



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

EJISU-JUABEN MUNICIPAL



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Ejisu-Juaben Municipal 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 profile of the metropolis, 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 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 report for Tamale Metropolis 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

LI	Legislative Instrument
PNDC	Provisional National Defense Council
PHC	Population and Housing Census
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
EJMA	Ejisu-Juaben Municipality Assembly
MTD	Medium Term Development Plan
ICT	Information Communication Technology
UN	United Nations
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
KMA	Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
GFR	General Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disability
SSS	Senior Secondary School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
SHS	Senior High School
WC	Water Closet
UDG	Urban Development Grant
DDF	District Development Facility
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
CBD	Central Business District
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
UNFPA	United Nation Population Fund
GHS	Ghana Health Service
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Business
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture

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 Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 143,762 representing 3.0 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 68,648 (47.8%) male and females represent 75,114 (52.2%). The majority 72.5 percent of the population is rural. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 91.4. The sex ratio of the Municipality is lower than the regional average of 94. The population of the Municipality is youthful (50.7%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (5.1%). The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 81.4, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (86.2) than that of females (77.2).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Municipality is 3.4. The General Fertility Rate is 103.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 26.2 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipality is 6.2 per 1000. There is a slight difference in mortality between males and females, with males recording relatively higher deaths than females from birth to about age 44 years. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 13.5 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 86.5 percent of deaths in the Municipality. Majority of migrants (53.4 percent) living in the Municipality were born in another region while 58.4 percent were born elsewhere in the Ashanti Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Eastern Region constitute 6.0 percent followed by Brong Ahafo with 5.9 percent and Central regions 5.6 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 141,177 with a total number of 33,078 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 4.1 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for (44.6% males and 41.0% females). Spouses form about 9.8 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 28.6 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality.

Marital status

About four in ten (38.2%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 41.1 percent have never married, 8.7 percent are in consensual unions, 5.2 percent are widowed, 4.6 percent are divorced and 2.2 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, less than two-fifth of females (39.8%) are married compared to 27.4 percent of males. At age 65 and older,

widowed females account for as high as 57.8 percent while widowed males account for only 11.3 percent. Among the married, 19.2 percent have no education while about 4.7 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than eight in ten of the married population (83.5%) is employed, 3.1 percent are unemployed and 13.4 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (64.8%) are economically not active with 5.2 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipality is 96.3 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipality is 1.6 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 87.7 percent are literate and 15.3 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher than that of females. Seven out of ten people (73.1%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the Municipality, 12.9 percent has never attended school, 42.9 percent are currently attending and 44.2 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 70.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 29.7 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 93.4 percent are employed while 6.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (52.8%), 20.0% perform household duties and 5.0 percent are disabled or too sick to work. A little below seven out of ten (66.0%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 36.1 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 24.3 percent in service and sales, 17.1 percent in craft and related trade, and 10.6 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 64.3 percent are self-employed without employees, 5.9 percent are contributing family workers, 2.4 percent are casual workers and 0.6 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality, employing 86.9 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 6.6 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 52.2 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 58.3 percent as compared to 47 percent of females. A little over five (5.5%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality. Only 2,149 households representing 6.5 percent of the total households in the Municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.7 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 (2.9%) than females (2.5%). The types of disability in the Municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 36.4 percent followed by physical disability (40.5%). About 2.0 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight, Hearing and other disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 37.0 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 47.0 percent of households in the Municipality are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, a little more than five out of ten households (56.5%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 23.9 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the Municipality (96.2%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the Municipality

Housing

The housing stock of Ejisu-Juaben Municipality is 17,994 representing 3.1 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of households per house is 1.8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (56.9%) of all dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses; 25.9 percent are separate houses and 6.7 percent are semi-detached houses. Below half (44.8%) of the dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by members of the household; 25.6 percent are owned by private individuals; 25.8 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.3 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.7%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality is cement and concrete accounting for 77.1 percent with mud/mud bricks or earth constituting 17.8 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality. Cement (81.5%) and mud/earth (12.9%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the Municipality. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (94.6 %) for dwelling units in the Municipality.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (63.1%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the Municipality. About 13.3 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the Municipality are Electricity 69.4 percent, followed by flash light/touch (16.5%) and kerosene lamp (11.5%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality is Wood (44.5%). The proportion for rural (19.1%) is lower than that of urban (55.0%). The four main sources of water in the

Municipality are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About half of households (60.9%) drink water from boreholes.

