	431,697	11,949	730	11,219
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	18,098	1,278	16,820
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.5
Population per house	7.3	6.1	6.5	7.3	6.4
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1 Type of Dwelling

Table 8.2 shows the various types of occupied dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. In both rural and urban areas, compound, separate and semi-detached dwelling units are very common. Approximately 52 percent (51.8%) of households use compound houses, 34.6 percent use separate houses while those using semi-detached constitute 7.9 percent.

Table 8.2 further indicates that majority of the compound and separate houses are used in rural areas (52%, 34.6%) than in urban areas (49.2%, 29.2%) respectively. However, semi-detached houses dominate in urban areas (11.3%) than in rural areas (7.6%). Compound dwellings are mostly headed by females (55%) while separate dwelling units are male headed (35%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			country	Region				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	18,098	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	193,719	6,189	34.2	35.0	32.8	29.2	34.6
Semi-detached house	391,548	42,458	1,422	7.9	8.2	7.3	11.3	7.6
Flat/Apartment	256,355	16,839	117	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.1	0.5
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	349,682	9,381	51.8	50.1	55.0	49.2	52.0
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	17,381	652	3.6	4.1	2.7	5.9	3.4
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,236	170	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.2	1.0
Tent	10,343	950	28	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/ container etc)	90,934	3,055	52	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,736	46	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,335	24	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	9,846	654	17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3 is indicative of the fact that the ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. Most dwelling units in the District occupied by households are either owned by a household member, a relative who is not a household member or other private individual. From the Table, of the total number of households in the District (18,098), 62.5 percent of households occupy dwelling units owned by a household member, 18.9 percent by other private individuals and 15.9 percent by a relative not a household member.

In urban areas, 52.1 percent of households occupy dwelling units owned by a household member while 63.3 percent in rural areas. On the other hand, in rural areas 15.9 percent of households occupy dwelling units owned by a relative who is not a household member while 16.9 percent are in urban areas.

Majority (64.6%) of dwelling units in the District owned by a household member are mostly male headed while those owned by a relative not a household member are female headed (18.9%).

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

Ownership Status	Total Country	Region	District									
			Total		Male headed		Female headed		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	632,045	18,098	100.0	11,696	100.0	6,402	100.0	1,278	100.0	16,820	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	335,114	11,309	62.5	7,552	64.6	3,757	58.7	666	52.1	10,643	63.3
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	4,009	120	0.7	92	0.8	28	0.4	6	0.5	114	0.7
Relative not a household member	851,630	108,374	2,884	15.9	1,676	14.3	1,208	18.9	216	16.9	2,668	15.9
Other private individual	1,439,021	159,804	3,429	18.9	2,114	18.1	1,315	20.5	364	28.5	3,065	18.2
Private employer	83,610	6,862	174	1.0	144	1.2	30	0.5	11	0.9	163	1.0
Other private agency	21,123	2,797	24	0.1	16	0.1	8	0.1	2	0.2	22	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	12,754	111	0.6	73	0.6	38	0.6	8	0.6	103	0.6
Other	24,000	2,331	47	0.3	29	0.2	18	0.3	5	0.4	42	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Construction materials for outer walls

Table 8.4 indicates the materials used for the construction of outer walls of houses. The main types of construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units in the District are mud brick/earth, cement blocks/concrete and landcrete.

From Table 8.4 indicates that 60.2 percent of outer walls of dwelling units are constructed with mud brick/earth, 32.5 percent with cement blocks/concrete and 3.8 percent with landcrete.

There is a difference in the usage of these types of materials by types of locality. In rural areas, mud brick/earth is mostly used than in urban areas while in urban areas, cement blocks/concrete are mainly used. Mud brick/earth constitutes approximately 61 percent (60.7%) in rural areas and 53.3 percent in urban areas. However, while the urban areas use approximately 41 percent (40.1%) of cement blocks/concrete for their outer walls, their rural counterparts use 31.9 percent.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,817,607	686,478	19,032	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	266,725	11,449	60.2	53.3	60.7
Wood	200,594	12,028	291	1.5	2.0	1.5
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	4,268	100	0.5	0.4	0.5
Stone	11,330	1,182	32	0.2	0.3	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	81	0.4	0.7	0.4
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	370,691	6,179	32.5	40.1	31.9
Landcrete	104,270	19,885	731	3.8	2.9	3.9
Bamboo	8,206	954	28	0.1	0.0	0.2
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,202	91	0.5	0.0	0.5
Other	39,206	3,062	50	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Construction materials for floor

Table 8.5 shows the type of materials that are used for the construction of floors of dwellings. The major material used for the construction of floors of dwelling units is cement/concrete (72.7%) and this is followed by earth/mud (25.8%).

Comparing the usage of the materials by locality, urban areas tend to use more of cement /concrete for their floors than rural areas while for mud/earth floors dominate in rural areas . In the urban areas, 78.4 percent of the floor of dwelling units are made up of cement/concrete while 72.2 percent in rural areas. However, approximately 27 percent (26.2%) of the floors of dwelling units in rural areas are made up of mud/earth compared to 20.4 percent in the urban areas.

Table 8.5 again shows that the least used material for floors in the District for both localities (urban, rural) is terrazzo/terrazzo tiles. Only five out of the total dwelling units of 17,891 use this material for their floor.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	632,045	17,891	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	118,931	4,608	25.8	20.4	26.2
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	491,586	12,999	72.7	78.4	72.2
Stone	32,817	6,076	83	0.5	0.2	0.5
Burnt brick	6,537	710	22	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,345	23	0.1	0.5	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	2,914	15	0.1	0.2	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,404	102	0.6	0.2	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,833	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	15,567	1,246	34	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Construction Materials for Roofing

Table 8.6 analyses materials used for the roofing of dwelling units by types of locality. The most used roofing materials in the District is metal sheets (95.4%) and this is followed by thatch/palm leaf or raffia (1%).

From Table 8.6, approximately 98 percent (97.4%) of dwelling units in urban areas use metal sheets for roofing while in rural areas, 95.2 percent of dwellings use the same material for roofing. On the other hand, 1.1 percent of dwelling units in the rural areas use thatch/palm leaf or raffia while 0.2 percent dwelling units in urban areas use the same material. Roofing tile is the least material used for the roofing of dwelling units in the District. Out of 19,032 dwelling units, only 6 (0.0%) used roofing tiles.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,817,607	686,478	19,032	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,693	167	0.9	0.4	0.9
Wood	45,547	3,527	115	0.6	0.4	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	604,209	18,150	95.4	97.4	95.2
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	8,831	85	0.4	0.5	0.4
Cement/Concrete	141,072	5,561	97	0.5	0.2	0.5
Roofing tile	31,456	1,012	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	4,630	132	0.7	0.9	0.7
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	52,372	194	1.0	0.2	1.1
Other	35,935	2,643	86	0.5	0.2	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows the household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units. The single or one household size is the highest in the District (3,359), representing 91.8%.

