



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

EJURA SEKYEDUMASI MUNICIPAL



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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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 Ejura Sekyedumasi 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.

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CEB:	Children Ever Born
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS:	Children Surviving
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
ESMA:	Ejura-Sekyedumasi Municipal Assembly
fCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT:	Information and Communication Technology
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
JHS:	Junior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
LVIP:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
SHS:	Senior High School
MMDAs:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PPP:	Public-Private Partnerships
PWDs:	Persons with disabilities
SAP:	Structural Adjustment Programme
WHO:	World Health Organization
WC:	Water Closet
DISDAP:	District Level Data Analysis and Dissemination Project

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Ejura-Sekyedumasi Municipality according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 85,446 representing 1.8 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 50.2 percent and females represent 49.8 percent. About fifty (49.7) percent of the population is rural. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 100.8. The population of the Municipality is youthful ((41.1%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (4.4%). The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 83.6, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (88.0) than that of females (79.37).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Municipality is 3.8 which is slightly higher than the Regional average of (3.26). The General Fertility Rate is 111.5 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is considerably higher for others in the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.4 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipality is 8.2 per 1000. Majority of migrants (33.8 percent) living in the Municipality were born in another region while 30.6 percent were born elsewhere in the Northern Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Upper West constitute 10.7 percent followed by Brong- Ahafo with 10.3 percent and no one was born in Ashanti region.

Household Size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 83,941 with a total number of 16,402 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 5.1 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 45.8 percent. Spouses form about 10.1 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 27.4 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality.

Marital status

About five in ten (45.5 %) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 42.8percent have never married, 3.3 percent are in consensual unions, 4.5 percent are widowed, 2.6 percent are divorced and 1.2 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, a little less than three-quarters of females (67.0%) are married compared to a little below two-fifth of males (37.3%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 57.3 percent while widowed males account for only 11.9 percent. . Among the married, 57.4 percent have no

education while about 18.4 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married population (86.7%) are employed, 1.4 percent are unemployed and 11.9 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (54.2%) are economically not active with 2.2 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipality is 92.0 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute a little above one percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipality is 7.9 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 62.8 percent are literate and 47.2 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (66.5 %) than that of females (33.5%). About three out of ten people (64.5%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the Municipality, 33.1 percent has never attended school, 41.8 percent are currently attending and 25.1 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 74.6 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 25.4 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.4 percent are employed while with less than three (2.6) percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (53.9%), 21.0% perform household duties and 6.4 percent are disabled or too sick to work. More than half (61.0%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 60.2 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 17.8 percent in service and sales, 8.8 percent in craft and related trade, and 5.4 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 66.2 percent are self-employed without employees, 16.6 percent are contributing family workers, 1.7 percent are casual workers and 0.2 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the domestic employee and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipal, employing 92.9 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 4.9 percent.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 39.2 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 45.5 percent as compared to 33.1 percent of females. Three percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality. Only 510 households representing 3.1 percent of the total households in the Municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.4 percent of the Municipality's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (2.5%) than

females (2.4%). The types of disability in the Municipal include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 37.7 percent followed by physical disability (26.8%). About 2.4 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 49.2 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 69.7 percent of households in the Municipal are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (85.9%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 55.5 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the Municipality (97.4%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the Municipality

Housing

The housing stock of Ejura-Sekyedumasi Municipal is 9,670 representing 3.5 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 1.7.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (59.4 %) of all dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses; 22.5 percent are separate houses and 8.6 percent are Huts Buildings. More than half (56.4 %) of the dwelling units in the Municipal are owned by members of the household; 27.5 percent are owned by other private individuals; 11.0 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 2.0 percent are owned by public or government. A little over one percent (1.2%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality is Cement blocks and Mud brick or earth accounting for 54.1 percent and 38.9 respectively. . . . Cement (71.8 %) and mud/earth 26.3%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the Municipal. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (71.6%) for dwelling units in the Municipality.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (53.5%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the Municipality. About 5.5 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 Municipal are electricity is 48.7%), flashlight or torch (34.3%) and kerosene lamp (15.4%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality is wood (48.0%). The proportion for rural (76.4%) is higher than that of urban (23.2%). The four main sources of water in the Municipality are borehole (32.0), river stream (12.4%), public tap and pipe borne water (21.2%) About half of households (33.0%) drink water from boreholes.

The most common toilet facility used in the Municipality is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 50.1 percent. About 26.7 percent of the population in the Municipality has

no toilet facility. A households (10.9%) in the Municipality share open space in the same house while 21.3 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for close to 50 percent (42.6%). About three in ten households (11.8%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 4.1 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (46.1%) and onto the street (37.9%) are the two most common methods used by households in the Municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Evidence-based decision-making is a universally recognized paradigm for efficient management of economic and social issues. Generating relevant, accurate, timely and detailed statistics for small areas and small population groups is *a sine qua non* for ensuring this evidence-based decision making. The role of the Population and Housing Census (PHC) among others is to collect, process and disseminate detailed statistics on the population, including its composition, characteristics, spatial distribution and organization (families and households). This Analytical Report for the Ejura-Sekyedumase Municipality seeks to provide detailed information on the entire Municipality based on the 2010 PHC.

This analytical report is premised on the fact that PHC plays an essential role in public administration. The results of censuses are used as references to ensure equity in the distribution of wealth, social services and for the representation of the people in the national assembly. Census results form the basis for distributing and allocating government funds among various regions and districts for education, health services and delineating electoral areas at the local levels. Establishing public consensus on priorities is almost impossible to achieve without census counts.

1.2 Physical Features

The Ejura-Sekyedumase district was carved out of the former Sekyere and Offinso districts by a Legislative Instrument (L.I 1400) in 1998. The district was upgraded to a Municipal status by L.I 2098 in 2012.

1.2.1 Location and size

The Ejura-Sekyedumase Municipality is located within Longitudes 1°5"W and 1°39" W and Latitudes 7°9" N and 7°36"N. It is located in the Northern part of the Ashanti Region and it shares boundaries with Atebubu-Amantin District to the Northwest, Mampong Municipality to the East, Sekyere South District to the South and the Offinso Municipality to the West. It has a large land area of about 1340.1 square kilometers and constitutes about 7.3 percent of the region's total land area.

Figure 1.1: Map of Ejura-Sekyedumasi Municipality



Source: Ejura-Sekyedumasi Municipal Assembly, 2012

1.2.2 Vegetation

The vegetation of the Municipality is to a large extent dictated by the topography and climatic condition of the area. The northern part is covered with sparse derived deciduous forest vegetation. The growth of the savannah vegetation in the northern part of the Municipality is largely attributable to the practice of shifting cultivation and bush fallow system of farming methods. The climatic conditions together with the topography offer favourable conditions for the cultivation of food crops

1.2.3 Climate

The Municipality has two rainfall patterns; the bi-modal pattern in the south and the uni-modal pattern in the north. The main rainy season is between April and November. Annual rainfall varies between 1,200mm and 1,500mm. Relative humidity is very high during the rainy season, recording 90% in its peak in June and 55% in February. Solar radiation is very high in the Municipality during the dry season. The northeast trade winds blow dry and dusty winds across the entire Municipality during this period.

1.3 Political Administration

The Ejura–Sekyedumase Municipal Assembly comprises 63 Assembly members (58 males and 5 females): 44 elected and 19 appointed in addition to the Member of Parliament (MP) who is a non-voting member. The Assembly has a Presiding Member who presides over meetings of the Assembly and he/she is in charge of complaints and public relations. The Assembly has a 20-member Executive Committee, which performs executive and co-ordinating functions. The day-to-day administration of the Assembly is headed by the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) who is nominated by the President and approved by 2/3rd majority of members of the Assembly through voting.

The sub–district structures in the Ejura–Sekyedumase Municipality comprise one Urban council, four Area councils and 44 Unit Committees. The Municipality is yet to reconstitute the Urban/Area Councils into Zonal Councils as required by its new status. The Urban/Area Councils are Ejura Urban Council (Ejura), Sekyedumase Area Council (Sekyedumase), Eboum Area Council (Eboum), Dromankoma-Bonyon Area Council (Dromankuma) and Kasei Area Council (Kasei).

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

The Ejura-Sekyedumase Municipality is predominantly inhabited by the Akan ethnic group but there are other ethnic groups such as, Komkomba, Ewe, Dagomba, Dagarti, Bimoba, Fulani among others in the Municipality. There are three traditional areas in the Municipality i.e. Ejura, Sekyedumase, and Anyinasu. The traditional authorities in the Municipality are committed to the development of their traditional areas and the education and enlightenment of their people by providing land and materials for infrastructure projects, mobilization of the people for communal labour and arbitration of disputes for peaceful coexistence.

The main festival celebrated by the people and indigenes of the Municipality is the Sekyerene Yam Festival. It is an annual festival celebrated to mark the beginning of yam harvesting. Yam, which is among the main crops cultivated in the Municipality, is given prominence by the chiefs of the various farming communities during the festival. The festival is celebrated

amidst drumming and dancing and many important dignitaries are invited to mark the celebration.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 The Agricultural Sector

Agriculture is the leading sector in terms of employment and income generation. The sector employs about 69.7 percent of the Municipality's population. In view of this, it is important to promote the agricultural sector to spearhead economic growth for the Municipality. It serves as the main source of livelihood for most people in the Municipality. The Agriculture sector of the Municipality includes both crop production and livestock rearing. Several types of crops are cultivated in the Municipality. Prominent among them are maize, yam, beans, rice, plantain, cassava and groundnuts, to mention but a few. Crops grown are mostly for subsistence purposes. However, crops such as maize, beans and watermelon are cultivated mainly for commercial purpose.

1.5.2 Service Sector

The service sector is the most developed sector of the Municipality in terms of economic activities. The types of services provided in the Municipality include Petty Trading, Hair Dressing/Tailoring, Driving, Communication Services, Clerical Work and Pharmaceutical Services. Petty Trading and Hairdressing/Tailoring outnumber the rest of the service activities in the Municipality.

1.5.3 The Industrial Sector

The main reason for the promotion of the Industrial Sector in the Municipality is to transform raw materials into processed goods in order to add value to the produce, create employment and promote private sector competitiveness in the Municipality. The main types of industries in the Municipality are manufacturing and agro-based industries. The agro-based industry comprises palm oil production, rice, corn and flour milling, and mushroom cultivation. The manufacturing industries include saw milling, carpentry, bakery, pottery and blacksmithing.

1.5.4 Aesthetic Features

The Municipality has some sites of historic and aesthetic importance. These aesthetic features are potentials for tourism development that could improve the quality of life of the local people. The following are potential tourism sites that could change the fortunes of the Municipality because of their economic importance:

- The Pru Shelter at Ebuom, the Awura and the Abirimasu Forest Reserves.
- The Kogyae Strict Nature Reserve is the only potential tourist attraction that houses Buffalos, Waterbucks, Water Hogs, Red River Hogs, Black Dingos, etc.
- Striking landscape like naturally-made "Oware" and bridge at Anyinasu and Hiawoanwu respectively
- Waterfalls and rapids at Kasei
- Deep well along a portion of Kyerede stream at Drobon

- Habitat for crocodiles near Miminaso

It is important to ensure access to services and basic infrastructure at these locations if these sites are to be developed. This could serve as a starting point to attract both local and international tourists to the Municipality.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

The Cartography Unit of the Census Secretariat collaborated with the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission and the Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services (CERSGIS) of the Department of Geography and Resource

Development, University of Ghana, to determine the viability of migrating from analog to digital mapping for the 2010 PHC, as recommended in the 2000 PHC Administrative Report. Field cartographic work started in March 2008 and was completed in February 2010.

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census of Ghana followed the essential concepts and definitions of a modern Population and Housing Census as recommended by the United Nations (UN). It is important that the concepts, definitions and recommendations are adhered

to since they form the basis upon which Ghana could compare her data with that of other countries.

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. The report presents information on deaths due to accidents, violence,

homicide and suicide. In addition, data were collected on pregnancy-related deaths of females 12-54 years.

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organisation of the Report

This report is divided into nine chapters which provide detailed information on the population characteristics and housing conditions of Ejura-Sekyedumasi Municipality based on the 2010 PHC. Chapter one provides a brief background of the Municipality and definition of concepts used in the census.

Chapter two covers the size and distribution of the population of the Municipality. It also covers the Age-Sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality, which are standardized metrics for comparing populations.

Chapter three examines the social characteristics of the Municipality and these include marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, household composition and structure of the population. This is followed by the analysis of the labour force and economic characteristics in chapter four.

Chapter five presents discussions on the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector of the Municipality while Chapter six deals with population with disability, type of disability and distribution of disability by type of localities in the Municipality.

Chapter seven discusses Households in Agriculture and types of farming activities while Chapter eight focuses on housing conditions in the Municipality. Chapter nine presents a summary of the key findings and policy implications from the analysis of results

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the demographic characteristics of the Ejura-Sekyedumasi Municipality with regards to the population size, density, sex ratio and age structure. These demographic characteristics provide insight into the standardized metrics for comparing the Municipality's population with other districts. The 2010 Census is a "de facto" count of each person present in the Municipality at the time of the census irrespective of nationality.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The most fundamental demographic parameter is the number of individuals within a population, and it is an important characteristic of a population with significant implications for the dynamics of the population as a whole (Lebreton *et al.*, 1992).

2.2.1 Population size

Population size is defined as the number of individuals present in a designated geographic area. Table 2.1 reveals that the Ejura-Sekyedumasi Municipality is among the least populous Municipalities in the Ashanti Region with a population of 85,446. The share of the Municipality's population to the total population of the Ashanti region is 1.8 percent. Unlike the population distribution, the population density of the Municipality is 48 persons per square kilometer compared with the Ashanti regional average of 196 persons per square kilometer.

2.2.2 Population Distribution by Type of Locality

As shown in Table 2.1, the proportion of the population living in urban areas in the Municipality is 50.3 percent. The level of urbanization of the Municipality is below the regional average of 60.6 percent.

2.2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Table 2.1 shows that the population below the age of 15 years is 35,131 representing 41.1 percent of the total population of the Municipality compared with the regional average of 37.7 percent. The old adolescent (15-19 years) and young adults (20-24 years) in the Municipality are 9,638 and 8,046 respectively. These groups account for 20.7 percent of the total population. The situation whereby 20.7 percent of the population is between the ages of 15-24 years has a great potential for socio-economic development. In contrast, the proportion of the working-age population (i.e. 15 to 64 years) is 54.5 percent. The proportion of population aged 65 years and older is 4.4 percent.

The population distribution by sex indicates that the male population is 42,892 and the female population was 42,554. The sex distribution of the population was fairly even across the younger age groups in the Municipality. However, due to longer life expectancy for women, they account for a greater percentage of the older population than men. There are more

females than males in the 20-34 age group. Among the population aged 35-44 years, the males are more than the females.

2.2.4 Sex Ratio

Table 2.1 further gives a sex ratio (i.e. number of males to 100 females) of 100.8 for the Municipality compare to 94 for the region. This means that there is approximately sex parity (equal number of males to the number of females) in the Municipality.