The most common toilet facility used in the Municipality is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 48.8 percent followed by pit latrine (21.5%). About 6.4 percent of the population in the Municipality has no toilet facility. Less than half of households (43.2%) in the Municipality share separate bathrooms in the same house while 21.2 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 65.0 percent. About one in ten households (4.4%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 1.3 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (34.9%) and onto the street (43.4%) are the two most common methods used by households in the Municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Ejisu-Juaben Municipality was established by the Local Government Legislative Instrument 2007 (LI 1890) through the Local Government Law (PNDC Law, 2007). The Ejisu-Juaben Municipality exists to ensure improvement in the quality of life of the people in the Municipality through the formulation and implementation of policies to step-up human development, job creation activities and poverty reduction strategies. This decentralized District-level Analytical Report of Ejisu-Juaben Municipality presents and analyses data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS). The major issues analyzed in this report include the demographic, social and economic characteristics; Information and Communication Technology; disability; agricultural activities and housing conditions. This exercise aims at providing relevant data for policy formulation and planning for development.

1.2 Physical Features

The Ejisu-Juaben Municipality lies within Latitudes 1° 15' N and 1° 45' N and Longitude 6° 15' W and 7° 00' W, occupying a land area of 582.5 km². The Municipality lies in central part of the Ashanti Region, sharing boundaries with six Districts in the Region. The Districts are Sekyere East and Afigya Kwabre to the Northeast and North-West respectively; the Bosomtwi and Asante Akim South Districts to the South; the Asante Akim North to the East and the Kumasi Metropolis to the West. The district capital is sited at Ejisu.

The Municipality has bi-modal rainfall pattern. The major rainfall period begins from March to July with average annual rainfall of 1,200 mm–1,500 mm per year. The minor rainfall period also begins in September and tapers off in November with an average minor annual rainfall of 900 mm-1,120 mm per year. December to February is usually dry, hot and dusty. Mean annual temperatures in the Municipality are lowest around 25° C in August and highest around 32° C in March. Relative humidity is moderate but quite high during the rainy season.

The Municipality lies in the semi-deciduous forest zone of Ghana. The flora and fauna is diverse and composed of different species of both economic and ornamental tree species with varying heights and game and wildlife. The Bobiri Forest Reserve for example is renowned for its butterfly species, greenery and varied flora and fauna.

The topography of the Municipality area is generally undulating, dissected by plains and slopes with heights ranging between 240 metres and 300 metres above sea level. The geology of the Municipality is precambrian rocks of the Birimian and Tarkwaian formations that is generally suitable for agriculture. The soils include the associations of the Kumasi-Offin, Bomso-Offin, Kobeda-Esshie-Oda, Bekwai-Oda Compound, and Juaso-Mawso Compounds.

The Oda, Anum, Bankro, Hwere and Baffoe Rivers are the major rivers in the area. These rivers flow continually throughout the year and it is used for both domestic and agricultural purposes. An example is the Anum River Valley used for irrigation rice production at Nobewam.

The natural environment of the Municipality abounds in tourism potentials. The potentials include the beautiful Bobiri Forest Reserve now famous for its butterfly sanctuary. Others are the Ejisu-Besease Shrine, the Yaa Asantewaa Museum and festival, Kente weaving at Bonwire, the Bafoso River sacred fishes among others. Other notable public places in the Municipality area includes the Anyano sacred tree at the frontage of the Palace in Akyawkrom, the Tano Shrine (declared a national monument) in Asawasi and the Ntonti Rocks in Okyerekrom. There are three (3) hotels, eighteen (18) Guest Houses, and Nine (9) Restaurants within the Municipality area.