Table 8.7 further indicates that approximately 92 percent (91.8%) of single households occupy one room while 8.4 percent of households with 10 and above members occupy the same single room. In the Ayensuano District, there is less than 1 percent (0.1%) of single households occupying nine rooms.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	18,098	100.0	59.5	23.7	9.5	4.1	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2
1	3,359	100.0	91.8	6.3	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
2	2,318	100.0	76.0	20.4	2.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
3	2,562	100.0	66.4	23.9	7.5	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0
4	2,546	100.0	58.2	29.8	8.1	2.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	2,292	100.0	52.6	30.4	10.4	4.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2
6	1,838	100.0	43.6	32.3	15.7	4.4	2.5	1.3	0.1	0.1	0
7	1,171	100.0	33.5	34.2	17.7	8.7	3.1	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.3
8	760	100.0	24.5	33.2	21.6	12.2	5.5	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.3
9	506	100.0	17.8	29.4	23.9	15.0	7.3	4.9	0.8	0.4	0.4
10+	746	100.0	8.4	19.0	27.7	21.3	11.0	5.1	2.5	1.9	2.9

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 shows the main sources of lighting in dwelling units by types of locality. The commonly used sources of lighting by households are kerosene lamp (42%), electricity (main) (34.4%) and flashlight/torch (21.5%). Other sources include electricity powered by generator (0.9%), candle (0.3%), gas lamp (0.1%) and solar energy (0.3%).

Electricity main and kerosene lamp are the main sources of lighting used by both the urban and rural households. With electricity (mains), households in urban areas record (71.3%), rural (31.6%) while for Kerosene lamp; urban (19.1%) and rural (43.8%).

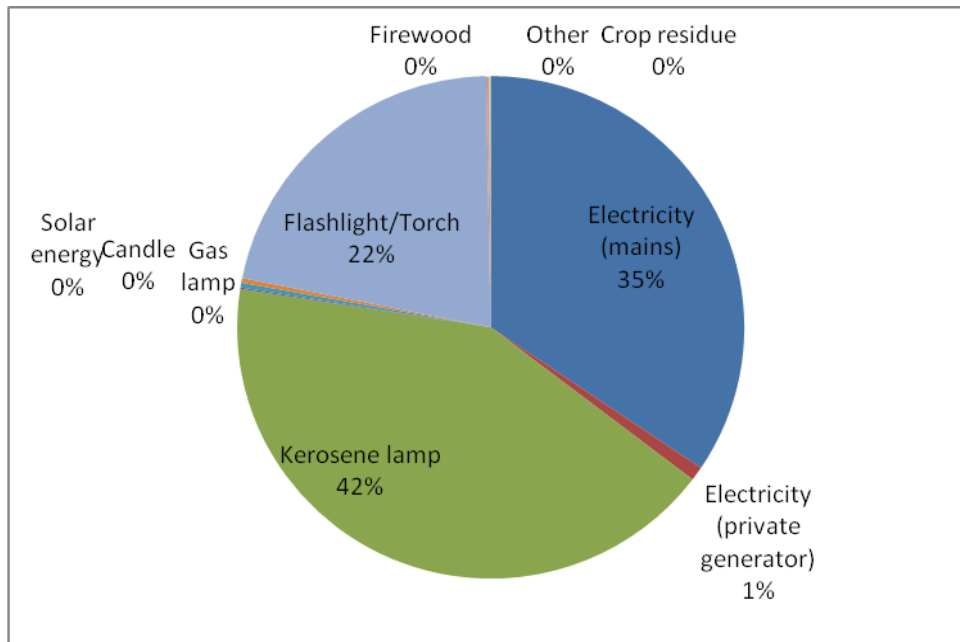
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	18,098	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (main)	3,511,065	369,961	6,233	34.4	71.3	31.6
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	170	0.9	0.4	1.0
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	7,604	42.0	19.1	43.8
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	27	0.1	0.2	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	47	0.3	0.3	0.3
Candle	41,214	2,595	53	0.3	0.3	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	90,643	3,883	21.5	8.2	22.5
Firewood	13,241	1,593	45	0.2	0.1	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	447	27	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other	11,739	932	9	0.0	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.1 shows that the major sources of power or energy in the District. From Figure 8.1 kerosene lamp (42%), 35 percent electricity (mains) and flashlight/torch (22%) form the largest proportions among the other sources. This means that they are the main sources of power or energy used by households in the District.

Figure 8.1: Sources of Power or Energy



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main Source of Cooking Fuel

Table 8.9 gives information on the sources of cooking fuel used by households. Wood is the main fuel used for cooking (79.6%). This is followed by charcoal (13.8%), gas (2.4%), crop residue (0.7%) and the other sources.

The predominant cooking fuel used by households in urban areas is wood (81.4%) which is higher than the rural areas (79.4%). It is surprising to note that urban areas use more wood for cooking than rural areas. This presumes that the district lacks modern sources of cooking fuel.

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

Cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Main sources of cooking fuel for households						
Total	18,098	100.0	1,278	100.0	16,820	100.0
None /no cooking	505	2.8	36	2.8	469	2.8
Wood	14,398	79.6	1,040	81.4	13,358	79.4
Gas	438	2.4	27	2.1	411	2.4
Electricity	39	0.2	1	0.1	38	0.2
Kerosene	83	0.5	4	0.3	79	0.5
Charcoal	2,503	13.8	161	12.6	2,342	13.9
Crop residue	125	0.7	6	0.5	119	0.7
Saw dust	2	0.0	-	-	2	0.0
Animal waste	2	0.0	-	-	2	0.0
Other	3	0.0	3	0.2	-	-
Cooking space used by household						
Total	18,098	100.0	1,278	100.0	16,820	100.0
No cooking space	903	5.0	93	7.3	810	4.8
Separate room for exclusive use of household	7,147	39.5	738	57.7	6,409	38.1
Separate room shared with other household(s)	977	5.4	118	9.2	859	5.1
Enclosure without roof	447	2.5	28	2.2	419	2.5
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	3,537	19.5	72	5.6	3,465	20.6
Verandah	2,207	12.2	130	10.2	2,077	12.3
Open space in compound	2,724	15.1	93	7.3	2,631	15.6
Other	30	0.2	3	0.2	27	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Cooking Space

Table 8.9 shows the cooking spaces used by households by type of locality. Approximately 40 percent (39.5%) of households use separate room exclusively for cooking. The other spaces for cooking include structure with roof but without walls (19.5%), open space in compound (15.1%), veranda (12.2%), separate shared room (5.4%), enclosure without roof (2.5%) and bedroom/hall/living room (0.7%).