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

Age Group	Sex			Ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	85,446	42,892	42,554	100.8	42,944	42,502
0 - 4	12,580	6,727	5,853	114.9	5,869	6,711
5 - 9	11,808	6,081	5,727	106.2	5,551	6,257
10 - 14	10,743	5,400	5,343	101.1	5,493	5,250
15 - 19	9,638	4,896	4,742	103.2	5,152	4,486
20 - 24	8,046	3,819	4,227	90.3	4,289	3,757
25 - 29	6,761	3,117	3,644	85.5	3,452	3,309
30 - 34	5,360	2,535	2,825	89.7	2,778	2,582
35 - 39	4,507	2,254	2,253	100	2,322	2,185
40 - 44	3,678	1,863	1,815	102.6	1,863	1,815
45 - 49	2,945	1,466	1,479	99.1	1,498	1,447
50 - 54	2,624	1,314	1,310	100.3	1,295	1,329
55 - 59	1,509	789	720	109.6	720	789
60 - 64	1,471	762	709	107.5	714	757
65 - 69	898	454	444	102.3	449	449
70 - 74	1,246	593	653	90.8	640	606
75 - 79	672	348	324	107.4	367	305
80 - 84	506	242	264	91.7	257	249
85 - 89	238	129	109	118.3	137	101
90 - 94	143	71	72	98.6	59	84
95 - 99	73	32	41	78	39	34
All Ages	85,446	42,892	42,554	100.8	42,944	42,502
0-14	35,131	18,208	16,923	107.6	16,913	18,218
15-64	46,539	22,815	23,724	96.2	24,083	22,456
65+	3,776	1,869	1,907	98	1,948	1,828
Age-dependency ratio	83.6	88	79.37		78.32	89.27

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

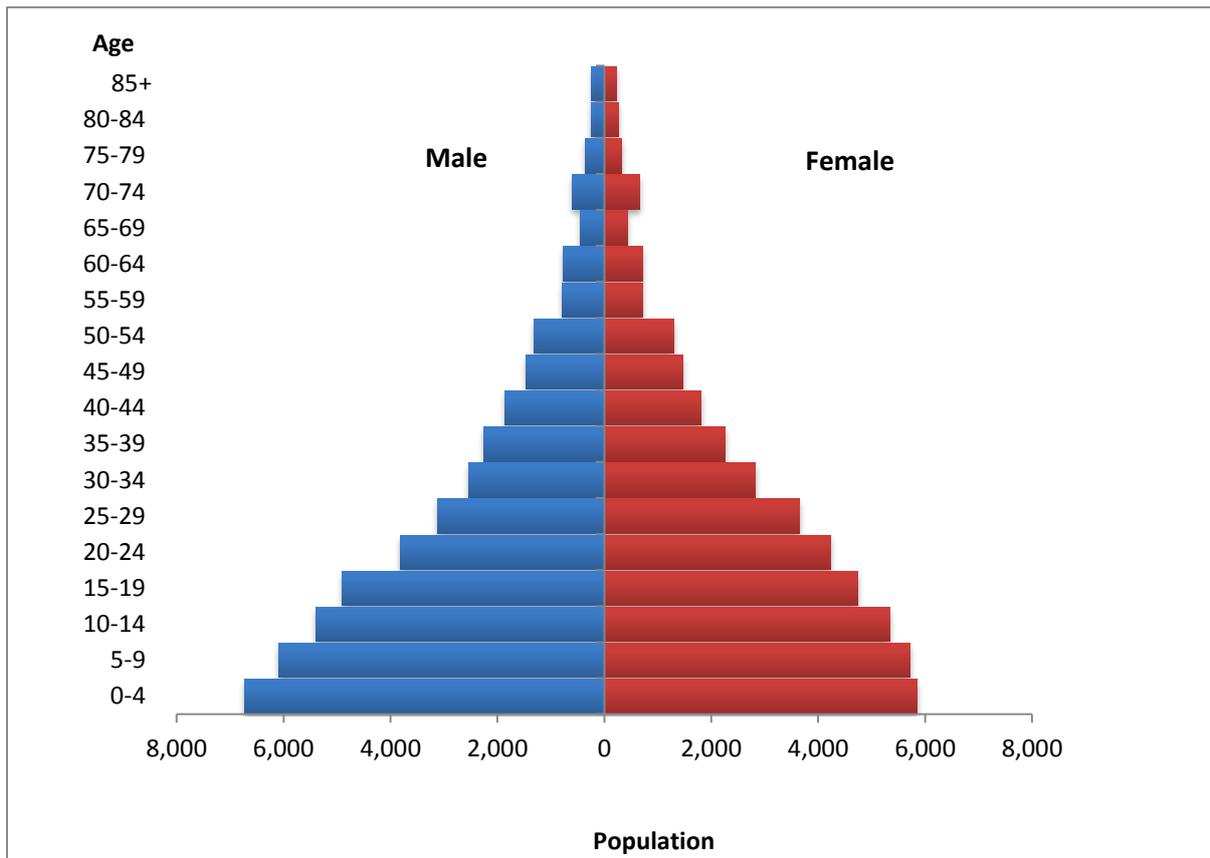
2.3 Population Pyramid

The age-sex pyramid is very important in that it allows the retracing of the demographic history of populations, and also allows for the projection of the future trends of the population. The population pyramid (Figure 2.1) for the Ejura-Sekyedumasi Municipality depicts a typical scenario of a developing country, with a broad base indicating a youthful

population. By comparison, the top of the pyramid is very narrow (or conical) which implies that mortality is high and many people do not reach the advanced ages. Thus, due to the high fertility, children systematically outnumber adults and the aged.

The population pyramid shows that the Municipality has a lot of potential for future population growth because if the death rates decline, more and more of the numerous children in the population will survive to the age of childbearing. As a result, more and more young women will grow to bear children every year, which will further widen the base. As a result, the population will continue to grow fast.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid



Source: Compiled from Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are principal determinants of population growth. Increased fertility rates and migration can have remarkable effects on the overall structure of the population. In the absence of technological intervention, one might say that fertility rates and migration are almost the sole determinants of population growth, but improvements in contraceptive techniques, increasing acceptance of abortion, and slackening of some cultural practices and traditions can reduce fertility and hence, population growth.

2.4.1 Fertility

Table 2.2 presents analysis on fertility for women aged 15 to 49 years. The 2010 PHC elicited information on both current and lifetime fertility. Current fertility data (births in the last 12

months to women aged 15-49 years) have been used to estimate age specific fertility rates, total fertility rates, general fertility rates and crude birth rates for the Municipality.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	4,780,380	1,274,380	122,878	3.26	96.4	25.7
Atwima Mponua	119,180	26,558	3,758	4.6	141.5	31.5
Amansie West	134,331	31,578	4,095	4.2	129.7	30.5
Amansie Central	90,741	19,924	2,763	4.7	138.7	30.4
Adansi South	115,378	26,243	3,421	4.4	130.4	29.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	48,834	3,745	2.7	76.7	22.2
Adansi North	107,091	25,080	2,866	3.9	114.3	26.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	28,480	2,897	3.5	101.7	24.5
Bosome Freho	60,397	13,882	1,657	4.0	119.4	27.4
Asante Akim South	117,245	26,249	3,374	4.4	128.5	28.8
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	18,316	1,775	3.2	96.9	24.8
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	36,555	3,768	3.4	103.1	26.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	23,731	2,595	3.5	109.4	27.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	23,148	2,411	3.4	104.2	26.6
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	514,640	39,366	2.6	76.5	22.8
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	40,087	4,006	3.4	99.9	26.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	27,141	4,055	5.0	149.4	33.3
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	22,221	2,636	3.9	118.6	28.0
Offinso Municipal	76,895	19,060	2,225	4.0	116.7	28.9
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	34,683	3,757	3.7	108.3	27.6
Kwabre East	115,556	31,777	3,261	3.4	102.6	28.2
Afigya Sekyere	94,009	23,200	2,541	3.9	109.5	27.0
Mampong Municipal	88,051	21,517	2,213	3.5	102.8	25.1
Sekyere East	62,172	15,308	1,751	3.8	114.4	28.2
Sekyere Afram Plains	65,402	15,021	1,913	4.4	127.4	29.2
Sekyere Central	71,232	15,961	1,884	4.0	118.0	26.4
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	20,985	2,339	3.8	111.5	27.4
Offinso North	56,881	13,416	1,891	4.7	141.0	33.2
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	88,026	7,097	2.8	80.6	23.3
Asante Akim North	69,186	16,707	1,892	3.8	113.2	27.3
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	6,052	926	5.0	153.0	32.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Table 2.2 shows that there are 20,985 females aged 15-49 years in the Municipality. The Table2 reveals that there are 2,339 births during the 12 months preceding the census night. In the absence of a conscious effort to control the size of families, the larger the fraction of the population who are in the fertile age range the more rapid will be the population growth, and this will influence the average age of the population structure towards the younger end of the spectrum.

Table 2.2 further reveals a general fertility rate of 111.5 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years, while the total fertility rate (TFR) in the Municipality is 3.8. The crude birth rate for the Municipality is 27.4 per 1,000 population. All the four fertility measures show that the fertility indices of the Municipality are higher than the Regional average.

A second fertility measure based on retrospective data (children ever born) used to describe fertility levels is the mean number of children ever born per woman by age group. Table 2.3 shows that females in the Municipality start giving birth at age 12. The anticipated demographic trend where younger women bear children that would have otherwise occurred later in their lives could also impact on the fertility situation. However, the number of females in the age groups below 30 years outnumbered the number of females in the age group above 30 years, but the number of birth by women in the age group 30 years and above far exceed the number of children ever born by women below age 30.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	28,704	77,050	39,080	37,970	66,266	33,150	33,116
12-14	3,073	14	8	6	7	4	3
15-19	4,742	468	219	249	409	187	222
20-24	4,227	3,335	1,657	1,678	3,031	1,484	1,547
25-29	3,644	7,113	3,710	3,403	6,523	3,326	3,197
30-34	2,825	9,049	4,622	4,427	8,341	4,211	4,130
35-39	2,253	9,692	4,886	4,806	8,871	4,430	4,441
40-44	1,815	9,373	4,758	4,615	8,259	4,157	4,102
45-49	1,479	8,393	4,264	4,129	7,278	3,649	3,629
50-54	1,310	7,785	3,992	3,793	6,623	3,350	3,273
55-59	720	4,422	2,265	2,157	3,657	1,867	1,790
60+	2,616	17,406	8,699	8,707	13,267	6,485	6,782

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. It has an impact on the population structure by reducing the component of the population in which the mortality occurs. Table 2.4 reveals that there were 700 deaths in households in the Municipality and this gives a crude death rate of 8.2 deaths per 1000 population.

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Table 2.5 shows that approximately one out of every ten (9.7%) deaths in the Municipality was either due to accident, violence, homicide or suicide. However, slightly above nine out of every ten of the recorded deaths in the Municipality was due to other causes other than accident, violence or suicide.

Table 2.5: Cause of death by district

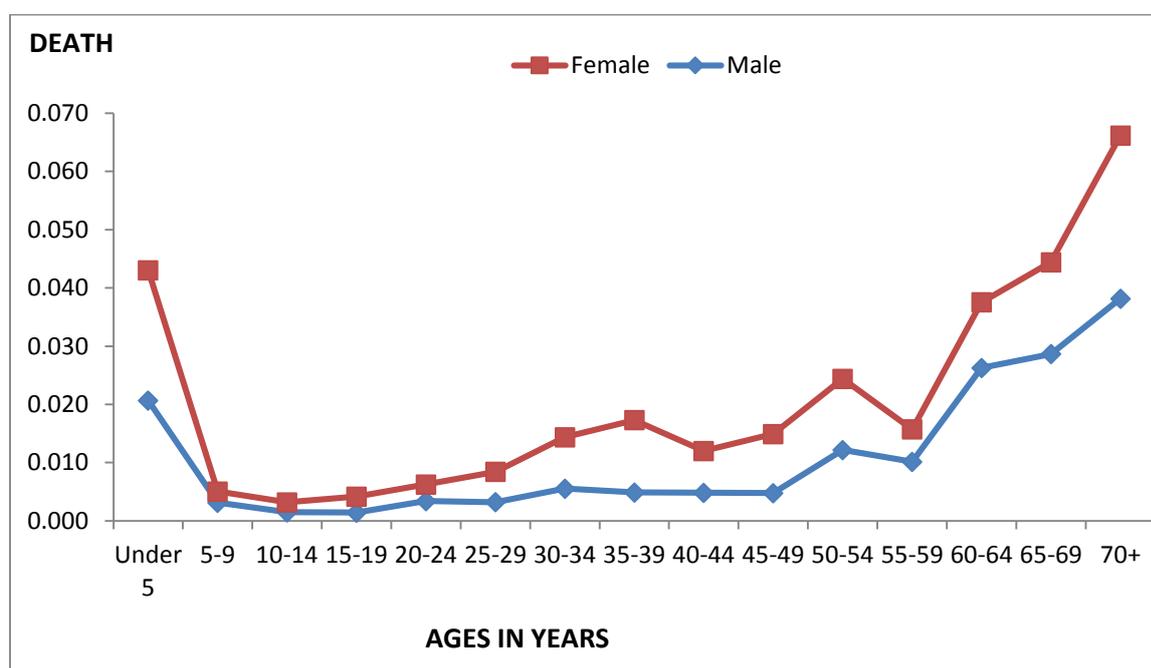
District	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide		All other causes	
		Deaths	Percent	Deaths	Percent
All Districts	27,948	3,329	11.9	24,619	88.1
Atwima Mponua	639	79	12.4	560	87.6
Amansie West	957	113	11.8	844	88.2
Amansie Central	855	88	10.3	767	89.7
Adansi South	778	64	8.2	714	91.8
Obuasi Municipal	748	107	14.3	641	85.7
Adansi North	837	74	8.8	763	91.2
Bekwai Municipal	1,031	121	11.7	910	88.3
Bosome Freho	512	49	9.6	463	90.4
Asante Akim South	982	108	11.0	874	89.0
Asante Akim Central Municipal	433	43	9.9	390	90.1
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	891	120	13.5	771	86.5
Bosumtwi	617	57	9.2	560	90.8
Atwima Kwanwoma	493	76	15.4	417	84.6
Kumasi Metropolis	8,110	1,083	13.4	7,027	86.6
<i>Kwadaso</i>	1,079	96	8.9	983	91.1
<i>Nhyiaeso</i>	629	86	13.7	543	86.3
<i>Subin</i>	818	126	15.4	692	84.6
<i>Asokwa</i>	615	115	18.7	500	81.3
<i>Oforikrom</i>	1,208	126	10.4	1,082	89.6
<i>Manhyia</i>	994	115	11.6	879	88.4
<i>Old Tafo</i>	692	48	6.9	644	93.1
<i>Suame</i>	680	91	13.4	589	86.6
<i>Bantama</i>	1,395	280	20.1	1,115	79.9
Atwima Nwabiagya	878	109	12.4	769	87.6
Ahafo Ano South	680	68	10.0	612	90
Ahafo Ano North	472	56	11.9	416	88.1
Offinso Municipal	455	53	11.6	402	88.4
Afigya Kwabre	976	110	11.3	866	88.7
Kwabre East	526	81	15.4	445	84.6
Afigya Sekyere	630	70	11.1	560	88.9
Mampong Municipal	620	92	14.8	528	85.2
Sekyere East	466	25	5.4	441	94.6
Sekyere Afram Plains	681	46	6.8	635	93.2
Sekyere Central	545	49	9.0	496	91.0
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	700	68	9.7	632	90.3
Offinso North	290	28	9.7	262	90.3
Asokore Mampong Municipal	1,571	235	15.0	1,336	85.0
Asante Akim North	465	51	11.0	414	89.0
Sekyere Afram Plains North	110	6	5.5	104	94.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age specific death rates