1.3 Political Administration

The Municipality has a sub-structure made-up of nine (9) zonal Councils with one-hundred and thirty-five (135) memberships. It is further subdivided into 47 electoral areas. The Assembly has 68 Assembly members made up of 47 elected and 21 appointed members. The Municipality has two constituencies and two Members of Parliament, who are members of the Assembly without the right to vote. The Municipal Chief Executive is the Political Head and works directly under the political and administrative jurisdiction of the Regional Minister. The Municipal Coordinating Director is the administrative head of the district and is responsible for the day to day management of the district.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

The Municipality is ethnically homogenous with Akans as the overwhelming majority (82%). Tribes of northern extraction account for about nine percent while Ewes (5.4%) and Gas (1%) make up the remaining 6.4 percent (2010 Population and Housing Census). The Municipality has two paramount areas namely, the Juaben Traditional Areal and the Ejisu Traditional Area. All the people in the Municipality area owe allegiance to the golden stool of the Asante kingdom, of which the Asantehene is the ‘overlord’.

The people observe the Akwasidae, Awukudae and Fofie as sacred days. Yaa Asantewaa Festival marks the heroic deeds of the Warrior Queen of Ejisu during the Asante-British War of 1900. It was first marked in August, 2006 and is marked every two years. There is also the Kente Festival to reminiscence the popular traditional cloth. Bonwire, located in the Municipality area has globally become synonymous with the Kente cloth and Kente Festival.

1.5 Economy

Most people in the Municipality engage in agriculture, commerce, services, and industry. Analysis of the 2010 Population and Housing Census show that while agriculture employs about 62.5 percent of the working population, commerce and services employs about 31.7 percent. The remaining 6.8 percent of the populace are engaged in industry. The structure confirms results obtained from a survey carried out on 400 people sampled in four (4) selected Area Councils (Ejisu, Juaben, Bomfa-Adumasa and Onwe) to determine the occupational distribution of the population.

There are two main types of agricultural practice namely; crop farming (food and cash crops farming) and animal husbandry. Most households practice a mixture of the two. Majority of farmers (more than 90%) are food crop farmers (2010 Population and Housing Census). The service sector includes banking, hospitality, tourism, car repairs and washing, communication, ICT, etc.

Figure 1.1: Map of Ejisu-Juaben Municipality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

Most industries in the sector are small scale employing less than 20 workers. The main industrial concentration are Agro-processing which employs about 23 percent of the labour force engaged by industry, wood (including sawmilling and carpentry) takes up about 29 percent of the sectors employed and Kente-weaving accounts for 36 percent. Metal-based manufacturing (including steel bending and welding) constitutes about 5 percent and other manufacturing activities take up the remaining 7 percent.

1.6 Census methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

The Census Secretariat was initially headed by an acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census. In 2009, the Census Secretariat was re-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-sectorial in their composition. Members of the Committees were mainly from decentralized departments with the Regional and District Coordinating Directors chairing the Regional Census Implementation Committee and District Census Implementation Committee, respectively. The Committees contributed to the planning of district, community and locality level activities in areas of publicity and field operations. They supported the Regional and District Census Officers in the recruitment and training of field personnel (enumerators and supervisors), as well as mobilizing logistical support for the census.

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of

collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night.

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 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, Ksoa 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 fieldwork was carried out for 21 days in April 2011 and was closely monitored and supervised to ensure quality output. The main findings of the PES were that:

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

The household head was defined as a male or female member of the household recognized 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 centers
- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons
- (f) Service barracks
- (g) Soldiers on field exercise
- (h) Floating population: The following are examples of persons in this category:
 - i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
 - ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
 - iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

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

- c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information communication technology (ICT)

ICT questions were asked for both individuals and households. Persons having mobile phones refer to respondents 12 years and older who owned mobile phones (irrespective of the number of mobile phones owned by each person). Persons using internet facility refers to those who had access to internet facility at home, internet cafe, on mobile phone or other

mobile device. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer, but also by mobile phones, PDA, game machine and digital television.