With regards to separate rooms for exclusive use, both urban (57.7%) and rural (38.1%) localities recorded high percentages. Apart from the use of separate room exclusively for cooking, in urban areas, veranda (10.2%) is the most used cooking space while in rural areas, structure with roof but without walls (20.6%) predominate.

8.7 Main source of drinking water and for other domestic purpose

8.7.1 Main source of drinking water

Table 8.10 shows the main sources of drinking water by types of locality. In the District, the major sources of drinking water for households are river/stream and bore-hole/pump/tube well.

Approximately 44 percent of households in the District use river/stream while 37.9 percent use bore-hole/pump/tube well. Other sources of drinking water are public tap/stand pipe (0.9%), sachet water (4.3%), and protected well (4.3%).

Households in both urban (83.1%) and rural areas (40.8%) depend largely on river /stream. Much dependency on river/stream by both urban and rural households could be attributed to the inadequacy of borehole facilities in the District. The situation is not favourable in the urban areas as a result of few boreholes/pumps/tubes well (7.7%) compared to rural areas (40.2%) largely depend on rivers/streams.

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

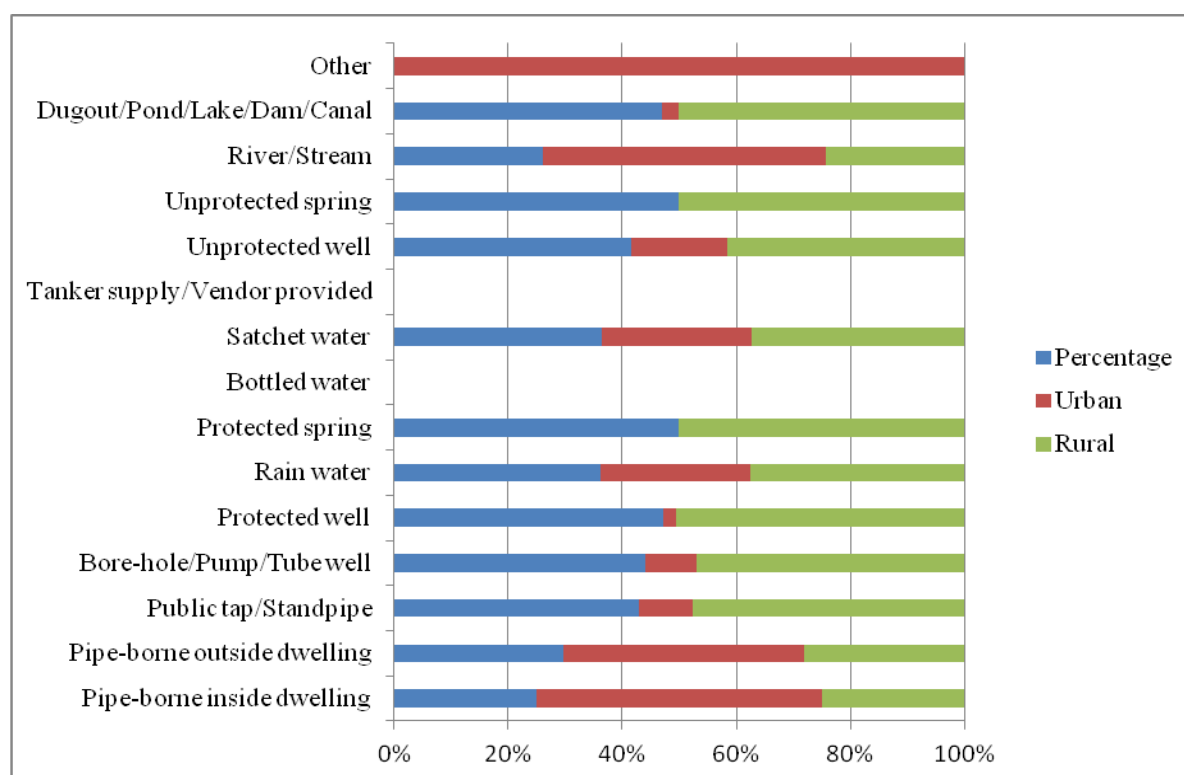
Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	18,098	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	24	0.1	0.2	0.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	344	1.9	2.7	1.8
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	71,616	164	0.9	0.2	1.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	177,097	6,853	37.9	7.7	40.2
Protected well	321,091	58,167	774	4.3	0.2	4.6
Rain water	39,438	7,948	478	2.6	1.9	2.7
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	72	0.4	0.0	0.4
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sachets water	490,283	53,638	783	4.3	3.1	4.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	1,562	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	353	2.0	0.8	2.0
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	30	0.2	0.0	0.2
River/Stream	502,804	94,883	7,923	43.8	83.1	40.8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	8,624	283	1.6	0.1	1.7
Other	3,972	259	4	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.1 reveals the disparities among rural and urban areas in relation to the sources of drinking water. Urban areas have higher proportions for all the sources of drinking water (rivers/streams 83.1%, pipe- borne inside dwelling 0.2%, pipe- borne outside dwelling 2.7%, rain water 2.7% and other 0.1%) as compared to the rural areas except dugouts/ponds/lakes/dams/canals (1.7%), protected well (4.6%), unprotected wells (2%),

protected spring (0.4%), unprotected spring (0.2%), boreholes/pumps/tubes wells (40.2%) and public taps/standpipes (1%) which are highly patronised in the rural areas.

Figure 8.1: Sources of drinking water by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main Source of Water for other Domestic Use

Table 8.11 indicates the main sources of water used by households for other domestic activities. Streams/rivers (49.1%) is the most common source of water used by households for other domestic activities such as washing of clothes, cooking utensils and vehicles. This is followed by boreholes/pumps/tube wells (35.8%), protected wells (6%), and unprotected wells (2.8%).

In urban areas, households depend more on three sources; rivers/streams (88.7%), pipe borne outside dwelling (1.9%), and boreholes/pumps/tubes (7.1%) whiles in rural areas, households use more of boreholes/ pumps/tubes (38%), rivers/streams (46%), and protected well (6.4%).