Historically, the most vulnerable ages are infancy and old age (variously reckoned according to circumstances). For instance, out of 12,580 people under the age of 5 years, 270 deaths were recorded with approximately 21 deaths per 1000 males and 22 deaths per 1000 females. The Age Specific Death Rate for those aged 30 to 34 years is 6 deaths per 1000 male population and 9 deaths per 1000 female population. However, the age specific death rate for the 60 to 64 years was higher than the 30 to 34 years range representing 26 deaths per 1000 males and 11 deaths per 1000 female population. Figure 2.2 shows that death among the various age groups decline sharply between age groups 0-5 and 5-9. It remains relatively low till age 15-19 where it begins to rise again. Beyond age 55-59, it increases sharply indicating more deaths amongst persons aged 55 years and beyond.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex, 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Table 2.6 presents the specific places of birth of the migrant population by duration of residence. Out of the total population of 85,446 for the Municipality, 33.8 percent were not born in the Municipality and could therefore be classified as migrants as indicated in Table 2.6. The Table reveals that out of the migrants from different localities within the region, the majority (31.7%) have lived in the Municipality for 1-4 years. The Table further reveals that majority (33.7%) of the migrants born outside Ghana have lived in the Municipality between 1 and 4 years.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	28,843	100.0	14.4	30.6	15.9	18.5	20.6
Different locality in this region	7,074	100.0	15.8	31.7	15.4	19.0	18.0
Western	506	100.0	21.9	27.1	17.4	17.2	16.4
Central	371	100.0	25.3	31.5	11.9	14.3	17.0
Greater Accra	543	100.0	18.8	35.0	14.2	18.4	13.6
Volta	795	100.0	12.7	33.1	17.9	20.6	15.7
Eastern	822	100.0	17.5	36.5	17.8	13.9	14.4
Ashanti	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brong Ahafo	2,980	100.0	15.9	34.5	17.6	17.7	14.3
Northern	8,822	100.0	13.5	27.1	13.8	18.9	26.7
Upper East	3,205	100.0	11.9	23.0	14.5	21.5	29.0
Upper West	3,096	100.0	10.6	39.2	23.3	15.4	11.5
Outside Ghana	629	100.0	17.3	33.7	11.3	16.7	21.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on social characteristics of the Ejura-Sekyedumasi Municipality with regards to marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, household composition and structure of the population. Also, the chapter provides information on the population by education characteristics such as literacy, school attendance, highest educational attainment and qualifications obtained.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1 Household population and size

Table 3.1 presents information on the number of households in the district and the average household size of the district. The Table indicates that there are 16,402 households in the district with a household population of 83,941. The average household size for the district is 5.1 which is relatively higher than the regional average of 4.2. There are more persons in rural households (5.5) than there are in urban households (4.8) in the district.

Table 3.1: Household population and size by locality

Categories	Region	District		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	4,671,982	83,941	41,814	42,127
Number of households	1,126,205	16,402	8,747	7,655
Average households per house	2	1.7	2.3	1.3
Average household size	4.1	5.1	4.8	5.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition

Household composition is crucial for understanding how demographic dynamics affect social, economic and environmental development pathways given that household is often the unit of consumption of goods and services. Household composition refers to the patterns of relationships between the head of household and other members of the household. This includes relationships such as spouse (wife/husband), child (son/daughter), grandchild, parent/parent-in-law, brother/sister, other relatives and non-relatives.

Table 3.2 reveals that the household population of the Municipality is 83,941. Out of this, the head of household s form 19.5 percent. The number of household heads is higher than the number of spouses (10.1%) in the households and this is because of the existence of single-person households in the Municipality. Biological children constitute the highest (45.8%) proportion of household members.

The nature of the household composition differs between males and females. Table 3.2 again shows that 27.3 percent of the male household population are heads of the household while 11.7 percent of the female household population are heads of households in the Municipality. Male children and female children account for 47.1 percent and 44.5 percent of the household population respectively while spouses constitute 0.8 percent and 19.5 percent of males and females household population respectively.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	83,941	100.0	42,149	100.0	41,792	100.0
Head	16,403	19.5	11,516	27.3	4,887	11.7
Spouse (wife/husband)	8,488	10.1	324	0.8	8,164	19.5
Child (son/daughter)	38,418	45.8	19,839	47.1	18,579	44.5
Parent/Parent in-law	662	0.8	139	0.3	523	1.3
Son/Daughter in-law	571	0.7	162	0.4	409	1.0
Grandchild	7,009	8.4	3,604	8.6	3,405	8.2
Brother/Sister	3,783	4.5	2,231	5.3	1,552	3.7
Step child	512	0.6	259	0.6	253	0.6
Adopted/Foster child	196	0.2	97	0.2	99	0.2
Other relative	6,459	7.7	3,081	7.3	3,378	8.1
Non-relative	1,440	1.7	897	2.1	543	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

3.2.3 Household Structure

The household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on census night. Classification of households depend on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended among other combinations. The data on the structure of households in the Municipality is presented in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 shows that households with heads only, that is single person households, constitute 2.9 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality. From the Table, households comprising of head and their spouses only constitute 1.3 percent of total households. Nuclear family households, comprising both parents and their biological and/or adopted children (double parent nuclear) constitute about a quarter (27.4%) of the total households while single parent nuclear family households are 8.8 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality. In addition, households with other family members (extended families) account for 30.4 percent of households in the Municipality.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	83,941	100.0	42,149	100.0	41,792	100.0
Head only	2,450	2.9	1,799	4.3	651	1.6
Head and a spouse only	1,104	1.3	548	1.3	556	1.3
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	23,031	27.4	11,976	28.4	11,055	26.5
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	25,502	30.4	13,014	30.9	12,488	29.9
Extended + non relatives	2,630	3.1	1,377	3.3	1,253	3.0
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,419	2.9	1,246	3.0	1,173	2.8
Single parent Nuclear	7,422	8.8	3,170	7.5	4,252	10.2
Single parent Extended	12,097	14.4	5,201	12.3	6,896	16.5
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,591	1.9	738	1.8	853	2.0
Head and other composition but no spouse	5,695	6.8	3,080	7.3	2,615	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is believed to have demographic, economic, socio-cultural and health implications as it sets the context for reproductive activities such as legitimizing entry into sexual activities and childbirth.

3.3.1 Population 12 Years or Older by Marital Status

Table 3.4 shows that the Municipality's population aged 12 years and older who have never married constitute 42.8 percent while those who are married constitute 45.5 percent. Table 3.4 also shows that the proportion of males who have never married (49.5%) is slightly higher than females (36.4%) who have never married. However, the proportion of males who are married (43.3%) is slightly lower than their female counterparts (47.6%). Table 3.4 further reveals that the Municipality's population aged 12 years and older who are divorced is 2.6 percent. However, the percentage of females who are divorced (3.3%) is slightly higher than males (1.9%) who are divorced.

3.3.2 Marital Status by Age Group

The distribution of the Municipality's population aged 12 years and older by sex and marital status in the various age groups is shown in Table 3.4. The table reveals that, the population aged 12 years and older in the Municipality is 56,483.

In terms of the age distribution, 93.9 percent of the males and 87.9 percent of the females aged 15-19 years have never married. Also, more than eight in ten males (83.1%) and about a half of females (49.7%) aged 20-24 have never married. The proportion of never married decreases with increasing age for both sexes such that by age 55-59 years, the proportion of

males and females never married has decreased to 3.2 percent and 1.7 percent respectively. Although in Ghana, the legal minimum age for marriage is 16 years, among those aged 12-14 years in the Municipality, 5.8 percent of the females and 5.6 percent of the males are married and a further 0.5 percent and 0.2 percent respectively are in consensual unions.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	56,483	100.0	42.8	3.3	45.5	1.2	2.6	4.5
12 - 14	6,168	100.0	94.0	0.4	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	9,638	100.0	90.9	1.3	7.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	8,046	100.0	65.5	5.0	27.8	0.8	0.6	0.4
25 - 29	6,761	100.0	37.0	6.5	53.3	1.2	1.5	0.6
30 - 34	5,360	100.0	17.4	5.2	72.0	1.6	2.6	1.3
35 - 39	4,507	100.0	8.6	4.6	79.3	1.8	3.7	2.0
40 - 44	3,678	100.0	5.0	4.2	79.8	2.3	4.9	3.8
45 - 49	2,945	100.0	3.3	2.6	80.6	2.2	5.4	5.9
50 - 54	2,624	100.0	2.8	2.7	75.3	2.6	7.2	9.3
55 - 59	1,509	100.0	2.5	2.2	73.2	2.9	7.2	12.0
60 - 64	1,471	100.0	2.7	2.1	68.3	2.5	7.9	16.5
65+	3,776	100.0	2.8	1.5	52.2	1.6	7.0	34.8
Male								
Total	27,779	100.0	49.5	2.9	43.3	0.9	1.9	1.5
12 - 14	3,095	100.0	94.2	0.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,896	100.0	93.9	0.5	5.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	3,819	100.0	83.1	2.6	13.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
25 - 29	3,117	100.0	54.9	6.0	37.3	0.6	0.8	0.4
30 - 34	2,535	100.0	26.4	5.0	64.8	1.6	1.8	0.5
35 - 39	2,254	100.0	12.9	4.5	77.8	1.5	2.4	0.8
40 - 44	1,863	100.0	7.2	4.8	81.4	1.7	3.4	1.4
45 - 49	1,466	100.0	5.2	2.8	84.4	1.8	4.0	1.8
50 - 54	1,314	100.0	3.8	3.0	83.5	1.6	5.1	3.0
55 - 59	789	100.0	3.2	3.2	83.1	2.0	5.1	3.4
60 - 64	762	100.0	4.2	2.0	82.5	1.8	5.8	3.7
65+	1,869	100.0	3.9	1.9	74.5	1.6	6.4	11.9
Female								
Total	28,704	100.0	36.4	3.8	47.6	1.6	3.3	7.3
12 - 14	3,073	100.0	93.7	0.5	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,742	100.0	87.9	2.1	9.2	0.4	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	4,227	100.0	49.7	7.1	40.7	1.1	0.9	0.5
25 - 29	3,644	100.0	21.6	6.8	67.0	1.7	2.1	0.8
30 - 34	2,825	100.0	9.3	5.3	78.5	1.7	3.3	1.9
35 - 39	2,253	100.0	4.2	4.6	80.9	2.1	5.1	3.1
40 - 44	1,815	100.0	2.7	3.6	78.1	2.9	6.4	6.3
45 - 49	1,479	100.0	1.4	2.5	76.7	2.7	6.8	9.9
50 - 54	1,310	100.0	1.8	2.5	67.2	3.5	9.4	15.6
55 - 59	720	100.0	1.7	1.1	62.4	3.9	9.6	21.4
60 - 64	709	100.0	1.0	2.3	53.0	3.2	10.2	30.3
65+	1,907	100.0	1.8	1.0	30.4	1.7	7.7	57.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

More than half of the females (67.0%) in age group 25-29 are married as compared with about one-third of the males (37.3%) that are married. Furthermore, from age 40 years, the proportion of females who are married begin to decrease while the proportion widowed increases. In contrast, the proportion of males who are married continue to increase with age to about 50-54 years and then declines slightly but remain much higher compared to their female cohorts.

3.3.3 Marital Status by Educational Attainment

Table 3.5 reveals that six out of every ten (62.9%) of the population 12 years and older who have never married and those who are in informal consensual unions (62.3%) had attained basic level education. However, more than half (57.4%) of those who are married have no formal education. Moreover, eight out of ten (79.5%) of the widowed in the Municipality have no education. Generally, the proportion of the people in each marital status decrease with increasing level of educational attainment.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	56,483	100.0	40.4	46.7	9.0	0.6	2.7	0.6
Never married	24,189	100.0	18.4	62.9	14.7	0.3	3.1	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,892	100.0	25.7	62.3	7.5	0.8	2.9	0.8
Married	25,688	100.0	57.4	33.7	4.8	0.8	2.7	0.6
Separated	693	100.0	48.6	43.6	4.9	0.6	2.2	0.1
Divorced	1,488	100.0	53.6	40.5	3.5	0.8	1.4	0.1
Widowed	2,533	100.0	79.5	17.8	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.1
Male								
Total	27,779	100.0	34.4	48.8	11.2	0.6	4.0	1.0
Never married	13,747	100.0	18.6	60.6	15.8	0.3	3.8	0.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	792	100.0	20.5	63.6	8.7	0.9	4.4	1.9
Married	12,037	100.0	51.0	35.9	6.7	0.8	4.4	1.2
Separated	248	100.0	52.4	35.9	7.7	0.4	3.2	0.4
Divorced	528	100.0	51.9	39.4	4.7	1.7	1.9	0.4
Widowed	427	100.0	68.9	25.3	2.8	1.4	1.2	0.5
Female								
Total	28,704	100.0	46.2	44.7	6.8	0.6	1.5	0.2
Never married	10,442	100.0	18.1	65.9	13.1	0.4	2.1	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,100	100.0	29.5	61.4	6.6	0.7	1.8	0.0
Married	13,651	100.0	63.0	31.7	3.2	0.7	1.2	0.2
Separated	445	100.0	46.5	47.9	3.4	0.7	1.6	0.0
Divorced	960	100.0	54.6	41.1	2.8	0.3	1.1	0.0
Widowed	2,106	100.0	81.7	16.3	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A comparison of educational status of males and females and their marital status revealed that slightly higher percentage of the females (63.0%) than males (51.0%) who are married have no education. Furthermore, higher proportions of never married females (65.9%) have basic education as their highest level of educational attainment compared with about one-third of their male (60.6%) counterparts. A similar situation is observed for the widowed population in the Municipality; 81.7 percent of widowed females have no education compared to 68.9 percent of the widowed males who also have no education.

3.3.4 Marital Status by Activity Status

Ability to support a spouse financially is a key determinant of whether one could marry or not in some cultures or religions. Table 3.6 shows marital status by economic activity among the population aged 12 years and older.