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

This report contains nine (9) chapters and provides information on the nature and characteristics of the population of the Municipality. Chapter One gives a brief profile of the Municipality. Chapter Two deals with the demographic characteristics of the population, including data on the size and distribution, age-sex structure, as well as fertility and migration. Chapter Three analyses data on social characteristics. Economic characteristics are examined in Chapter Four. Chapter Five is devoted to information communication technology. Ownership of mobile phones, use of internet and household ownership of fixed

telephone lines and desktop or laptop computers are topics treated in Chapter Five. Data on disability took the center stage of discussion in Chapter Six. Insight into agriculture which is one of the issues covered for the first time in a national census in Ghana can be found in Chapter Seven. Chapter Eight addresses relevant issues relating to agricultural activities of households and types of farming activities. Chapter Nine is the concluding chapter and it is devoted the summary, recommendations and policy implications.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Population size and age-sex composition have broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. The changes in population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration levels, which to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the size, composition, age and sex structure, as well as the fertility, mortality and migration of the Ejisu-Juaben Municipality with reference to the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows that the population of the Municipality is 143,762 comprising 68,648 (47.8%) males and 75,114 (52.2%) females. The data reveals that majority 104,197 (72.5%) of the population are in the rural areas while 39,565 (27.5%) of the population are in urban areas.

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

Age Group	Sex			Type of locality		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Urban	Rural
All Ages	143,762	68,648	75,114	91.4	39,565	104,197
0 - 4	20,126	10,171	9,955	102.2	5,253	14,873
5-9	18,957	9,697	9,260	104.7	4,762	14,195
10-14	18,158	9,194	8,964	102.6	4,687	13,471
15 - 19	15,071	7,465	7,606	98.1	4,284	10,787
20 - 24	12,657	5,835	6,822	85.5	3,814	8,843
25 - 29	10,935	4,732	6,203	76.3	3,416	7,519
30 - 34	9,531	4,371	5,160	84.7	3,021	6,510
35 - 39	8,262	3,806	4,456	85.4	2,447	5,815
40 - 44	6,598	3,177	3,421	92.9	1,985	4,613
45 - 49	5,394	2,507	2,887	86.8	1,474	3,920
50 - 54	4,902	2,220	2,682	82.8	1,272	3,630
55 - 59	3,162	1,459	1,703	85.7	857	2,305
60 - 64	2,738	1,293	1,445	89.5	673	2,065
65 - 69	1,875	813	1,062	76.6	439	1,436
70 - 74	2,140	791	1,349	58.6	446	1,694
75 - 79	1,223	499	724	68.9	266	957
80 - 84	983	316	667	47.4	226	757
85 - 89	522	176	346	50.9	121	401
90 - 94	374	76	298	25.5	88	286
95 - 99	154	50	104	48.1	34	120
0-14	57,241	29,062	28,179	103.1	14,702	42,539
15-64	79,250	36,865	42,385	87	23,243	56,007
65+	7,271	2,721	4,550	59.8	1,620	5,651
Age-dependency ratio	81.4	86.2	77.2		70.2	86

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The sex ratio (males to females) of the Municipality is 91.4. This means that for every 100 females, there are about 91 males. The sex ratio of the Municipality is lower than the regional average of 94.

The total population has been grouped into different age groups from 0-14 (children population), then 15-64 (population in the working age group) and 65+ (the aged population). More than half (55.1%) of the total population falls within the working population, about two-fourth (39.8%) falls within the children's population and 5.1 percent fall within the aged population. The sex structure shows that females (56.4%) form a slightly higher percentage of the working population than females (53.7%). The aged female population, (6.1%) are also in higher proportion compared with the aged male population (4.0%). However, the proportion of male children (42.3%) is higher than the proportion of female children (37.5%) in the Municipality (Table 2.1).