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	632,045	18,098	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	55,588	43	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	83,245	310	1.7	1.9	1.7
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	65,772	119	0.7	0.2	0.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	180,604	6,475	35.8	7.1	38
Protected well	465,775	95,179	1,086	6	0.5	6.4
Rain water	39,916	7,577	260	1.4	0.6	1.5
Protected spring	18,854	2,760	77	0.4	0.1	0.5
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,975	8	0	0	0
Unprotected well	152,055	13,230	499	2.8	0.2	2.9
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,196	30	0.2	0	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	112,728	8,879	49.1	88.7	46
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	9,850	280	1.5	0	1.7
Other	10,302	1,341	32	0.2	0.5	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and toilet facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

Table 8.12 shows the types of toilet facilities used by households by type of locality. These facilities include; WC, pit latrine, KVIP, bucket/pan, public toilet and other. Out of the total households of 18,098 in the District, 2,294 (12.7%) do not have any form of toilet facility and 15,804 (87.3%) use one form or the other.

Table 8.12 shows that 54.8 percent of households use pit latrine which is the most used toilet facility in the District and this is followed by public toilet-WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc (24.2%). Approximately 13 percent (12.7%) of households who do not have any form of toilet facility constitute the third highest households usage of the facility.

Table 8.12: Type of Toilet facilities used by households by type of locality

Type of toilet facility used by household	Locality					
	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	18,098	100.0	1,278	100.0	16,820	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	2,294	12.7	126	9.9	2,168	12.9
W.C.	163	0.9	11	0.9	152	0.9
Pit latrine	9,916	54.8	729	57.0	9,187	54.6
KVIP	1,276	7.1	144	11.3	1,132	6.7
Bucket/Pan	21	0.1	3	0.2	18	0.1
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc)	4,384	24.2	251	19.6	4,133	24.6
Other	44	0.2	14	1.1	30	0.2

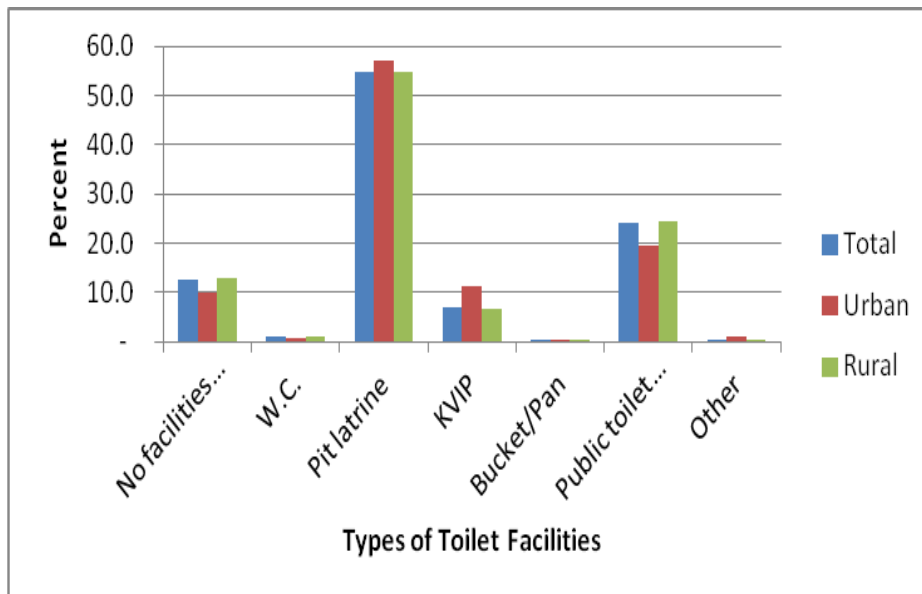
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Comparing types of toilet facilities usage by type of locality (rural, urban), pit latrine which is the most used has 57 percent and 54.6 percent households using it in urban and rural areas respectively.

With Water Closet (WC) which is the most hygienic form of toilet facility has more rural households using it (152) than those in urban areas (11). But in terms of percentage, both localities recorded the same (0.9%).

Figure 8.2 gives the pictorial view of the types of toilet facilities used in the District by types of locality. It shows that pit latrine is mostly used by households in both localities (urban, rural).

Figure 8.2: Toilet Facilities by Type of Locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing Facilities

The type of bathing facilities used by households by type of locality in the district has been shown in Table 8.13. The main bathing facilities used in the district by households are shared open cubicle, own bathroom for exclusive use and shared separate bathroom in the same house. Accordingly, out of the total households of 18,098, 25.3 percent use shared open cubicle, own bathroom for exclusive use (25%) and shared separate bathrooms in the same house (24.4%).

Table 8.13 further indicates that in urban areas, most households (51.6%) use shared open cubicle whiles in rural areas, 26 percent used own bathrooms exclusively.

Table 8.13: Type of bathing facilities used by households by type of locality

Type of bathing facility used by household	Locality					
	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	18,098	100.0	1,278	100.0	16,820	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	4,517	25.0	145	11.3	4,372	26.0
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	4,420	24.4	176	13.8	4,244	25.2
Private open cubicle	2,193	12.1	86	6.7	2,107	12.5
Shared open cubicle	4,577	25.3	659	51.6	3,918	23.3
Public bath house	57	0.3	4	0.3	53	0.3
Bathroom in another house	563	3.1	48	3.8	515	3.1
Open space around house	1,686	9.3	154	12.1	1,532	9.1
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	60	0.3	1	0.1	59	0.4
Other	25	0.1	5	0.4	20	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Methods of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Methods of solid waste disposal

Table 8.14 shows the methods of solid waste disposal in the district by type of locality. The main methods of disposing solid waste in the District are public dumps (open space), indiscriminate dumping and burning by household.

Household use of these main methods varies; approximately 52 percent (51.6%) use public dump (open space), 23.1 percent dump indiscriminately and 13 percent burn their refuse.

In urban areas however, 74.8 percent of households dump in public dump (open space) while 49.8 percent use the same method in rural areas. However, 23.8 percent households in rural areas dump indiscriminately while 13.5 percent do same in urban areas. Moreover, the burning method by households is used mostly in rural areas (14.1%) than in urban areas (3.5%).