Majority (54.2%) of the never married are economically not active. In contrast, 11.9 percent of those who are married are economically not active. More than half (86.7%) of the married males are employed. More married females (1.7%) than married males (1.0%) are unemployed whiles 2.6 percent of females in Informal/Consensual Union are unemployed compared to 1.6 percent for their male counterparts.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	56,483	100.0	37,708	66.8	967	1.7	17,808	31.5
Never married	24,189	100.0	10,554	43.6	518	2.1	13,117	54.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,892	100.0	1,512	79.9	42	2.2	338	17.9
Married	25,688	100.0	22,274	86.7	353	1.4	3,061	11.9
Separated	693	100.0	575	83.0	10	1.4	108	15.6
Divorced	1,488	100.0	1,237	83.1	31	2.1	220	14.8
Widowed	2,533	100.0	1,556	61.4	13	0.5	964	38.1
Male								
Total	27,779	100.0	18,871	67.9	426	1.5	8,482	30.5
Never married	13,747	100.0	6,475	47.1	283	2.1	6,989	50.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	792	100.0	704	88.9	13	1.6	75	9.5
Married	12,037	100.0	10,763	89.4	123	1	1,151	9.6
Separated	248	100.0	215	86.7	1	0.4	32	12.9
Divorced	528	100.0	446	84.5	5	0.9	77	14.6
Widowed	427	100.0	268	62.8	1	0.2	158	37
Female								
Total	28,704	100.0	18,837	65.6	541	1.9	9,326	32.5
Never married	10,442	100.0	4,079	39.1	235	2.3	6,128	58.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,100	100.0	808	73.5	29	2.6	263	23.9
Married	13,651	100.0	11,511	84.3	230	1.7	1,910	14.0
Separated	445	100.0	360	80.9	9	2.0	76	17.1
Divorced	960	100.0	791	82.4	26	2.7	143	14.9
Widowed	2,106	100.0	1,288	61.2	12	0.6	806	38.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Table 3.8 shows the nationality status of the population in the Municipality. The table shows that 92.1 percent of the Municipality's population are Ghanaians by birth while 3.6 percent are Non-Ghanaians. Persons with dual nationality constitute 3.2 percent while Ghanaians by naturalization make up 1.2 percent of the population. The proportion of male non-Ghanaians (3.9%) is marginally higher than the proportion of female non-Ghanaians (3.1%). ECOWAS nationals constitute the highest proportion of the non-Ghanaian population (2.7%) while other African nationals constitute 0.6 percent.

Table 3.8: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ghanaian by birth	78,674	92.1	39,476	92.0	39,198	92.1
Dual Nationality	2,728	3.2	1,269	3.0	1,459	3.4
Ghanaian by naturalization	1,047	1.2	504	1.2	543	13.0
ECOWAS	2,287	2.7	1,272	3.0	1,015	2.4
Africa other than ECOWAS	494	0.6	260	0.6	234	0.5
Other	216	0.3	111	0.3	105	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Religious Affiliation

Christianity (which comprises Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christian groups) is the most widely professed religion in the Municipality with a proportion of 49.5 percent (see Table 3.9). Closely following Christianity is Islam with 43.9 percent of the population while 4.1 percent of the population have no affiliation to any religion. Traditional religion has 2.1 percent of the population as followers.

Table 3.9: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	85,446	100.0	42,892	100.0	42,554	100.0
No Religion	3,471	4.1	2,114	4.9	1,357	3.2
Catholic	11,160	13.1	5,591	13.0	5,569	13.1
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	10,188	11.9	4,747	11.1	5,441	12.8
Pentecostal/Charismatic	12,464	14.6	5,933	13.8	6,531	15.3
Other Christians	8,448	9.9	4,007	9.3	4,441	10.4
Islam	37,511	43.9	19,310	45.0	18,201	42.8
Traditionalist	1,782	2.1	976	2.3	806	1.9
Others	422	0.5	214	0.5	208	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

In terms of religious affiliations by sex, 47.2 percent of the male population and 51.6 percent of the female population are Christians. Also, 45.0 percent of male population and 42.8 percent of female population in the Municipality are Moslems. With the exception of Christianity (which is female dominated), there is almost an equal proportion of males to females with respect to the adherents of Islam.

3.6 Literacy and Education

Table 3.10 presents information on the literacy levels of the population 11 years and older. Among the population aged 11 years and older, 35,348 are literate in at least one language whilst 22,938 are not literate.

The Table further shows that out of the total literate population, 54.0 percent are males while 46.0 percent are females. Among the proportion of both males and females who are literate, about six out of ten (64.5%) is literate in English and a Ghanaian Language. In general, older people in the Municipality have lower literacy rates as compared to the younger cohorts. The population that is literate in a Ghanaian Language only is 12.4 percent, while 0.2 percent can speak and write in English and French. Although English is the official language in Ghana, 22.6 percent of the population in the Municipality could read and write in English only.

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	22,938	35,348	100.0	22.6	12.4	64.5	0.2	0.3
11-14	557	7,414	100.0	30.5	10.7	58.6	0.1	0.1
15-19	1,536	8,102	100.0	23.7	7.2	68.7	0.2	-
20-24	2,700	5,346	100.0	20.8	9.4	69.2	0.3	0.3
25-29	2,824	3,937	100.0	21.0	12.7	65.7	0.2	0.4
30-34	2,758	2,602	100.0	21.8	16.6	60.6	0.3	0.5
35-39	2,541	1,966	100.0	19.8	20.8	58.5	0.3	0.6
40-44	2,124	1,554	100.0	16.9	20.1	61.9	0.6	0.6
45-49	1,633	1,312	100.0	13.7	18.8	66.7	0.3	0.5
50-54	1,473	1,151	100.0	15.9	18.8	64.3	0.5	0.5
55-59	803	706	100.0	13.2	20.4	65.9	0.3	0.3
60-64	984	487	100.0	13.8	15.8	69.4	0.2	0.8
65+	3,005	771	100.0	14.9	19.3	65	0.3	0.5
Male								
Total	9,612	19,086	100.0	21.9	9.8	67.7	0.2	0.4
11-14	255	3,759	100.0	29.2	10.5	60.2	0.0	0.1
15-19	647	4,249	100.0	23.7	6.8	69.1	0.2	0.2
20-24	1,029	2,790	100.0	19.7	6.7	72.9	0.3	0.3
25-29	1,047	2,070	100.0	21.2	9	69.1	0.2	0.4
30-34	1,091	1,444	100.0	20.6	11.2	67.2	0.3	0.6
35-39	1,129	1,125	100.0	20.8	13.3	65.2	0.3	0.4
40-44	960	903	100.0	18.4	14.5	65.8	0.6	0.8
45-49	720	746	100.0	14.2	13.1	71.7	0.3	0.7
50-54	639	675	100.0	16.3	12.9	69.2	0.7	0.9
55-59	352	437	100.0	14.4	13.7	71.2	0.2	0.5
60-64	408	354	100.0	14.1	10.5	74	0.3	1.1
65+	1,335	534	100.0	12.4	15.9	71	0.2	0.6

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

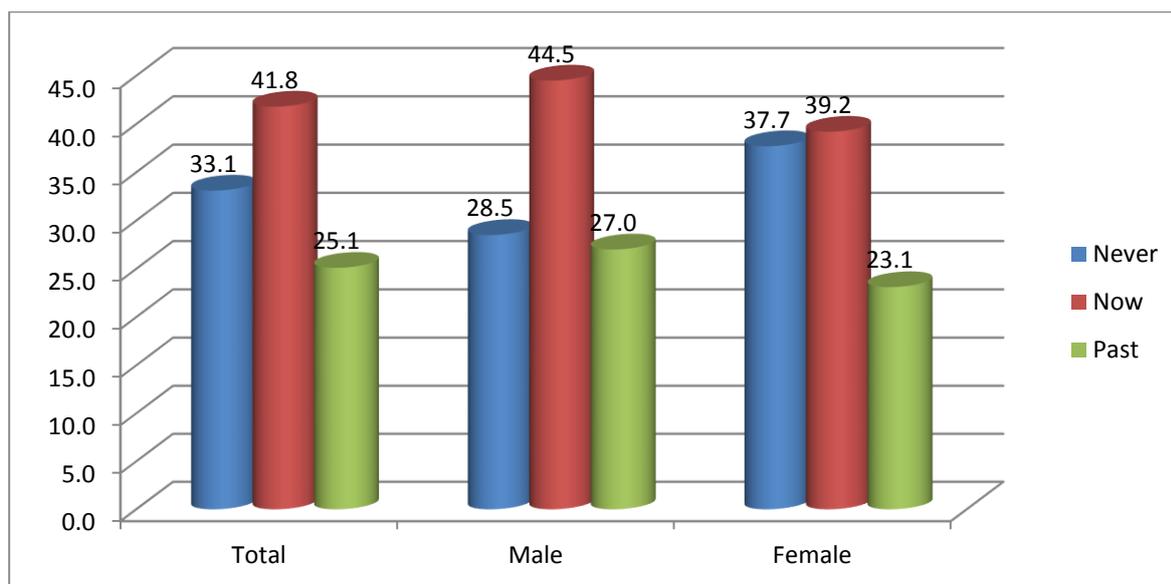
Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Female								
Total	13,326	16,262	100.0	23.3	15.4	60.8	0.2	0.3
11-14	302	3,655	100.0	31.9	10.9	57.0	0.1	0.2
15-19	889	3,853	100.0	23.7	7.7	68.3	0.1	0.2
20-24	1,671	2,556	100.0	22	12.4	65.1	0.4	0.2
25-29	1,777	1,867	100.0	20.7	16.8	62.0	0.2	0.4
30-34	1,667	1,158	100.0	23.3	23.4	52.4	0.3	0.5
35-39	1,412	841	100.0	18.5	30.7	49.7	0.4	0.7
40-44	1,164	651	100.0	14.7	27.8	56.5	0.6	0.3
45-49	913	566	100.0	13.1	26.3	60.1	0.4	0.2
50-54	834	476	100.0	15.3	27.1	57.4	0.2	0
55-59	451	269	100.0	11.2	31.2	57.2	0.4	0
60-64	576	133	100.0	12.8	30.1	57.1	0	0
65+	1,670	237	100.0	20.7	27	51.5	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

School attendance

Education plays a vital role in the development of a nation through human capital formation. School enrolment and attendance ensures that the citizenry attain the needed level of education for economic development. Figure 3.1 presents school attendance in the Municipality by sex. The figure shows that 33.1 percent of persons aged 3 years and older in the Municipality have never attended school. More females (37.7%) than males (28.5%) have never attended school. Currently, 41.8 percent of persons 3 years and older in the Municipality are attending school. Currently, 41.8 percent of persons 3 years and older in the Municipality are attending school.

Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The school attendance profile for the population 3 years and older in the Municipality is presented in Table 3.11. The Table shows that 26.4 percent of those who attended school in the past have primary as their highest level of educational attainment whilst 29.7 percent have JSS/JHS as their highest level of education attained.

Again, 66.5 percent of those in school now are at the basic level of education (Primary and JSS/JHS). The proportions of persons in nursery were 5.6 percent and kindergarten 18.5 percent. Furthermore, 1.8 percent of those in school now are in post-middle/secondary schools or higher. There is very little variation between males and females at the pre-school and basic levels (i.e. 23.9% for males and 24.3% for females at the pre-school level and 65.2% and 67.9% for males and females respectively at basic levels) respectively.

Table 3.11: Population 3+ years 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	32,584	100.0	17,234	100.0	15,350	100.0	19,533	100.0	10,474	100.0	9,059	100.0
Nursery	1,826	5.6	946	5.5	880	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	6,028	18.5	3,178	18.4	2,850	18.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	16,270	49.9	8,312	48.2	7,958	51.8	5,148	26.4	2,300	22.0	2,848	31.4
JSS/JHS	5,394	16.6	2,927	17.0	2,467	16.1	5,804	29.7	2,807	26.8	2,997	33.1
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,374	22.4	2,574	24.6	1,800	19.9
SSS/SHS	2,416	7.4	1,429	8.3	987	6.4	2,110	10.8	1,296	12.4	814	9.0
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	532	2.7	381	3.6	151	1.7
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	37	0.1	18	0.1	19	0.1	292	1.5	149	1.4	143	1.6
Post middle/ secondary certificate	306	0.9	219	1.3	87	0.6	464	2.4	330	3.2	134	1.5
Tertiary	307	0.9	205	1.2	102	0.7	809	4.1	637	6.1	172	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the economic characteristics of the population in the Municipality. Some of these characteristics include economic activities engaged in by the working age population, economically active and economically not active population. The study of these dynamics of the population helps to identify the employment opportunities available and the structure of the Municipality's economy as a whole.

The economically active population for the purpose of this analysis is defined as persons who worked for pay or profit or for family gain for at least one hour within the seven days preceding census night. This category of persons includes those who are in paid employment, self-employment, or contributing family workers. It also includes those who did not work, but had jobs to return to, and those who were unemployed but were actively looking for work. On the other hand, the economically not active population are persons who did not work and were not seeking for work. This category includes homemakers, full time students, retired persons, the disabled, and persons who are unable to work because of their age or ill-health.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows that 74.6 percent of the Municipality's population aged 15 years and older are economically active (employed and unemployed) and 25.4 percent are economically not active. This general trend is the same for both males and females. Out of the 37,512 people aged 15 years and over that are economically active in the Municipality, 97.4 percent are employed while 2.6 percent are unemployed.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,315	100.0	24,684	100.0	25,631	100.0
Economically active	37,512	74.6	18,717	75.8	18,795	73.3
Employed	36,548	97.4	18,294	97.7	18,254	97.1
<i>Worked</i>	35,538	97.2	17,867	97.7	17,671	96.8
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	929	2.5	386	2.1	543	3.0
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	81	0.2	41	0.2	40	0.2
Unemployed	964	2.6	423	2.3	541	2.9
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	376	39.0	150	35.5	226	41.8
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	588	61.0	273	64.5	315	58.2
Economically not active	12,803	25.4	5,967	24.2	6,836	26.7
Did home duties (household chore)	2,693	21.0	714	12.0	1,979	28.9
Full time education	6,905	53.9	3,893	65.2	3,012	44.1
Pensioner/Retired	168	1.3	130	2.2	38	0.6
Disabled/Sick	825	6.4	351	5.9	474	6.9
Too old/young	1,556	12.2	570	9.6	986	14.4
Other	656	5.1	309	5.2	347	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of the population aged 15 years and older who are economically not active is 25.4 percent. However, a relatively small proportion of males 24.2 percent are economically not active compared with that of the females (26.7%).

Table 4.2 reveals that the percentage of employed population increases steadily with age up to the age group of 45 to 49 years but started declining thereafter. There is a higher proportion of males (74.1%) than females (71.2%) who are employed.