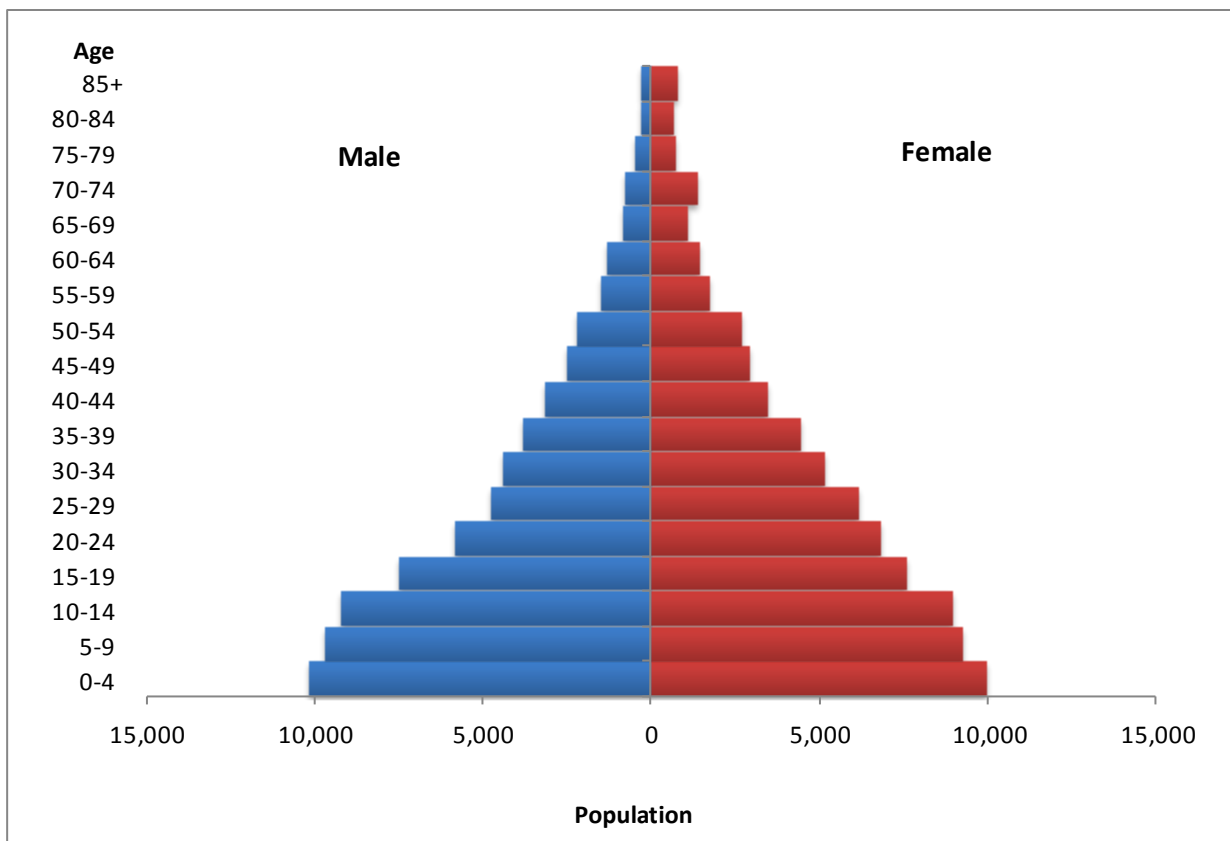
Dependency ratio

The age dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependent population (those under age 15 and 65 years and older) to the population in the working age group (15 to 64 years). The age dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive population must carry. The higher the ratio is, the more a potential worker is assumed to be supporting and vice-versa. From Table 2.1, the age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 81.4 percent. This means that 100 persons in the working group look after approximately 81 persons in the dependent population. The age dependency ratio for males (86.2%) is higher than for females (77.2%). The age dependency ratio for rural areas (86.0%) is slightly higher than that of urban areas (70.2%).

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 shows a population pyramid of Age-Sex Structure of the Municipality. The pyramid shows a decrease in population with advancing age. The wider the bar, the more people are there in that age group. Thus, the age-sex structure is broad based, with concentration of the population in younger ages, comprising the age group of 0-19 (50.3%); for both males (53.2%) and females (47.6%). This shows that the Municipality has more youthful population. The pyramid exemplifies the national and the regional age structure with the greater number of the population falling within the age group 0-19 (See the 2010 PHC, National Analytical Report page 56).

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

The General Fertility rate refers to the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 49 years in a given year. The total fertility rate (TFR) on the other hand refers to the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year (Arthur H, A., Thomas T. K, and Carl, H. (2011): Population Hand Book). This section analyses the total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate.