Table 8.14: Method of solid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of rubbish disposal by household	Locality					
	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	18,098	100.0	1,278	100.0	16,820	100.0
Collected	582	3.2	48	3.8	534	3.2
Burned by household	2,425	13.4	45	3.5	2,380	14.1
Public dump (container)	731	4.0	12	0.9	719	4.3
Public dump (open space)	9,332	51.6	956	74.8	8,376	49.8
Dumped indiscriminately	4,177	23.1	172	13.5	4,005	23.8
Buried by household	714	3.9	39	3.1	675	4.0
Other	137	0.8	6	0.5	131	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Methods of liquid waste disposal

Table 8.15 gives the method of liquid waste disposal in the district by type of locality. Households mostly dispose their liquid waste either by throwing onto compound, streets/outside or into gutters. It could be realised that approximately 66 percent (65.5%) of households dispose onto compound, 24.7 percent use the streets/outside and 6.5 percent use gutter.

In both urban and rural areas, liquid waste is mostly thrown onto compounds and this constitutes 68.4 percent for urban households and 65.3 percent for rural households. The least method of disposing liquid waste by urban households is drainage system into gutters (0.4%) while in rural households it is through the sewage system (0.4%).

Table 8.15: Method of liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of liquid waste disposal by household	Locality					
	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	18,098	100.0	1,278	100.0	16,820	100.0
Through the sewerage system	105	0.6	45	3.5	60	0.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	263	1.5	5	0.4	258	1.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	125	0.7	7	0.5	118	0.7
Thrown onto the street/outside	4,467	24.7	104	8.1	4,363	25.9
Thrown into gutter	1,176	6.5	236	18.5	940	5.6
Thrown onto compound	11,859	65.5	874	68.4	10,985	65.3
Other	103	0.6	7	0.5	96	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

Chapter nine deals with the summary of key the findings and its associated policy implications and recommendations to help address some of the key issues found in this report.

9.2 Summary of main findings

9.2.1 Population size, composition and age- sex structure

The total population for the District is 77,193 which is made up of 38,440 (49.8%) males and 38,753(50.2%) females. Majority of the District’s population live in the rural areas (93%) while only a few proportion of the population resides in the urban areas (7%). The sex ratio of the District is 99.2 and higher for the age group of 0-19 years.

The age-sex structure of the District is broad based due to the high concentration of population at younger ages 0-24 years (57%). Among the population, 40.5 percent constitute children (0-14 years), 50.5 percent are youth (15-59 years) and 9 percent for the aged (60 years and above). This means that the District has a youthful population.

The total dependency ratio of the District is 88 percent. Child dependency constitutes more than half (76.1%) compared with old age dependency ratio (11.9%). Age dependency is higher among males (92.4%) compared to females (83.7%). The child dependency ratio constitutes 81.4 percent for males and 71 percent for females.

9.2.2 Household size, structure and composition

There are 18,098 households in the District. The average household size for the district is 4.3. This means that on the average, every household in the District is constituted by 4 persons. Average household per house in the District is 1.5. Population per house in the District is 6.5 which are higher than the regional average of 6.1. This means on the average, there are about 7 persons in a house at the District level while 6 persons per house at the regional level. However, the population per house in urban areas (7.3) is higher than rural areas (6.4) in the District.

Heads constitute 23.9 percent of household members with more male heads (30.9%) than female heads (16.8%). A greater percentage of household members are children (41.2%) and grandchildren (11.6%). Spouses constitute only 11.2 percent of the entire household composition in the District. The nuclear household type (head, spouse(s) and their children) is the greatest (31.1%) in the District.

9.2.3 Marital characteristics

In the District, approximately 43 percent (42.9%) of persons aged 12 years and older are married while 34.3 percent have never married. There is disparity between among sexes of the male population 41.9 percent are married while 42.4 percent have never married. In relation to females, 43.9 percent are married while 26.5 percent have never been married.

Approximately 12 percent of the married males fall between the ages of 12 and 19 years and 16.4 percent for females between the same age group. Those never married constitutes 42.4 percent of men and 26.5 percent of women. The never married population is highly concentrated in the younger age groups 12–24 years for men (70-100%) and 12-19 years for women (70-100%). This could be that the population at these age groups is in school.

Majority (68%) of the married population have basic level of education. There are more married males (72.6%) with basic education level than females (63.8%).

In the Ayensuano District, 91 percent of the married population is economically active (89.2% employed, 1.8% unemployed) while 9.0 percent are economically not active. Among both sexes, females (71.3%) forms the highest population who are economically active than males (71.1%). Nearly 91 percent (90.1%) of married males are employed and 87.7 percent for married females. Never married males (40.3%) and females (29%) constitute the least population who are employed.

9.2.4 Nationality and religion

The percentage of persons who are Ghanaians by birth represents the largest percentage of the population (96.7%). Female Ghanaians form the largest proportion of Ghanaians namely Ghanaian by birth, dual nationality and Ghanaian by naturalisation (98.7%). Ghanaians with dual citizenship and foreigners who are Ghanaians by naturalisation represent 1.5 percent and 0.4 percent of the population respectively. Approximately 2 percent (1.4%) of the population in the District are non-Ghanaians.

Christianity is the dominant religion in the District with almost 84 percent (82.8%) of the population practicing the Christian faith which includes Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christian. Islam and Traditionalists form only 4 and 2 percent of the population respectively. Approximately 10 percent (9.4%) of the population do not belong to any religious affiliation. More females (93%) are affiliated to the Christian faith than males (92.2%). With respect to Islam and Traditionalist, there are more males (4.3%, 2.2%) than females (3.6%, 1.9%) respectively associated with it.

9.2.5 Education and literacy

The level of education by school attendance indicates that majority of the population (96.2%) are currently attending basic school (8.7% Nursery, 17.1% Kindergarten, 53.6% Primary and 16.8% JHS). The proportion of the population who have attained basic level of education in the past constitutes about 91 percent (27.8% Primary, 30.8% JSS, and 32.3% Middle school). Less than one percent (0.5%) of the population currently attending school is from secondary to tertiary. This is far below those who have attained secondary to tertiary level of education in the past (2.2%).

Regarding gender variation, more males (52.5%) attended school in the past than females (47.5%). In relation to tertiary education, there is approximately twice educated males (12.1%) than females (5.8%). Currently, the population of males (53.8%) attending school at all levels of education is more than females (46.2%).

There are 20.3 percent of persons aged 11 years and older who are not literate in any of the languages while 79.7 percent are literate. Females constitute more than half (69.4%) of the illiterate population while the males are 30.6 percent. Illiteracy is prevalent among older ages between 30 and 65 years and above (80.9%) while less among ages between 11-29 years (19.1%). On the other hand, majority of the literate population falls between the ages 11-29 years (54.1%) while those between ages 30-65 years and above (45.9%) are less. Approximately 60 percent (59.8%) of the literate population are literate in both English and Ghanaian languages. The percentage of males (63.8%) who are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language is higher than that of females (55%).