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	50,315	100.0	36,548	72.6	964	1.9	12,803	25.4
15-19	9,638	100.0	3,421	35.5	154	1.6	6,063	62.9
20-24	8,046	100.0	5,246	65.2	299	3.7	2,501	31.1
25-29	6,761	100.0	5,574	82.4	212	3.1	975	14.4
30-34	5,360	100.0	4,783	89.2	110	2.1	467	8.7
35-39	4,507	100.0	4,158	92.3	67	1.5	282	6.3
40-44	3,678	100.0	3,397	92.4	38	1.0	243	6.6
45-49	2,945	100.0	2,758	93.7	23	0.8	164	5.6
50-54	2,624	100.0	2,417	92.1	20	0.8	187	7.1
55-59	1,509	100.0	1,353	89.7	8	0.5	148	9.8
60-64	1,471	100.0	1,183	80.4	24	1.6	264	17.9
65+	3,776	100.0	2,258	59.8	9	0.2	1,509	40.0
Male								
Total	24,684	100.0	18,294	74.1	423	1.7	5,967	24.2
15-19	4,896	100.0	1,748	35.7	65	1.3	3,083	63.0
20-24	3,819	100.0	2,411	63.1	121	3.2	1,287	33.7
25-29	3,117	100.0	2,623	84.2	96	3.1	398	12.8
30-34	2,535	100.0	2,339	92.3	52	2.1	144	5.7
35-39	2,254	100.0	2,123	94.2	31	1.4	100	4.4
40-44	1,863	100.0	1,764	94.7	24	1.3	75	4.0
45-49	1,466	100.0	1,395	95.2	8	0.5	63	4.3
50-54	1,314	100.0	1,239	94.3	8	0.6	67	5.1
55-59	789	100.0	733	92.9	6	0.8	50	6.3
60-64	762	100.0	635	83.3	10	1.3	117	15.4
65+	1,869	100.0	1,284	68.7	2	0.1	583	31.2
Female								
Total	25,631	100.0	18,254	71.2	541	2.1	6,836	26.7
15-19	4,742	100.0	1,673	35.3	89	1.9	2,980	62.8
20-24	4,227	100.0	2,835	67.1	178	4.2	1,214	28.7
25-29	3,644	100.0	2,951	81.0	116	3.2	577	15.8
30-34	2,825	100.0	2,444	86.5	58	2.1	323	11.4
35-39	2,253	100.0	2,035	90.3	36	1.6	182	8.1
40-44	1,815	100.0	1,633	90.0	14	0.8	168	9.3
45-49	1,479	100.0	1,363	92.2	15	1.0	101	6.8
50-54	1,310	100.0	1,178	89.9	12	0.9	120	9.2
55-59	720	100.0	620	86.1	2	0.3	98	13.6
60-64	709	100.0	548	77.3	14	2.0	147	20.7
65+	1,907	100.0	974	51.1	7	0.4	926	48.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

The distribution of the economic activity status by age reveals that majority of persons (62.9%) aged 15-19 years are economically not active. The proportion of the economically not active population decreases with increasing age till age 50-54, where it begins to rise again. Table 4.2 further shows that unemployment is highest (3.7%) among persons aged 20-24. The proportion of females who are unemployed within the age 20 to 24 years (4.2%) is slightly higher than their male counterparts (3.2%).

4.3 Occupation

Occupation largely focuses on specific economic activities that persons 15 years and older who are employed engage in for their livelihood. In the 2010 PHC, occupation was defined as economic activities that individuals engaged in to earn a living either in cash or in kind. Table 4.3 presents the distribution of the employed population 15 years and older by occupation.

The Table 4.3 shows that 60.2 percent of the employed population aged 15 years and older are skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers. About 187.0 percent are engaged in the services and sales sector while 8.8 percent are engaged in the craft and related trade services. The skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery work remains the dominant occupation for both males (66.9%) and females (53.5%). The Table further shows that 0.9 percent and 3.6 percent of the employed population are working as Managers and Professional respectively. Between the sexes, there is very little variation in the distribution of people at the managerial positions; males constitute 0.9 percent while females form 1.0 percent. However, there is a higher concentration of males (4.8%) at the professional levels of occupation than females (2.4%). The data also point to the general observation of males dominating as technicians and associated professionals (1.3%) than females (0.5%) in the same occupation. Conversely, there are more females (28.5%) engaged in the services and sales sector than their male cohorts (7.1%).

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	36,548	100.0	18,294	100.0	18,254	100.0
Managers	345	0.9	156	0.9	189	1.0
Professionals	1,319	3.6	879	4.8	440	2.4
Technicians and associate professionals	321	0.9	234	1.3	87	0.5
Clerical support workers	210	0.6	131	0.7	79	0.4
Service and sales workers	6,490	17.8	1,292	7.1	5,198	28.5
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	22,017	60.2	12,243	66.9	9,774	53.5
Craft and related trades workers	3,227	8.8	1,552	8.5	1,675	9.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,249	3.4	1,203	6.6	46	0.3
Elementary occupations	1,368	3.7	602	3.3	766	4.2
Other occupations	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Agriculture, including forestry and fishing, constitute the largest industry employing 60.9 percent of the employed population (Table 4.4). Other major industries in the Municipality are wholesale and retail trade (repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles) employing 15.3 percent, manufacturing (6.5%) and accommodation and food service activities (3.6%).

Between the sexes, 68.0 percent of the employed males are engaged in agriculture, including forestry and fishing, 7.9 percent are engaged in wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, 6.0 percent in transportation and storage and 4.5 percent in manufacturing. For the females, 53.7 percent are in agriculture, 22.7 percent are in wholesale and retail and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, 8.6 percent in manufacturing and 6.2 percent in accommodation and food service activities.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,548	100.0	18,294	100.0	18,254	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	22,248	60.9	12,443	68.0	9,805	53.7
Mining and quarrying	49	0.1	36	0.2	13	0.1
Manufacturing	2,386	6.5	820	4.5	1,566	8.6
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	22	0.1	20	0.1	2	0.0
Water supply; sewerage is the management and remediation activities	70	0.2	38	0.2	32	0.2
Construction	415	1.1	392	2.1	23	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,584	15.3	1,440	7.9	4,144	22.7
Transportation and storage	1,141	3.1	1,090	6.0	51	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	1,298	3.6	161	0.9	1,137	6.2
Information and communication	25	0.1	21	0.1	4	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	110	0.3	75	0.4	35	0.2
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	102	0.3	64	0.3	38	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	52	0.1	35	0.2	17	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	308	0.8	246	1.3	62	0.3
Education	1,214	3.3	805	4.4	409	2.2
Human health and social work activities	298	0.8	156	0.9	142	0.8
Arts entertainment and recreation	43	0.1	40	0.2	3	0.0
Other service activities	1,129	3.1	387	2.1	742	4.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	53	0.1	24	0.1	29	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Data on employment status (Table 4.5) indicate that majority (66.2%) of the employed population are self-employed without employees. Employees constitute 8.7 percent while contributing family workers constitute 16.6 percent of the employed population. Apprentices comprise 3.2 percent of the employed population. Between the sexes, there is very little variation in the distribution of self-employed (with or without employees) with males constituting 69.8 percent and females forming 69.5 percent. However, a relatively large proportion of males (12.4%) compared to females (4.9%) are employees. Also, females are more likely to be apprentice (4.1%) than males (2.3%).

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,548	100.0	18,294	100.0	18,254	100.0
Employee	3,165	8.7	2,263	12.4	902	4.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	24,188	66.2	12,068	66.0	12,120	66.4
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,259	3.4	687	3.8	572	3.1
Casual worker	612	1.7	453	2.5	159	0.9
Contributing family worker	6,060	16.6	2,367	12.9	3,693	20.2
Apprentice	1,161	3.2	413	2.3	748	4.1
Domestic employee (Househelp)	77	0.2	29	0.2	48	0.3
Other	26	0.1	14	0.1	12	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 reveals that the private sector is the largest employer in the Municipality employing 94.8 percent of persons engaged (both private formal and private informal. (The public sector, which is the second largest employer accounts for 4.9 percent. The private informal sector remains the largest employer of the working population irrespective of sex (90.4% for males and 95.5% for females). The Table reveals that a relatively higher proportion of males (6.7%) compared to females (3.0%) are employed in the public sector.

Table 4.6: Employed population 15+ years by employment and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,548	100.0	18,294	100.0	18,254	100.0
Public (Government)	1,778	4.9	1,226	6.7	552	3.0
Private Formal	693	1.9	465	2.5	228	1.2
Private Informal	33,970	92.9	16,538	90.4	17,432	95.5
Semi-Public/Parastatal	18	0.0	11	0.1	7.0	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	86	0.2	52	0.3	34	0.2
Other International Organisations	3	0.0	2	0.0	1.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

The Information Communication Technology (ICT) sector has been a powerful catalyst in addressing the needs and interest of low-income communities in developing countries. This role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, and implementing e-governance in all government institutions. Information pertaining to computer literacy was first collected during the 2010 Census. This chapter therefore focuses on ownership and use of ICT technologies/facilities in the Municipality.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

The cellular phone has become the most widely used telecommunication tool in the world and has been spreading around the world faster than any telecommunication technology (Castells *et al.* 2004). Ghana has benefited from this global spread of mobile telecommunication. In 2003, mobile telephones became the primary mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians (Ayensu, 2003).

Table 5.1 presents the distribution of the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and Internet facility usage. The Table shows that 39.2 percent of the population aged 12 years and older owned mobile phones in the Municipality. There are variations in mobile phone ownership by sex. Overall, 45.5 percent of males and 33.1 percent of females aged 12 years or older owned mobile phones.

5.3 Use of Internet

The Internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the Internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions, social networking and shopping.

Table 5.1 shows that there are 1,675 users of Internet facilities representing 3.0 percent of all persons aged 12 years and older in the Municipality. This figure is below the International Telecommunications Union projected target that by the end of 2011, 20 percent of households in developing countries would use the Internet (ITU, 2012). A relatively higher percentage of males (3.9%) compared to females (2.0%) are using Internet facilities in the Municipality.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population owing mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	56,483	100.0	22,142	39.2	1,675	3.0
Male	27,779	100.0	12,633	45.5	1,096	3.9
Female	28,704	100.0	9,509	33.1	579	2.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

Notwithstanding the widespread use of mobile phones, fixed line telephones remain important, particularly at workplaces and in areas where mobile phone network access is poor or nonexistent. Table 5.2 shows that 0.4 percent of households in the Municipality have fixed telephone lines. The percentage of households with fixed telephone lines varied among male headed and female-headed households. Majority of the male-headed households (0.4%) have fixed telephones as compared to the female-headed households (0.8%).

5.5 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers

Desktop and laptop computers are useful for accessing and processing information, including the use of the Internet, electronic mail and other services. Table 5.2 further shows that 3.1 percent of households in the Municipality have desktop or laptop computers. A higher proportion of male-headed households (3.5%) have desktop/laptop computers than the female-headed households (2.2%).

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	16,403	100.0	510	3.1
Male	11,516	70.2	403	3.5
Female	4,887	29.8	107	2.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disability (PWDs) are those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific duties/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. A person is considered disabled if despite the use of assistive device or supportive environment (such as eye glasses and hearing aids), the limitation/restriction cannot be improved. There are people with various degrees of disabilities in the Municipality. PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential and it can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life.

Information was collected on persons with visual/sight impairment, hearing impairment, mental retardation, emotional or behavioural disorders and physical challenges. Some PWDs have multiple disabilities. This is the first time that a module on disability has been included in Ghana's Population and Housing Census.

6.2 Population with Disability

Persons with disabilities living in Ejura-Sekyedumasi Municipality form 2.4 percent of the total population (Table 6.1). In all, 51.1 percent (1,052) of PWDs in the Municipality are males.

6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.1 shows that 37.7 percent of PWDs in the Municipality are suffering from sight impairment. Those suffering from physical disabilities constitute 26.8 percent and 16.6 percent of PWDs have hearing impairment. Cases of speech impairment and emotional/behavioural problems constitute 13.6 percent and 13.3 percent respectively.

The proportion of males with sight impairment is 18.8 percent, speech impairment is 7.1 percent and males with emotional problems form 6.7 percent. The proportion of females with sight impairment on the other hand is 18.9 percent, speech impairment is 6.5 percent and emotional problems is 6.6 percent. Physical impairment is relatively higher in females (13.6%) with disabilities than their male counterparts (13.2%).

6.4 Distribution of PWDs by type of Locality

Table 6.1 again shows the distribution of PWDs by type of locality. The Table shows that there are the same percentages of PWDs living in both urban and rural areas (2.4% respectively). Sight impairment is the most common type of disability among PWDs in both urban (36.6%) and rural (38.8%) areas. Hearing disability is higher (19.9%) in the rural areas than in the urban areas (13.5%).

The proportion of urban females with sight impairment (19.8%) is higher as compared to rural areas (18.0%). On the other hand, the proportion of rural males with sight impairment

(20.8%) is lower than that of their urban counterparts (16.9%). The proportion of males in rural areas with hearing impairment (11.2%) is higher than females in the rural areas with hearing problems (8.7%).

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

Type of Disability/ Type of locality	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes						
Total	85,446	100.0	42,892	100.0	42,554	100.0
No disability	83,403	97.6	41,840	97.5	41,563	97.6
With a disability	2,043	2.4	1,052	2.5	991	2.4
Sight	770	37.7	384	18.8	386	18.9
Hearing	340	16.6	177	8.7	163	8.0
Speech	277	13.6	145	7.1	132	6.5
Physical	548	26.8	270	13.2	278	13.6
Intellectual	192	9.4	111	5.4	81	4.0
Emotional	272	13.3	137	6.7	135	6.6
Other	191	9.3	105	5.1	86	4.2
Urban					100.0	
Total	42,944	100.0	21,110	49.2	21,834	51.3
No disability	41,912	97.6	20,613	48.1	21,299	50.1
With a disability	1,032	2.4	497	1.2	535	1.3
Sight	378	36.6	174	16.9	204	19.8
Hearing	139	13.5	64	6.2	75	7.3
Speech	132	12.8	67	6.5	65	6.3
Physical	277	26.8	128	12.4	149	14.4
Intellectual	96	9.3	53	5.1	43	4.2
Emotional	155	15.0	65	6.3	90	8.7
Other	114	11.0	61	5.9	53	5.1
Rural						
Total	42,502	100.0	21,782	50.8	20,720	48.7
No disability	41,491	97.6	21,227	49.5	20,264	47.6
With a disability	1,011	2.4	555	1.3	456	1.1
Sight	392	38.8	210	20.8	182	18.0
Hearing	201	19.9	113	11.2	88	8.7
Speech	145	14.3	78	7.7	67	6.6
Physical	271	26.8	142	14.0	129	12.8
Intellectual	96	9.5	58	5.7	38	3.8
Emotional	117	11.6	72	7.1	45	4.5
Other	77	7.6	44	4.4	33	3.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 presents information on activity status of PWDs by type of disability in the Municipality. Persons with disabilities constitute 3.3 percent (1,663) of the population 15 years and older in the Municipality. Among the PWDs, 56.7 percent are economically active with 43.3 percent being economically not active. For those with sight disability, 57.3 percent are employed while 1.6 percent are unemployed. However, persons with emotional disability have the highest (6.1%) proportion of PWDs who are unemployed. The Table also shows that 50.8 percent of PWDs in the Municipality are males. About six out of ten (62.7%) males with

sight disabilities are employed. More females (8.1%) with emotional disability are unemployed.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	50,315	100.0	36,548	72.6	964	1.9	12,803	25.4
No disability	48,652	100.0	35,646	73.3	923	1.9	12,083	24.8
With a disability	1,663	100.0	902	54.2	41	2.5	720	43.3
Sight	670	100.0	384	57.3	11	1.6	275	41.0
Hearing	279	100.0	157	56.3	1	0.4	121	43.4
Speech	201	100.0	112	55.7	4	2.0	85	42.3
Physical	470	100.0	191	40.6	12	2.6	267	56.8
Intellectual	156	100.0	47	30.1	2	1.3	107	68.6
Emotional	212	100.0	90	42.5	13	6.1	109	51.4
Other	130	100.0	73	56.2	4	3.1	53	40.8
Male								
Total	24,684	100.0	18,294	74.1	423	1.7	5,967	24.2
No disability	23,839	100.0	17,801	74.7	401	1.7	5,637	23.6
With a disability	845	100.0	493	58.3	22	2.6	330	39.1
Sight	332	100.0	208	62.7	7	2.1	117	35.2
Hearing	140	100.0	85	60.7	0	0.0	55	39.3
Speech	107	100.0	63	58.9	1	0.9	43	40.2
Physical	225	100.0	103	45.8	3	1.3	119	52.9
Intellectual	92	100.0	30	32.6	1	1.1	61	66.3
Emotional	111	100.0	60	54.1	9	8.1	42	37.8
Other	69	100.0	38	55.1	3	4.3	28	40.6
Female								
Total	25,631	100.0	18,254	71.2	541	2.1	6,836	26.7
No disability	24,813	100.0	17,845	71.9	522	2.1	6,446	26.0
With a disability	818	100.0	409	50.0	19	2.3	390	47.7
Sight	338	100.0	176	52.1	4	1.2	158	46.7
Hearing	139	100.0	72	51.8	1	0.7	66	47.5
Speech	94	100.0	49	52.1	3	3.2	42	44.7
Physical	245	100.0	88	35.9	9	3.7	148	60.4
Intellectual	64	100.0	17	26.6	1	1.6	46	71.9
Emotional	101	100.0	30	29.7	4	4.0	67	66.3
Other	61	100.0	35	57.4	1	1.6	25	41.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability and level of education

Table 6.3 shows the level of education of persons three years and older with disability. The Table shows that 49.2 percent of persons with disability in the Municipality have never been to school as compared with 32.7 percent of those without disability who have never been to school. A total of 38.4 percent of persons with disability in the Municipality have attained basic education (primary, JSS/JHS or Middle school) compared to 47.7 percent of those without disability. The Table further shows that 8.3 percent of persons with disability in the

Municipality have Secondary/SHS or higher education as against 9.4 percent of those without disability.