Table 2.2 indicates the Total Fertility Rate (TFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of Ejisu-Juaben Municipality. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the total number of women in the child-bearing age (15-49) years stood at 36,555 which represents 2.9 percent of women in the child-bearing age in the Region. The number of birth given in the last 12 months is 3,768 in the Municipality. This translates to a TFR of 3.4, GFR of 103.1, and CBR of 26.2 per 1,000 live births. These rates are relatively higher than the corresponding regional rates.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	4,780,380	1,274,380	122,878	3.3	96.4	25.7
Atwima Mponua	119,180	26,558	3,758	4.6	141.5	31.5
Amansie West	134,331	31,578	4,095	4.2	129.7	30.5
Amansie Central	90,741	19,924	2,763	4.7	138.7	30.4
Adansi South	115,378	26,243	3,421	4.4	130.4	29.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	48,834	3,745	2.7	76.7	22.2
Adansi North	107,091	25,080	2,866	3.9	114.3	26.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	28,480	2,897	3.5	101.7	24.5
Bosome Freho	60,397	13,882	1,657	4.0	119.4	27.4
Asante Akim South	117,245	26,249	3,374	4.4	128.5	28.8
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71,508	18,316	1,775	3.2	96.9	24.8
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	143,762	36,555	3,768	3.4	103.1	26.2
Bosumtwi	93,910	23,731	2,595	3.5	109.4	27.6
Atwima Kwanwoma	90,634	23,148	2,411	3.4	104.2	26.6
Kumasi Metropolis	1,730,249	514,640	39,366	2.6	76.5	22.8
Atwima Nwabiagya	149,025	40,087	4,006	3.4	99.9	26.9
Ahafo Ano South	121,659	27,141	4,055	5.0	149.4	33.3
Ahafo Ano North	94,285	22,221	2,636	3.9	118.6	28.0
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
Sekyere South	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 Kumawu	65,402	15,021	1,913	4.4	127.4	29.2
Sekyere Central	71,232	15,961	1,884	4.0	118.0	26.4
Ejura Sekye Dumasi	85,446	20,985	2,339	3.8	111.5	27.4
Offinso North	56,881	13,416	1,891	4.7	141.0	33.2
Asokore Mampong Municipal	304,815	88,026	7,097	2.8	80.6	23.3
Asante Akim North	69,186	16,707	1,892	3.8	113.2	27.3
Sekyere Afram Plains North	28,535	6,052	926	5.0	153.0	32.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

2.4.2 Mortality

Of the total population (143,762) in the Municipality, the total deaths in households that were reported stood at 891 in the 12 months preceding the census. This translates to a crude death rate of 6.2 deaths per 1,000 which was slightly higher than the regional crude death rate of 5.8 per 1,000 population (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Mortality rate in the Municipality

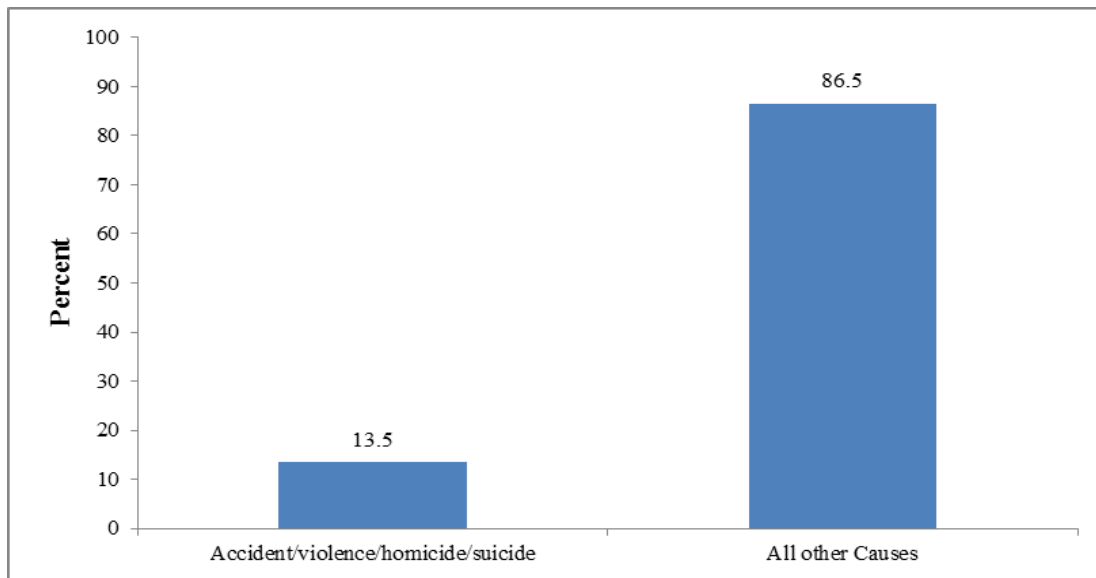
District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	4,780,380	27,948	5.8
Atwima Mponua	119,180	639	5.4
Amansie West	134,331	957	7.1
Amansie Central	90,741	855	9.4
Adansi South	115,378	778	6.7
Obuasi Municipal	168,641	748	4.4
Adansi North	107,091	837	7.8
Bekwai Municipal	118,024	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 Kumawu	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