9.2.6 Fertility, mortality and migration

The Ayensuano District has a total fertility rate of 4.2, general fertility rate (126.2) and crude birth rate of 28.1 which are higher than the regional figures of 3.5, 103.9 and 25.4 respectively. The total number of children ever born by females in the District is 85,061 which comprises of 42,766 (50.3%) males and 42,295 (49.7%) females. On the average, approximately 3.2 children have ever been born by women aged 12 to 60 years and above. Among the 85,061 children ever born, 71,998 survived representing an average of 2.7.

With the total population of the Ayensuano District (77,193), there are 741 household deaths (3.4%) and 9.6 crude death rate within the last 12 months preceding census. The crude death rate of the District is 9.6 which are higher than the regional rate of 8.2. This means that on the average, the Ayensuano District records approximately 10 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Approximately 17,193 (66.5%) persons enumerated in the District are born elsewhere in the same region, 8,005 (31%) are born elsewhere in another region and 633 (2.5%) outside Ghana.

9.2.7 Economic characteristics

With the population aged 15 years and older, 78.5 percent are economically active while 21.5 percent are economically not active. Among the respective population of both sexes, 77.5 percent of females are economically active while 79.6 percent for the males. In the District, majority of employed population fall within the age group of 25-59 (86-96%) years while the unemployed are in the age group of 15-24 years (5-8%). Majority (36-71%) of the economically not active population fall within the age groups of 15-24 and 60+ years.

Out of the male population aged 15 years and older, employed males constitute 77.3 percent while the employed females represent 74.1 percent within their respective population. On the other hand, unemployed males within male population aged 15 years and older constitute 2.3 percent while female population has 3.4 percent unemployed females.

The District has three major types of occupations namely skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery, service and sales workers and crafts and related trades workers. The highest proportion of workers are in the skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery (61.5%), followed by service and

sales (15.3%) and crafts and related trades (12.9%). More male workers (72.6%) are engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery than female workers (50.7%). On the other hand, service and sales and crafts and related trades form the majority of occupations among female workers (41.5%) than their male counterparts (14.3%).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is the largest employer of the population (61.5%) in the District. Wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles is the second largest industry which employs about 11.7 percent of the population. Majority of the male population (73.1%) is engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry while that of female population are 50.2 percent. On the other hand, the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry employs 19.4 percent of females while the male population constitutes only 3.8 percent.

The self-employed (without employees) is the biggest (79.8%) in terms of employment status. This is followed by employees (7.3%) and contributing family workers (5.5%). Females dominate in domestic employees (0.7%) and contributing family workers (6.8%), while males dominate the employee (10.4%) and casual workers' (4.2%) category.

The private informal sector (95.6%) is the highest employer of the workforce in the District while the public sector employs less than 2 percent (1.9%).

9.2.8 Information and communication technology

There are 16,227 (31.6%) of persons aged 12 years and older who have mobile phones. However, in the District, 38.3 percent of male population own a mobile phone while 25.2 percent of female population owns this same device.

Only 1.4 percent of persons aged 12 years and older have access to internet facility in the District. The male population (2%) who use this facility are more than the female population (0.9%).

Approximately 37 (0.2%) households have fixed telephone lines. This implies that almost 9 out of 10 households (99.8%) do not have fixed telephone lines in the District. However, 0.2 percent of households who have fixed telephone lines are in male headed households compared to those in female headed households which constitutes 0.1 percent.

Ownership of either a desktop or laptop computer in the District is available to only 163 (0.9%) households. While one percent of male headed households have this facility, only 44 female headed households (0.7%) either own a desktop or laptop computer in the District.

9.2.9 Disability

The District has 3,505 persons with various forms of disability representing 4.5 percent of the total population. There are approximately 4.5 and 4.6 percent of the disabled population who are males and females respectively. Among the urban population, there are 8.2 percent persons living with disability while the rural population have 4.3 percent. Sight impairment (34.6%) and physical disability (29%) are the commonest type of disability in the District.

Out of the disabled population, 61.1 percent are economically active while 38.9 percent are not economically active. The employed population has 96.4 percent with disability while the

unemployed has 3.6 percent. There are more males with any form of disability (66.1%) who are economically active than females (56.4%).

Information on disability type in relation to level of education and the literacy status shows that 4.8 percent constitute the disabled population while 95.2 percent are the population with no disability. The highest proportion of the disabled population are with primary (23.2 %,) and middle school level of education (22.9%) while the least has only one person (0.0%) with post graduate certificate.

9.2.10 Agricultural activities

Approximately 81 percent (80.8%) households in the Ayensuano District are engaged in agriculture out of the total number of 18,098 households. Crop farming (96.6%) and livestock rearing (50%) are the main type of agricultural activity practiced in the District. The proportions of household engaged in tree planting (0.6%) and fish farming constitutes less than one percent (0.0%).

Approximately 73 percent (72.8%) of urban households and 82 percent (81.4%) of rural households engage in agriculture. In both urban (98.4%) and rural areas (96.5%) the dominant agricultural activity of households is crop farming.

There are 164,535 livestock with 12,778 keepers in the District. The highest proportion of keepers (5,597) is those into chicken rearing. This is followed by goat (4,290) and sheep (1,921) respectively.

9.2.11 Housing conditions

The total housing stock in the District is 11,949 with a total population of 77,193. The rural areas have the highest proportion of the District's housing stock (93.9%) while the urban areas record 6.1 percent.

Compound house (51.8%) is the dominant dwelling unit used in the District, followed by separate house (34.6%). Majority of the compound and separate houses are used in rural areas (52%, 34.6%) than urban areas (49.2%, 29.2%) respectively. Compound dwelling units are mostly headed by females (55%) while separate dwelling units are male headed (35%). Most dwelling units in the District occupied by households are owned by a household member (62.5%) while 18.9 percent are owned by other private individuals and 15.9 percent by a relative who is not a household member. Single or one household size is the highest in the District (3,359) representing 91.8 percent. Mud brick/earth (60.2%) and cement blocks/concrete (32.5%) are the most common materials used for the construction of outer walls of dwellings in the District. The major materials used for the construction of floors of dwellings are cement/concrete (72.7%) and earth/mud (25.8%) while almost all dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets (95.4%) in the District.

The commonly used sources of lighting by households are kerosene lamp (42%), electricity (mains) (34.4%) and flashlight/torch (21.5%). Wood is the main fuel used for cooking (79.6%) and this is followed by charcoal (13.8%) and gas (2.4%). The leading cooking spaces used by households are separate room for exclusive use (39.5%), structure with roof but without walls

(19.5%), open space in compound (15.1%), veranda (12.2%), separate shared room (5.4%), and enclosure without roof (2.5%).