Table 6.3 further shows that a higher proportion of females with disability (58.4%) than their male counterparts (40.5%) have never attended school and 31.9 percent of females with disability have attained basic education as compared to 44.6 percent for their male counterparts.

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	77,882	25,765	7,854	36,990	7,273	100.0	33.1	10.1	47.5	9.3
No disability	75,909	24,794	7,773	36,232	7,110	100.0	32.7	10.2	47.7	9.4
With a disability	1,973	971	81	758	163	100.0	49.2	4.1	38.4	8.3
Sight	749	397	23	269	60	100.0	53.0	3.1	35.9	8.0
Hearing	336	182	15	115	24	100.0	54.2	4.5	34.2	7.1
Speech	266	143	11	99	13	100.0	53.8	4.1	37.2	4.9
Physical	532	283	10	194	45	100.0	53.2	1.9	36.5	8.5
Intellectual	189	104	5	69	11	100.0	55.0	2.6	36.5	5.8
Emotional	257	130	11	94	22	100.0	50.6	4.3	36.6	8.6
Other	179	76	13	73	17	100.0	42.5	7.3	40.8	9.5
Male										
Total	38,732	11,024	4,124	18,920	4,664	100.0	28.5	10.6	48.8	12.0
No disability	37,721	10,615	4,077	18,469	4,560	100.0	28.1	10.8	49.0	12.1
With a disability	1,011	409	47	451	104	100.0	40.5	4.6	44.6	10.3
Sight	374	166	16	155	37	100.0	44.4	4.3	41.4	9.9
Hearing	173	85	8	67	13	100.0	49.1	4.6	38.7	7.5
Speech	137	66	5	56	10	100.0	48.2	3.6	40.9	7.3
Physical	260	104	7	117	32	100.0	40.0	2.7	45.0	12.3
Intellectual	108	54	3	42	9	100.0	50.0	2.8	38.9	8.3
Emotional	130	52	4	61	13	100.0	40.0	3.1	46.9	10.0
Other	98	40	7	42	9	100.0	40.8	7.1	42.9	9.2
Female										
Total	39,150	14,741	3,730	18,070	2,609	100.0	37.7	9.5	46.2	6.7
No disability	38,188	14,179	3,696	17,763	2,550	100.0	37.1	9.7	46.5	6.7
With a disability	962	562	34	307	59	100.0	58.4	3.5	31.9	6.1
Sight	375	231	7	114	23	100.0	61.6	1.9	30.4	6.1
Hearing	163	97	7	48	11	100.0	59.5	4.3	29.4	6.7
Speech	129	77	6	43	3	100.0	59.7	4.7	33.3	2.3
Physical	272	179	3	77	13	100.0	65.8	1.1	28.3	4.8
Intellectual	81	50	2	27	2	100.0	61.7	2.5	33.3	2.5
Emotional	127	78	7	33	9	100.0	61.4	5.5	26.0	7.1
Other	81	36	6	31	8	100.0	44.4	7.4	38.3	9.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

The total number of households in the Ejura-Sekyedumasi Municipality is 16,403 and 69.7 percent of them are engaged in agriculture. This shows that agriculture is the greatest contributor to the local economy in terms of the number of people employed. It has, therefore, contributed significantly towards reducing unemployment in the Municipality. The availability of fertile and vast arable land supports the cultivation of several crops.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

For the purpose of the 2010 PHC, an agricultural household is defined as a household in which any member of the household is engaged in either crop farming, tree planting or rearing of livestock. Table 7.1 shows the distribution of agricultural households by types of locality. The Table shows that 55.5 percent of urban households are engaged in agriculture while in the rural areas, it is 85.9 percent of households that are engaged in agricultural. The predominance of agricultural households in the rural areas is basically due to the fact that agriculture is essentially a rural activity.

7.3 Types of Agricultural Activities

Table 7.1 further presents data on agricultural activities by type of locality. It can be deduced from the Table that 97.4 percent of the agricultural households are engaged in crop farming, 31.9 percent are engaged in livestock rearing and 0.6 percent are engaged in tree farming. Only 0.1 percent of the agricultural households in the Municipality are engaged in fish farming.

Higher proportions of agricultural households in both urban (97.0%) and rural (97.7%) areas are engaged in crop farming. Livestock rearing has 38.7 percent and 22.7 percent of households in the rural and urban areas respectively engaged in it.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	16,403	100.0	8,747	100.0	7,656	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	11,431	69.7	4,857	55.5	6,574	85.9
Crop Farming	11,132	97.4	4,709	97	6,423	97.7
Tree Planting	64	0.6	34	0.7	30	0.5
Livestock Rearing	3,646	31.9	1,102	22.7	2,544	38.7
Fish Farming	6	0.1	5	0.1	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of Livestock and other Animals reared

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the Ejura-Sekyedumase Municipality after crop farming. Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock reared and the keepers. The livestock reared could be grouped into four main categories (birds, fish, ruminants and other livestock).

Table 7.2 shows that there are 115,300 animals reared in the Municipality by 6236 keepers. On the average, each keeper takes care of 18 animals in the Municipality. Subsistence goat and sheep farming are prominent in the number of livestock reared in the Municipality with 20,301 and 16,863 animals respectively.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Type	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	115,300	5,326	18
Beehives	149	8	19
Cattle	6,017	231	26
Chicken	58,317	2,401	24
Dove	1,054	19	55
Duck	1,040	79	13
Goat	20,301	1,781	11
Grass-cutter	1,225	109	11
Guinea fowl	6,285	359	18
Ostrich	53	4	13
Pig	3,054	198	15
Rabbit	285	7	41
Sheep	16,863	1,048	16
Silk worm	87	14	6
Snail	15	1	15
Turkey	308	27	11
Fish farming	15	1	15
Other	138	34	4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC was both population and a housing census. The housing census provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the Municipality.

Some of the issues covered are the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, type of dwelling units and the main materials used in the construction of the house, occupancy status, methods of solid and liquid wastes disposal, utilities and household facilities.

Housing data from the 2010 PHC serves as a basis for planners and policy makers to make projections and formulate realistic and relevant housing policies, plans and programmes to meet the national housing needs. In order to improve the quality of housing in the Municipality, there is the need for information from the census on important indicators such as the materials used for the construction of various housing units, the availability of facilities and services such as water, electricity and sanitation to be made readily available to policy makers and planners.

8.2 Housing Stock

The distribution of housing stock and households in Ejura-Sekyedumasi by locality type is presented in Table 8.1. The table indicates that the total housing stock in the Municipality is 9,670 with 60.8 percent of them in the rural areas and only 39.2 percent in the urban areas.

The number of persons per house is 8.7 which is comparatively higher than the regional average of 8.1. This means that about nine persons lived in each house in the Municipality. There are 11 persons per house in the urban areas while the rural areas have an average of 7.2 persons per house.

The average household size in the Municipality is 5.1 which is more than the national average of 4.4. The average household size in the rural areas is 5.5 persons and it is more than that of the urban areas (4.8).

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	85,446	42,944	42,502
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	83,941	41,814	42,127
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	9,670	3,786	5,884
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,402	8,747	7,655
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	8.7	11.0	7.2
Average household size	4.4	4.1	5.1	4.8	5.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

Houses in Ejura-Sekyedumasi are constructed using various materials. This section covers the main types of dwelling, the type of construction material used for the walls and the roofs, and tenure arrangements. The analysis also includes the floor, room occupancy, and the number of sleeping rooms for the occupied dwellings.

8.3.1 Types of dwelling

With reference to the type of dwelling units in the Municipality, Table 8.2 shows that 59.4 percent of households dwell in compound houses. Another 22.5 percent occupy separate houses, and 8.6 percent occupy Huts/Buildings (same compound). The use of compound houses by majority of households may be due to the extended family system and nature of housing available especially in the rural areas. Table 8.2 also indicates that 56.8 percent of male-headed and 65.5 percent of female-headed households dwell in compound houses.

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

Type of dwelling unit	Total country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			No.	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,402	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	3,691	22.5	22.7	22.1	16	29.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	947	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.9
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	365	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.2
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	9,740	59.4	56.8	65.5	74.3	42.4
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	1,416	8.6	10.8	3.5	0.8	17.6
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	100	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.1
Tent	10,343	1,791	23	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	16,304	40	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	11	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	59	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other	9,846	1,951	10	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Main construction material for outer wall

The type of building materials, maintenance, design and use determines the condition and lifespan of buildings in any geographical setting. In the Municipality, the main construction materials for the outer walls of houses are cement blocks/concrete, mud-brick/Earth and palm/Landcrete. Table 8.3 shows that 54.1 percent of the outer walls of dwelling units are made of cement blocks/concrete while 38.9 percent are made of mud block/earth. There are variations in materials used for construction of outer walls in the urban and rural localities. The results show that 71.0 percent of the outer walls of dwelling units in the urban areas are made of cement blocks/concrete. In the rural areas, mud brick/earth are the main construction

material for outer walls of 57.2 percent of the dwelling units. A relatively small proportion (0.1%) of the outer walls of buildings are made of raffia palm in the urban areas.

Table 8.3: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main construction material for outer wall	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	16,817	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	250,238	6,538	38.9	22.6	57.2
Wood	200,594	27,438	149	0.9	0.7	1.1
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	10,549	125	0.7	1.0	0.5
Stone	11,330	2,014	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	150	0.9	0.8	1.0
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	840,519	9,103	54.1	71.0	35.1
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	667	4.0	3.5	4.5
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,768	21	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	39,206	7,665	36	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for floor

The type of materials used for the floor can determine the appearance and quality of a house. Table 8.4 shows that 71.8 percent of the floors of dwelling units are made of cement/concrete and 26.3 percent are made of earth or mud.

In urban localities, the most common material used for the floor of dwelling units is cement/concrete (81.4%) while 60.8 percent of dwelling units in the rural areas have their floors constructed with cement/concrete. Also, 37.6 percent of the floors of dwelling units in the rural areas are constructed with earth/mud compared to 16.5 percent in urban areas.

Table 8.4: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Material for floor	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	164,333	4,318	26.3	16.5	37.6
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	875,714	11,773	71.8	81.4	60.8
Stone	32,817	8,731	109	0.7	0.9	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	18	0.1	0.2	0.1
Wood	52,856	6,032	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	26	0.2	0.2	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	19,826	86	0.5	0.7	0.4
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	36	0.2	0.1	0.4
Other	15,567	2,624	23	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main construction material for roofing

Table 8.5 shows that metal sheet is the main material used for roofing 71.6 percent of dwelling units in the Municipality. This is followed by thatch or raffia palm (22.5%) while wood is used to roof 2.0 percent of dwelling units in the Municipality.

The Table also shows that 89.5 percent of the houses in the urban areas are roofed with metal sheets and 51.5 percent of the dwelling units in the rural areas are roofed with metal sheets. Also, 43.1 percent of dwelling units in rural areas are roofed with thatch/raffia palm as compared with 4.2 percent in urban localities. The use of wood for roofing is more in the urban areas with 3.3 percent of dwellings 0.6 percent for the rural areas. A small proportion (0.1%) of dwelling units are roofed with roofing tiles in the urban areas and none in the rural areas.

Table 8.5: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main material for roofing	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	16,817	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,885	78	0.5	0.2	0.7
Wood	45,547	10,933	343	2.0	3.3	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	12,038	71.6	89.5	51.5
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	12,990	130	0.8	1.2	0.3
Cement/Concrete	141,072	36,284	99	0.6	0.8	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	265	1.6	0.4	2.9
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	33,299	3,790	22.5	4.2	43.1
Other	35,935	5,517	66	0.4	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.4 Ownership of dwelling

Table 8.6 shows that the proportion of dwelling units own by a member of the household is 56.4 percent. This reflects the high proportion of owner-occupied dwelling units in the Municipality. The proportion of dwelling units own by other private individuals and a relative who is not a household member is 28.2 percent and 11.0 percent respectively. Public/Government-owned housing units constitute 2.0 percent, while 1.2 percent of the dwelling units were purchased through mortgage. Private employers and other private agencies own less than 1.0 percent of the houses.

Table 8.6 shows that while 58.5 percent of the male-headed households live in houses owned by a household member, it is 51.2 percent for female-headed households. Thirty percent of female-headed households live in houses owned by other private individuals while 27.5 percent of the male-headed households live in houses owned by other private individuals.

Household members own 69.8 percent of the dwelling units in the rural localities while 44.6 percent of urban households own the houses in which they lived. The proportion of dwelling units own by other private individuals (38.8%) at the urban area is higher than dwelling units owned by other private individuals in the rural localities (16.1%). Public/Government ownership of houses is 2.0 percent and 1.9 percent in the urban and rural areas respectively.

Table 8.6: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

Ownership status	Total Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,402	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	9,243	56.4	58.5	51.2	44.6	69.8
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	196	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.9
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	1,809	11.0	9.2	15.3	12.5	9.4
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	4,627	28.2	27.5	30	38.8	16.1
Private employer	83,610	20,482	113	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.6
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	21	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	322	2.0	2.1	1.6	2	1.9
Other	24,000	4,653	71	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of sleeping rooms is an important factor to assess overcrowding in households. Significantly, overcrowded housing units expose the occupants to the threat of communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, meningococcal diseases and respiratory infections.

8.5.1 Number of sleeping rooms

Table 8.7 shows that a little over half (53.5%) of households in the Municipality occupy one sleeping room and 22.8 percent occupy two sleeping rooms. The Table further shows that 91.2 percent of single-person households occupy one sleeping room. As household size increases, occupancy of one sleeping room accommodation reduces.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more	
Total	16,402	100.0	53.5	22.8	11.3	5.8	2.9	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.6
1	2,450	100.0	91.2	6.0	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
2	1,775	100.0	77.4	18.2	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1
3	1,836	100.0	72.1	20.7	5.0	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
4	2,071	100.0	64.5	25.5	6.4	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
5	1,956	100.0	52.8	29.2	11.7	3.1	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1
6	1,741	100.0	40.6	33.8	16.5	6.4	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
7	1,312	100.0	30.2	33.8	19.5	10.2	3.4	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.1
8	942	100.0	20.4	30.0	23.8	14.6	5.8	3.1	1.1	0.4	0.7
9	653	100.0	13.0	30.2	25.6	15.0	8.3	3.4	2.5	0.6	1.5
10+	1,666	100.0	5.5	16.2	24.1	18.3	13.4	10.0	4.8	3.4	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

This section covers household facilities, cooking space and sanitation issues in dwelling units in the Municipality and their urban-rural variations.

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

As communities develop, their sources of lighting improve from rudimentary sources to modern ones. Table 8.8 shows the sources of lighting for dwelling units. The major sources of non-natural lighting used by households in the Municipality are electricity (mains) which is used by 48.7 percent of households in the Municipality, flashlights/torch (34.3%) and kerosene lamp (15.4%).

Accessibility and use of electricity and kerosene lamps are below the national average of 64.2 percent) and 17.8 percent respectively. Flashlights as a source of light for 34.3 percent of households could be due to the introduction of rechargeable varieties including solar and long-lasting batteries.

Table 8.8 again shows that 67.2 percent of urban households use electricity from the national grid as their main source of light as compared to 27.6 percent of rural households. The use of flashlight as a main source of lighting is higher in rural localities (50.3%) than in urban localities (20.3%). Kerosene lamps are used by 20.6 percent of households in rural localities and 10.9 percent urban households.

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

Main source of lighting	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	7,986	48.7	67.2	27.6
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	99	0.6	0.7	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	2,532	15.4	10.9	20.6
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	25	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	27	0.2	0.1	0.2
Candle	41,214	9,472	48	0.3	0.4	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	195,345	5,622	34.3	20.3	50.3
Firewood	13,241	1,484	33	0.2	0.2	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	414	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	1,893	19	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 indicates three main sources of fuel for cooking by households in the Municipality. These are firewood (48.0%), charcoal (41.5%) and gas (4.1%). Electricity and crop residue constitute less than one percent of household sources of cooking fuel. The Table again shows that 5.3 percent of households in the Municipality do not cook at home.

The Table further indicates that firewood remains the main source of cooking fuel for many rural households (76.4%) as compared to urban households (23.2%). However, in urban areas, charcoal is the dominant source of cooking fuel for many households (63.6%). The use

of gas as a source of fuel for cooking is 5.3 percent and 2.8 percent in urban and rural localities respectively.

The distribution of cooking space is also presented in Table 8.9. Almost a third (29.3%) of households in the Municipality use open spaces in their compound as cooking spaces. A higher proportion of households (26.3%) cook on the veranda of their dwelling units as compared to 19.0 percent of households who used separate rooms (for exclusive use) as cooking spaces. The proportion of households in urban areas who use the veranda for cooking is 35.4 percent as compared to 15.8 percent in the rural localities. The proportion of households who cook in open spaces are almost the same for rural and urban localities.

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

Source of cooking fuel/ Main source of cooking fuel for household	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
None cooking	306,118	91,717	876	5.3	6.7	3.8
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	7,880	48.0	23.2	76.4
Gas	996,518	237,251	680	4.1	5.3	2.8
Electricity	29,794	7,952	46	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	37	0.2	0.4	0.0
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	6,805	41.5	63.6	16.3
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	56	0.3	0.3	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	427	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	15	0.1	0.1	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	1,000	6.1	7.0	5.0
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	3,120	19.0	13.1	25.7
Separate room shared use with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	1,371	8.4	9.4	7.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	299	1.8	1.2	2.5
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	349,832	52,530	1,421	8.7	4.1	13.8
Verandah	1,173,946	304,294	4,308	26.3	35.4	15.8
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	4,805	29.3	29.2	29.4
Other	21,007	3,961	37	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Access to potable water is key to achieving quality health and sustained poverty reduction of households. This section examines the sources of water for drinking and for other domestic uses since it is very essential in the daily domestic activities.

Households obtain drinking water from six major sources as shown in Table 8.10. The Table shows that 33.0 percent of households use Borehole/pump/tube/well as their main source of drinking water. Pipe borne outside dwelling is used by 23.9 percent of households as their

main source of drinking water, public tap/standpipe (21.1%) and river/stream (10.3%). There are wide variations in the main sources of drinking water used by urban and rural localities. Public tap/standpipe (34.4%) and pipe borne outside dwelling (31.3%) are the main sources of drinking water used by households in the urban areas. In the rural areas, 51.0 percent use water from Bore-hole/pump/tube well as their main source of drinking water and another 20.6 percent use river/stream as their main source of drinking water.

Table 8.10 further shows that 32.0 percent of dwelling units use bore-hole/pump/tube well as the main source of water for domestic use and another 21.2 percent of households use pipe borne outside dwelling as the main source water for domestic use. In the Municipality, 12.4 percent of households depend on river/stream as their main source of water for domestic use.

Table 8.10: Main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes

Main source of drinking water	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	776	4.7	7.2	1.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	3,915	23.9	31.3	15.4
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	113,626	3,467	21.1	34.4	5.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	348,433	5,410	33.0	17.2	51.0
Protected well	321,091	80,800	812	5.0	7.2	2.4
Rain water	39,438	1,457	20	0.1	0.1	0.2
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	52	0.3	0.2	0.4
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	27	0.2	0.3	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	41,265	80	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	4,676	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	133	0.8	0.3	1.4
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	13	0.1	0.0	0.2
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	1,685	10.3	1.2	20.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,441	7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	3,972	850	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	791	4.8	7.1	2.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	3,475	21.2	28.4	13.0
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	112,574	3,007	18.3	30.4	4.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	354,585	5,253	32.0	17.2	49.0
Protected well	465,775	101,863	1,341	8.2	11.8	4.1
Rain water	39,916	2,376	25	0.2	0.1	0.2
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	60	0.4	0.3	0.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	5,110	15	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	362	2.2	2.4	2.0
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	15	0.1	0.0	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	65,730	2,026	12.4	2.1	24.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,547	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	10,302	1,860	16	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In rural localities, 49.0 percent of households use bore-hole/pump/tube water as the main source of water for domestic use as against 17.2 percent of households in urban localities. Public tap/standpipe is dominant in the urban areas (30.4%) while 4.5 percent of rural household use public tap/stand pipe as their main source of water for domestic use. The proportion of households using river/stream as source of water for domestic use in the rural localities (24.1%) is higher as compared to urban localities (2.1%).

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

A Hygienic domestic sanitary condition through effective waste disposal is necessary for socio-economic development. Table 8.11 shows that four main types of toilet facilities are used in the Municipality. These facilities are public toilets which is used by 50.1 percent of households in the Municipality, pit latrine (11.7%) and 5.9 percent of households use KVIP.

Also, 21.1 percent of households in the Municipality have no toilets facilities and therefore resort to open-defecation. In the urban localities, the highest toilet facility used is public toilet facilities (60.1%) while in the rural areas, open-defecation is widely used (39.4%). Pit latrine is used by 13.9 percent of households in rural localities and 9.8 percent in urban localities.

Table 8.11 also shows that 33.1 percent of households in Municipality use shared separate bathroom in the same house, 21.3 percent use own bathroom for exclusive use and 20.7 percent use shared open cubicle for bathing facility.

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

Toilet/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/field)	1,056,382	71,322	4,381	26.7	15.6	39.4
W.C.	839,611	261,106	799	4.9	6.3	3.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	1,918	11.7	9.8	13.9
KVIP	572,824	98,434	960	5.9	7.2	4.3
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	37	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc.)	1,893,291	487,596	8,214	50.1	60.1	38.7
Other	23,385	3,867	93	0.6	0.9	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	3,499	21.3	14.2	29.5
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	5,424	33.1	41.8	23.1
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	1,233	7.5	6.4	8.8
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	3,402	20.7	27.1	13.5
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	340	2.1	2.7	1.4
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	606	3.7	1.8	5.8
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	1,780	10.9	5.6	16.9
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,320	47	0.3	0.1	0.5
Other	16,276	2,861	71	0.4	0.4	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of households that have a shared separate bathroom in the same house with other household members is higher in urban areas (41.8%) than in rural localities (23.1%). However, 29.5 percent of households in rural localities have their own bathrooms for exclusive use as compared with 14.2 percent of households in urban localities.

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

A major challenge in the area of sanitation is the adoption of modern waste disposal systems. Waste management helps to prevent the spread of some types of infections and improves the quality of the environment. In the Municipality, the two bodies responsible for waste management (collection and disposal) are the Municipal Environmental Health Unit and Ejura Branch of Zoomlion Ghana Limited.

Zoomlion Ghana Limited-Ejura does the collection and transportation of the solid waste generated in the Municipality. The waste generated is temporarily deposited at either refuse collection points (refuse site or containers) before they are periodically collected and transported to the final refuse disposal site. The Environmental Health Unit of the Assembly plays a supervisory role over the activities of Zoomlion Ghana Limited. The Unit also educates the general public on good sanitation practices and ensures that all surroundings are clean.

Table 8.12 shows that the most widely used means of solid waste disposal in the Municipality is public dump (open space) which is used by 42.6 percent of households and public dump (container) also used by 29.4 percent of households. However, 11.8 percent of households disposed off their solid waste indiscriminately while 7.4 percent burned them. Also, 4.6 percent of the households bury their solid waste.

Table 8.12 also illustrates the method of solid waste disposal by type of locality. In rural localities, the main method of solid waste disposal is public dump (open space) used by 52.8 percent of households in the rural communities. However, 48.5 percent of households disposed off their solid waste at the public dump (container) in urban localities. An important point worthy of note is that 19.5 percent of rural households and 5.1 percent of urban households indiscriminately dump their solid waste.

Table 8.12 again shows various ways of domestic liquid waste disposal in the Municipality. The Table shows that 46.1 percent of households throw their liquid waste onto the compound, 37.9 percent onto the street/outside, and 7.6 percent of households throw their liquid waste into gutters.

The proportion of households that disposed of liquid waste through a well-constructed drainage system into a gutter is 4.1 percent and into a system pit (suck away) is 1.6 percent. More than half (55.2%) of households in the rural localities throw their liquid waste onto the compound. Over a third (35.0%) of the rural households disposed off their liquid waste onto the street or outside the house. In urban localities, 40.5 percent of the households throw their liquid waste onto the street or outside the house and 38.1 percent throw onto their compounds. Also, 9.7 percent of the households in the urban areas and 5.1 percent in the rural areas throw their liquid waste into gutters.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	665	4.1	3.3	4.9
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	1,212	7.4	5.8	9.2
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	4,816	29.4	48.5	7.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	6,982	42.6	33.6	52.8
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	1,941	11.8	5.1	19.5
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	752	4.6	3.4	5.9
Other	53,805	7,540	34	0.2	0.2	0.2
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	16,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	422	2.6	2.8	2.3
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	679	4.1	7.0	0.9
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	256	1.6	1.7	1.3
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	6,216	37.9	40.5	35.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	1,239	7.6	9.7	5.1
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	7,557	46.1	38.1	55.2
Other	38,294	3,550	33	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of findings, conclusion, as well as policy implications of the report. Sustainable policies are firmly grounded in strong empirical foundations and this report is sufficient to drive the policy directions of the Municipality to realize policy objectives.

9.2 Summary of Findings and Conclusions

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

The 2010 PHC reveals that the Ejura-Sekyedumasi Municipality is among the least populous Municipalities in Ashanti Region with a population of 85,446. The population density of the Municipality is 48 persons per square kilometer. The analysis reveal that there is an approximately equal number of males to the number of females in the Municipality.

Half of the population in the Municipality live in urban areas. Young people dominate the population, with approximately four out of every ten (41.1 percent) people being persons under the age of 15 years. The elderly population (65 years and above) account for 4.4 percent of the total population as compared to the Regional average of 4.3 percent.

The 2010 census provided the opportunity to analyse the principal determinants of population growth (fertility, mortality and migration). Analysis of the fertility situation reveals that 20,985 females gave birth to 2,339 children within the twelve months preceding the census putting the General Fertility Rate at 111.5 births per 1,000 women. The TFR is 3.8 and the Crude Birth Rate was 27.4 per 1,000 populations. The analysis further reveals that 33.8 percent of the Municipality's population were not born in the Municipality and could therefore be classified as migrants.

9.2.2 Social Characteristics

The 2010 PHC reveals that the total number of households in the Municipality is 83,941 out of which, heads of households account for 19.5 percent. The composition of the household differs by sex and relationship. However, most household members are biologically or conjugally related to the head of household. Biological children constitute the highest with 45.8 percent. The proportion of household members that are male children and female children is 47.1 percent and 44.5 respectively.

The proportion married by sex and age reveals that females tend to marry earlier than their male counterparts. The data also indicate that at every age, a higher proportion of females than males are widowed for the population aged 12 year and above. The results reveal that a large number of people (54.2%) who have never married are economically inactive. In contrast, 86.7 percent of the married persons are employed.

Christianity is the most widely professed religion in the Municipality with 49.5 percent of followers followed by adherents of Islam with 43.9 percent and traditionalists with 2.1 percent. The analysis reveals that 60.6 percent of the population 11 years and older are literate in at least one language while 39.4 percent are not literate. Literacy rates are higher among males (54.0) than females (46.0) in the Municipality. The population of 3 years and older in the Municipality who are in school now is 32,584 while 19,533 have ever attended school in the past.

9.2.3 Economic Characteristics

The overwhelming majority (74.6%) of the Municipality's population aged 15 years and older are economically active (employed and unemployed). However, relatively higher proportions of males (75.8%) are economically active as compared to the females (73.3%).

The 2010 census reveals that majority (69.6%) of the employed population are self-employed. Employees constitute 8.7 percent while contributing family workers form 16.6 percent of the employed population. Between the sexes, a relatively large proportion of males (12.4%) compared to females (4.9%) are employees. The analysis further reveals that the private sector is the largest employer in the Municipality, employing 94.8 percent of the employed.. The public sector, which is the second largest employer, employs 4.9 percent of the employed population.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

ICT has become an important tool in various facets of life and this is reflected in the proportion of the population with access to mobile phones and Internet facilities as well as household ownership of computers and fixed telephone lines.

With respect to ownership of mobile phones, 39.2 percent of the Municipality's population aged 12 years and older own mobile phones. There are variations in mobile phone ownership by sex in the Municipality as 45.5 percent of males and 33.1 percent of the females own mobile phones. However, 3.0 percent of the population aged 12 years and older have access to the Internet. Notwithstanding the widespread use of mobile phones, only 0.4 percent of the households in the Municipality have fixed telephone lines. A slightly higher proportion of males than females have fixed telephone lines. Household ownership of desktop or laptop computers is limited to only 3.1 percent of households in the Municipality.