The major sources of drinking water for households are river/stream (43.8%) and boreholes/pumps/tube wells (37.9%). Other sources of drinking water are sachet water (4.3%) and protected well (4.3%). The most common source of water used by households for other domestic activities are the same as the sources of drinking water but protected well (6%) and unprotected well (2.8%) are also used for other domestic activities.

The main bathing facilities uses in the District by households include shared open cubicle (25.3%), own bathroom for exclusive use (25%) and shared separate bathrooms in the same house (24.4%). In urban areas, most households (51.6%) use shared open cubicles while in rural areas, households (26%) use own bathroom exclusively.

Of the total households of 18,098, 12.7 percent do not have any form of toilet facility and 87.3 percent use one form or the other. Pit latrine (54.8%) and public toilet-WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan, etc (24.2%) are the most used toilet facilities in the District by households. In disposing solid waste, approximately 52 percent (51.6%) households use public dump (open space), 23.1 percent dumped indiscriminately and 13 percent burn their refuse. On the other hand, households mostly dispose their liquid waste either throwing onto compound (65.5%), streets/outside (24.7%) or into gutters (6.5%).

9.3 Policy Implications/ Recommendations

- **Access to Education**

The educational levels of the District's population are mainly at the primary level with fewer females attaining higher levels of education than males. The report therefore recommends that measures should be put in place to encourage females go beyond the primary level. This can be made possible through the introduction of scholarship schemes with higher priority for females.

- **Access to ICT**

Information Communication Technology is limited in the District as the findings above indicate. This could be as a result of limited access and availability of required infrastructure. We recommend that the District Assembly and private individuals should increase investment in ICT infrastructure and services. This can be done through the expansion and setting up of internet centres in public places and schools to ensure easy accessibility and availability of required infrastructure.

- **Access to Healthcare**

The crude death rate of the district being higher than the regional figure calls for a serious interventions in the health sector. This could be attributed to the absence of a district hospital. The following are therefore recommended:

- ✓ The District needs to have its own hospital and also expand Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compounds and as well intensify accessibility to these facilities.

- ✓ Public health information should be intensified through the promotion of mobile community health care.
- ✓ Quality infrastructure and logistics should be provided to assist health workers do their works diligently.

- **PWDs and Access to Social Services**

The increasing number of the disabled population in the District and the poor educational level among this population is a call for concern. It has been established that the highest proportion of the disabled population are with primary and middle school level of education. We therefore recommend the following:

- ✓ The District Assembly should provide infrastructure, tools and services that will be user friendly for disabled persons and efforts must be made to improve the educational attainment of PLWDs. These should include the establishment of special schools for children with disabilities and giving support services to persons with disabilities like educational sponsorships to encourage them to attend school and participate fully in school activities.
- ✓ Also, skills development training centres should be built and equipped by the District Assembly and NGOs to train PLWDs in various skills that will make them more employable and reduce their vulnerability and enable them to live higher quality lives.

- **Increase Agriculture Production**

Agriculture which is the major employer in the District and considered as the only means of livelihood has resulted in the relegation of other sectors. This sector is predominant among those in higher age groups to the neglect of increasing youth. The report therefore recommends the following:

- ✓ Agriculture should be made attractive in order to encourage the youthful population stay and engage in this industry. This could be done through the introduction of technologies (mechanisation) that would make farming easy.
- ✓ There should also be available market outlets to make marketing of farm products. Tree planting which is among the least agricultural activities practiced should be encouraged to protect the forests and check deforestation in the District.
- ✓ The Assembly needs to institute critical measures targeted at agro-based industries to transform the agricultural industry by supporting and strengthening the capacities of small and medium scale enterprises. This will serve as an additional livelihood for the agricultural based economy of the District.

- **Reduce Housing Deficit**

The vast gap between urban and rural areas in relation to housing stock in the District needs to be bridged. The rural areas have the highest proportion of the District's housing stock (93.9%) while the urban areas record 6.1 percent. The report therefore recommends that the District

Assembly and for that matter the government and private individuals should build houses at affordable cost for individuals in the urban areas.

- **Reliable Energy Supply**

The dependence on kerosene as the major source of lighting in the District is a worrying development. Only a few are connected to the national grid (electricity- mains). It is however recommended that the Government of Ghana and the District Assembly should expand the rural electrification programme to many communities in the District.

- **Access to Improved Water Sources**

The observation of much dependence on rivers/streams as a main source of water for both drinking and domestic use needs much concern. We therefore recommend that:

- ✓ The District Assembly and Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) should intensify the provision of potable water facilities (boreholes) in order to curb possible water borne diseases such as bilharzias, guinea worms among others.
- ✓ There should also be provision of Small Town Water Supply Systems in major communities in the District.

- **Access to Improved Sanitation**

Solid and liquid wastes are mostly disposed off indiscriminately which poses health treats on households in the District. In the Ayensuano District, majority of households dispose their solid and liquid waste in open spaces and this needs urgent attention to curb any health problems. Again, households in the District mostly depend on pit latrines with few hygienic places of convenience. These traditional pit latrine have its associated health problems on the people. We therefore recommend the following:

- ✓ Incinerators, refuse containers as well appropriate refuse disposal sites are to be made available in the District to curb indiscriminate dumping of refuse.
- ✓ Also there should be education on separation of various forms of solid waste to help in easy recycling.
- ✓ The drainage system in the District should be improved to help in easy disposal of liquid waste.
- ✓ To encourage households to own their toilet facilities, the District Assembly should set up a fund to subsidise the cost of constructing VIPs/KVIPs by households.
- ✓ The number of public toilets should also be increased due to the pressure on these facilities to ensure its sustainability.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age