9.2.5 Disability

Persons with Disability (PWDs) in the Municipality are 2,043 which forms 2.4 percent of the total population of the Municipality. Sight and physical disabilities are the highest cases of disability in the Municipality accounting for 37.7 percent and 26.8 percent of disability cases respectively. The percentage of males with sight impairment is 18.8 percent and that of females is 18.9 percent. Among PWDs, 56.7 percent are economically active while 43.3 percent were economically not active. The results further show that 54.2 percent of PWDs are employed.

9.2.6 Households in Agriculture

Households engaged in agriculture account for 69.7 percent of the total households in the Municipality. The proportion of rural households engaged in agriculture is 85.9 percent as

compared to 55.5 percent of urban households. Within the agricultural households, 97.4 percent are engaged in crop farming, 31.9 percent are rearing livestock while 0.6 percent was engaged in tree planting.

9.2.7 Housing conditions

Data on stock of houses indicate that, there are 9,670 houses in the Municipality with 3,786 of them in the urban localities and 5,884 in rural localities areas. Though there has been an increase in the construction of modern houses, 59.4 percent of all dwelling units are compound houses, making the latter the most common type of dwelling units in the Municipality. Since compound houses normally have more rooms, their dominance create an opportunity to accommodate more people in a house, hence, the high average of 1.7 households per house in the Municipality.

The 2010 PHC indicate that cement blocks/concrete are the main construction materials used for the outer walls of houses in the Municipality. The walls of 54.1 percent of building units are constructed with cement/concrete, 38.9 percent are constructed with mud brick/earth while 0.1 percent have their outer walls made with raffia or palm leaf.

About seven out of every ten dwelling units (71.6%) are roofed with metal sheet making it the main material used for roofing in the Municipality followed by thatch/raffia palm (22.5%) and wood (2.0%) Over half (53.5%) of households have only one sleeping room. The results also show that 56.4 percent of the dwelling units are owned by a household member while 28.2 percent are owned by relatives who are not members of the households.

9.3 Policy Implications

9.3.1 Demographic Characteristics

The age-sex structure indicates that the Municipality has a youthful population with very high child dependency ratio as a result of high fertility and mortality rates. The Municipality's population has the potential to increase. All efforts must be put in place to control fertility rates through family planning programmes. Approximately, 50.0 percent of the population of the Municipality resides in urban localities and this has implications for the provision of housing, employment generation and other services such as water, sanitation, energy, transport etc. The Municipality should design an urban development plan to direct provision of this critical infrastructure in view of the fact that the rapid urbanization of African countries has been found to be associated with the development of slums (Tacoli, 2012).

9.3.2 Social Characteristics

The results reveal that 5.8 percent of females and 5.6 percent of males in the age group 12-14 years are married and others are also in consensual unions. This practice should be critically examined since marriages are taking place below the legally stipulated age of 16 years. The Municipality should strengthen its Social Welfare Department to monitor this phenomenon and take appropriate proactive measures.

Also the Municipality should aggressively promote girl-child education to encourage more female enrolment in schools. As women spend more time schooling, their chances of entering into early marriages reduce, which then reduces fertility. The fact that slightly higher than six out of every ten of the population 11 years and older are literate in at least one language

should make us start thinking in terms of functional literacy, which is important for development. More efforts should be directed at pushing the level of literacy further and to consciously capitalize on it to give development-related information to the people in simple language. Such information should come in the form of simple messages, which should target functional groups such as farmers, fishermen, hairdressers, tailors/seamstresses, etc. If farmers, for example, can read simple instructions on agro-chemicals use, they can apply them correctly without jeopardizing their health and the health of consumers as well.

The observation that the current school attendance of females is higher than that of males in the early years of schooling but not at the higher levels, point to the disadvantage that females face as they advance in education. The situation is reflected in the decline in continuation rates from JHS to SHS and from SHS to the tertiary level. The Municipal Directorate of Education should work closely with all stakeholders in education to surmount the challenges that females face in their bid to further their education. The Municipality should consider implementing the policy of public-private partnership in the provision of facilities as well as scholarships and incentives to ensure that females stay in school. This must be done as part of an integrated programme, which includes the intensification of education on adolescent sexual and reproductive health.

9.3.3 Economic Characteristics

The Census results indicate that 66.2 percent of the population in the Municipality are self-employed without employees. This means that the economy of the Municipality is dominated by small-scale informal enterprises. The informal sector does not have the capacity to create sustainable jobs as well as exploit the resource base of the local economy to the maximum. This will result in loss of revenue to the Municipality and therefore the Assembly should create a register of all productive enterprises and coach them on how to formalize their production activities. This will make them attractive to the market and financial institutions and indirectly also make revenue collection easier for the Assembly. There is the need to improve agricultural activities so as to provide adequate employment for the growing Municipal population. This may require the infusion of technology into agriculture production. Part of the strategy will be to improve the educational background of the agriculture sector employees. Furthermore, government should develop strategies aimed at processing agricultural produce into value-added products and to package them for the export market.

9.3.4 Application of Information and Communication Technology

The penetration of mobile phones among agricultural households offers an opportunity for public sector agencies, private companies and community based organizations to disseminate important public information through that medium. In countries such as Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda, programmes are in place to enable farmers to use mobile phones to access relevant agricultural information, such as, availability and prices of improved technologies, marketing outlets and prices for farm produce. Health and weather forecasts can all be transmitted to intended clients through mobile phones. Internet penetration is rather very low in the Municipality with less than ten percent of the population with access to fixed line telephone services and Internet. This is far below the International Telecommunications Union projected target of reaching 20 percent of households in developing countries with Internet by the end of 2011. To increase the use of Internet, the government, especially the Municipal

Assembly and private organizations should establish Internet centers in public places such as libraries and community centres.

9.3.5 Disability

The data on male and female PWDs by type of disability in the Municipality show that sight impairment is the most prevalent form of disability for both sexes. The fact that as many as 43.3 percent of the PWDs are not economically active presents challenges to investment in the development of the human resources of the PWDs. PWDs in the Municipality therefore need to be trained to acquire skills that will make them employable to reduce their vulnerability and to enable them to live decent and quality lives. The Assembly needs to build training centers to cater for the training needs of PWDs.

9.3.6 Household in Agriculture

It is not surprising to note that nearly 69.7 percent of the households are engaged in one form of agricultural activity or the other. However, a small proportion of agricultural households are engaged in tree planting and fish farming. The Assembly should therefore draw a strategic plan to diversify agriculture production.

9.3.7 Housing conditions

In the Municipality, households still depend on wood or charcoal for cooking. There is not much disparity between the rural and urban households in the use of improved cooking fuel. The over dependence on firewood and charcoal is not only detrimental to the environment but also the health of household members. The Government needs to reconsider the withdrawal of subsidy on Liquefied Petroleum Gas to enable more people use the product. The District Assembly needs to encourage the private sector to set up more gas stations in the district by creating an enabling environment including tax rebate for prospective business owners.

Bush and open space continues to be common places of convenience for quite a substantial proportion of the households in the district while others dump their waste indiscriminately anywhere they find space. It is important therefore to intensify public health education among the population for attitudinal change. At the same time there should be rigid enforcement of the Municipal Assembly's bye laws on the obligation of landlords and landladies particularly in urban areas to include toilet facilities in their building plans.

The proportion of households with access to adequate and hygienic toilet facilities such as Water Closet (4.9 percent) is very low. The landlords and landladies need to be sensitized to make provision for toilet facilities and deadlines must be given to them to make provision for such facilities after which the law must be allowed to take its course. The Municipal Assembly needs to set aside part of its resources to subsidize landlords and landladies to provide toilet facilities. This will encourage landlords and landladies to make sure that toilet facilities are provided in their houses.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	83,941	100.0	41,814	100.0	42,127	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	2,450	2.9	1,426	3.4	1,024	2.4
Household with head and a spouse only	1,104	1.3	658	1.6	446	1.1
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	7,422	8.8	4,566	10.9	2,856	6.8
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	23,031	27.4	11,654	27.9	11,377	27.0
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	25,502	30.4	10,083	24.1	15,419	36.6
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,630	3.1	1,037	2.5	1,593	3.8
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	2,419	2.9	1,134	2.7	1,285	3.1
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	12,097	14.4	6,963	16.7	5,134	12.2
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,591	1.9	875	2.1	716	1.7
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	5,695	6.8	3,418	8.2	2,277	5.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	16,402	83,939	42,147	41,792	23,259	13,259	10,000
Households engaged in agricultural activities	11,431	66,480	33,915	32,565	23,259	13,259	10,000
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	11,141	64,911	33,164	31,747	22,694	12,945	9,749
Households engaged in crop farming	11,132	64,866	33,141	31,725	22,669	12,932	9,737
Households engaged in tree growing	64	380	197	183	184	98	86
Agro forestry (tree planting)	64	380	197	183	184	98	86
Alligator pepper	11	50	24	26	26	18	8
Apples	6	42	20	22	18	7	11
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	22	154	82	72	65	41	24
Avocado	10	61	34	27	25	12	13
Banana	23	113	60	53	53	32	21
Beans	3,275	21,682	11,315	10,367	7,310	4,377	2,933
Black pepper	13	89	47	42	33	21	12
Black berries	15	92	54	38	27	17	10
Cabbage	6	41	21	20	16	10	6
Carrot	131	747	371	376	286	155	131
Cashew	50	327	175	152	100	62	38
Cassava	1,644	9,797	4,859	4,938	3,506	1,798	1,708
Citronella	16	70	33	37	23	14	9
Citrus	15	88	43	45	37	18	19
Cloves	2	18	8	10	9	5	4
Cocoa	219	1,317	699	618	445	247	198
Coconut	6	28	11	17	9	3	6
Cocoyam	229	1,108	527	581	436	208	228
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	9	34	13	21	11	3	8
Coffee	2	9	5	4	4	2	2
Cola	1	9	5	4	6	3	3
Cucumber	38	246	123	123	125	64	61
Egg plant	2	16	9	7	4	3	1
Garden eggs	142	981	473	508	301	171	130
Ginger	2	15	6	9	5	2	3
Groundnut	1,242	8,031	3,937	4,094	2,830	1,361	1,469
Guava	11	69	31	38	23	14	9
Kenaf	3	6	4	2	4	3	1
Lemon grass	7	35	16	19	13	6	7
Lettuce	5	23	9	14	11	5	6
Maize	9,680	57,738	29,637	28,101	20,253	11,690	8,563
Mango	70	495	258	237	140	80	60
Melon (agusi)	14	76	37	39	23	16	7
Millet	58	427	226	201	135	86	49
Mushroom	3	30	17	13	19	11	8
Nut meg	26	149	73	76	77	40	37
Oil palm	105	636	339	297	269	154	115

Table A2: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (Cont'd)

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Okro	176	1,238	616	622	420	256	164
Onion	44	235	105	130	103	49	54
Pawpaw	5	15	9	6	5	3	2
Peas	69	414	215	199	172	93	79
Pepper	299	1,915	953	962	676	358	318
Pineapple	9	61	27	34	41	21	20
Plantain	933	5,217	2,547	2,670	1,941	946	995
Potatoes	6	39	19	20	16	10	6
Rice	693	4,660	2,465	2,195	1,608	918	690
Shallot	2	14	8	6	6	3	3
Shea tree	1	9	5	4	3	3	0
Sorghum	4	52	28	24	15	7	8
Soya beans	21	186	95	91	65	35	30
Spinach	1	5	2	3	1	1	0
Sugarcane	5	54	33	21	13	7	6
Sweet pepper	4	29	15	14	12	9	3
Tiger nut	2	19	7	12	12	6	6
Tobacco	2	9	5	4	2	1	1
Tomatoes	256	1,531	812	719	550	349	201
Water melon	39	238	127	111	87	55	32
Yam	3,237	21,160	10,741	10,419	7,676	4,131	3,545
Other	85	485	259	226	175	110	65

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Total population, Sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Ejura	34,414	16,986	17,428	7,026	2,745
2	Sekyedumase	8,530	4,124	4,406	1,721	1,041
3	Anyinasu	4,325	2,136	2,189	893	514
4	Hiawoanwu	2,718	1,389	1,329	376	310
5	Dromankuma	2,334	1,183	1,151	403	294
6	Frante	1,770	911	859	328	255
7	Kasei	1,755	878	877	301	233
8	Ejura-nkwanta	1,373	659	714	230	183
9	Bonyon	1,325	670	655	268	197
10	Aframso	1,115	601	514	230	168
11	Drobon	999	499	500	208	154
12	Bemi beposo	856	407	449	216	115
13	Makyere akura	844	466	378	135	126
14	Papa kyiaye	744	383	361	126	125
15	Teacherokrom	708	391	317	133	117
16	Grumaline (Garibakrom)	697	343	354	190	87
17	Kyenkyenkura	692	374	318	127	123
18	Nyamebekyere	688	365	323	117	89
19	Miminaso no.2	635	334	301	91	72
20	Dukukrom basare Akura	593	302	291	88	81

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community name	All ages	Age Group														
			5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Ejura	34,414	4,450	4,396	4,185	3,537	2,832	2,303	1,892	1,469	1,181	979	508	509	316	447	595
2	Sekyedumase	8,530	1,101	1,097	967	752	620	475	430	394	317	316	212	205	133	193	264
3	Anyinasu	4,325	634	537	461	342	331	205	206	183	173	164	93	89	72	89	87
4	Hiawoanwu	2,718	424	308	253	256	235	178	141	108	79	71	27	52	31	31	65
5	Dromankuma	2,334	351	281	293	224	188	118	99	89	80	67	55	43	32	37	52
6	Frante	1,770	244	221	181	128	124	111	96	73	72	75	52	39	26	46	34
7	Kasei	1,755	231	204	191	152	129	112	101	87	62	65	39	42	19	31	40
8	Ejura-nkwanta	1,373	205	193	124	123	99	94	75	47	48	29	25	22	11	21	32
9	Bonyon	1,325	174	158	143	128	119	79	60	62	47	49	32	26	13	28	32
10	Aframso	1,115	149	125	114	95	82	67	63	52	47	46	30	26	21	29	28
11	Drobon	999	143	108	93	66	75	67	76	53	39	43	28	18	14	19	25
12	Bemi beposo	856	91	109	95	90	68	58	39	34	37	35	24	16	13	14	14
13	Makyere akura	844	144	92	75	72	58	53	54	42	21	26	8	17	4	7	12
14	Papa kyiaye	744	120	117	79	51	48	55	47	36	36	20	9	13	3	3	8
15	Teacherchrom	708	105	97	62	54	51	42	49	29	26	22	11	13	7	10	17
16	Grumaline (gariba krom)	697	78	89	78	60	83	49	35	35	33	35	16	12	6	7	12
17	Kyenkyenkura	692	116	83	63	50	49	49	43	24	21	13	12	12	5	6	13
18	Nyamebekyere	688	96	89	89	68	56	30	37	21	20	18	15	7	7	7	13
19	Miminaso no.2	635	108	73	64	64	49	40	29	22	17	14	10	12	3	7	11
20	Dukukrom basare akura	593	88	57	72	65	58	29	34	21	17	16	10	5	2	4	3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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