Age group	All Status		Economically Active						Economically not active	
			Total		Employed		Unemployed		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes										
Total	45,960	100.0	36,094	78.5	34,756	75.6	1,338	2.9	9,866	21.5
15-19	7,234	100.0	2,135	29.5	1,763	24.4	372	5.1	5,099	70.5
20-24	5,448	100.0	4,113	75.5	3,697	67.9	416	7.6	1,335	24.5
25-29	5,226	100.0	4,792	91.7	4,543	86.9	249	4.8	434	8.3
30-34	4,404	100.0	4,173	94.8	4,079	92.6	94	2.1	231	5.2
35-39	4,245	100.0	4,078	96.1	4,032	95.0	46	1.1	167	3.9
40-44	3,652	100.0	3,511	96.1	3,480	95.3	31	0.8	141	3.9
45-49	3,428	100.0	3,288	95.9	3,262	95.2	26	0.8	140	4.1
50-54	3,177	100.0	3,039	95.7	3,012	94.8	27	0.8	138	4.3
55-59	2,154	100.0	2,023	93.9	2,005	93.1	18	0.8	131	6.1
60-64	2,099	100.0	1,845	87.9	1,803	85.9	42	2.0	254	12.1
65+	4,893	100.0	3,097	63.3	3,080	62.9	17	0.3	1,796	36.7
Male										
Total	22,176	100.0	17,650	79.6	17,132	77.3	518	2.3	4,526	20.4
15-19	3,920	100.0	1,111	28.3	973	24.8	138	3.5	2,809	71.7
20-24	2,564	100.0	1,936	75.5	1,755	68.4	181	7.1	628	24.5
25-29	2,435	100.0	2,303	94.6	2,214	90.9	89	3.7	132	5.4
30-34	2,104	100.0	2,026	96.3	1,996	94.9	30	1.4	78	3.7
35-39	2,006	100.0	1,954	97.4	1,939	96.7	15	0.7	52	2.6
40-44	1,789	100.0	1,741	97.3	1,728	96.6	13	0.7	48	2.7
45-49	1,627	100.0	1,582	97.2	1,573	96.7	9	0.6	45	2.8
50-54	1,478	100.0	1,446	97.8	1,436	97.2	10	0.7	32	2.2
55-59	1,042	100.0	1,009	96.8	1,000	96.0	9	0.9	33	3.2
60-64	1,010	100.0	911	90.2	891	88.2	20	2.0	99	9.8
65+	2,201	100.0	1,631	74.1	1,627	73.9	4	0.2	570	25.9

Table A1: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age (Cont'd)

Age group	All Status		Economically Active						Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Total	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female										
Total	23,784	100.0	18,444	77.5	17,624	74.1	820	3.4	5,340	22.5
15-19	3,314	100.0	1,024	30.9	790	23.8	234	7.1	2,290	69.1
20-24	2,884	100.0	2,177	75.5	1,942	67.3	235	8.1	707	24.5
25-29	2,791	100.0	2,489	89.2	2,329	83.4	160	5.7	302	10.8
30-34	2,300	100.0	2,147	93.3	2,083	90.6	64	2.8	153	6.7
35-39	2,239	100.0	2,124	94.9	2,093	93.5	31	1.4	115	5.1
40-44	1,863	100.0	1,770	95.0	1,752	94.0	18	1.0	93	5.0
45-49	1,801	100.0	1,706	94.7	1,689	93.8	17	0.9	95	5.3
50-54	1,699	100.0	1,593	93.8	1,576	92.8	17	1.0	106	6.2
55-59	1,112	100.0	1,014	91.2	1,005	90.4	9	0.8	98	8.8
60-64	1,089	100.0	934	85.8	912	83.7	22	2.0	155	14.2
65+	2,692	100.0	1,466	54.5	1,453	54.0	13	0.5	1,226	45.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/N	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	Households	Houses
1	Anum Apapam	5,324	2,574	2,750	1,278	730
2	Amanase	4,807	2,287	2,520	1,206	686
3	Teacher Mante	3,828	1,898	1,930	907	640
4	Asuboi	3,547	1,691	1,856	834	495
5	Coaltar	2,387	1,164	1,223	611	287
6	Dokrokyewa	2,140	1,051	1,089	491	283
7	Otoase	1,910	941	969	464	268
8	Akyeansa	1,841	902	939	418	251
9	Kuano	1,764	869	895	429	249
10	Kofi Pare	1,669	817	852	393	184
11	Sowatey	1,370	646	724	324	236
12	Kraboakese	1,206	553	653	289	190
13	Kwaboanta	1,203	590	613	282	183
14	Ayeti – Kokooso	1,032	510	522	234	185
15	Mfranor	1,013	514	499	233	185
16	Obuofo	1,010	555	455	227	202
17	Kokosiase	995	552	443	240	174
18	Wuruduwurudu No. 1	991	518	473	204	158
19	Marfokrom	972	490	482	229	145
20	Kuaho Duodukrom	939	496	443	195	157

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/N	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	Anum Apapam	5,324	785	687	724	537	364	328	298	253	264	245	244	155	143	70	93	134
2	Amanase	4,807	662	655	609	454	370	333	318	257	221	214	186	118	97	76	96	141
3	Teacher Mante	3,828	586	515	454	345	299	268	227	229	189	165	150	109	96	60	57	79
4	Asuboi	3,547	521	478	446	356	277	233	206	187	158	144	134	94	94	51	60	108
5	Coaltar	2,387	341	332	287	227	146	163	168	117	109	107	97	60	70	46	53	64
6	Dokrokryewa	2,140	327	288	249	217	113	147	140	109	96	98	106	68	56	29	39	58
7	Otoase	1,910	328	275	245	167	128	151	118	102	86	68	69	42	55	21	25	30
8	Akyeansa	1,841	303	265	210	171	142	125	114	115	81	74	74	49	39	25	25	29
9	Kuano	1,764	280	238	208	168	127	164	89	103	70	60	60	47	44	27	31	48
10	Kofi Pare	1,669	244	227	192	153	106	112	97	92	94	76	72	53	45	37	37	32
11	Sowatey	1,370	222	182	168	128	91	99	76	89	72	54	50	32	26	20	22	39
12	Kraboakese	1,206	175	146	171	116	82	73	68	77	62	47	41	30	36	23	23	36
13	Kwaboanta	1,203	186	165	135	101	88	75	74	64	57	56	45	39	30	29	24	35
14	Ayeti – Kokooso	1,032	170	138	130	101	70	57	62	76	46	44	28	25	27	14	18	26
15	Mfranor	1,013	166	136	141	99	52	59	49	49	49	45	40	32	30	16	17	33
16	Obuoho	1,010	168	138	98	79	67	64	72	76	66	44	34	19	16	17	24	28
17	Kokosiase	995	147	104	103	88	139	101	83	50	48	34	32	14	18	4	8	22
18	Wuruduwurudu No. 1	991	134	130	120	84	55	46	56	60	48	50	49	41	28	19	27	44
19	Marfokrom Kuaho	972	155	129	110	94	91	86	55	53	47	31	25	19	22	18	16	21
20	Duodukrom	939	135	134	122	99	50	63	62	53	36	49	35	17	19	12	26	27

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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