Figure 2.2 reveals that deaths attributable to accident or violence or homicide or suicide constitute 13.5 percent of all deaths reported in the Municipality. All other causes of deaths is about 87 percent (86.5%).

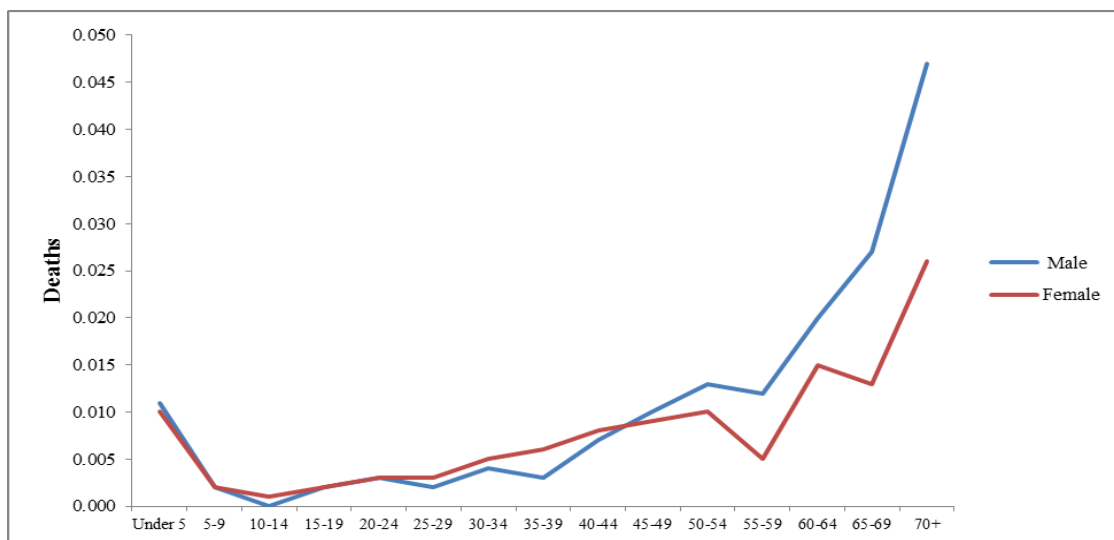
Figure 2.2: Cause of deaths in the Municipality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.3 indicates a slight difference in mortality between males and females, with males recording relatively higher deaths than females from birth to about age 44 years. Mortality appears to increase gradually for both sexes from age 15-19 years until age 50-54 years when significant differences emerges between males and females in favour of females with the curve being steep and skewing to the right.

Figure 2.3: Age at death of deceased person in the Municipality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Children ever born and surviving of female population 12 years and older

Table 2.4 presents the female population aged 12 years and older, the children ever born and children who have survived. The total of 52,154 women 12 years and older gave birth to 139,942 children. More males (70,228) than females (69,714) were ever born. Each woman have on average, given birth to 2.7 children each, with an average of 1.7 surviving. The mean children ever born increases with increase in age to about 6.4 births for the 60 years and older women.

Table 2.4: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born				Children Surviving			
		Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Female
All Ages	52,154	139,942	2.7	70,228	69,714	121,585	1.7	60,462	61,123
12-14	5,219	33	0.0	13	20	27	1.4	9	18
15-19	7,606	791	0.1	380	411	721	1.8	331	390
20-24	6,822	4,828	0.7	2,465	2,363	4,397	1.9	2,177	2,220
25-29	6,203	10,711	1.7	5,313	5,398	9,874	1.8	4,832	5,042
30-34	5,160	14,776	2.9	7,473	7,303	13,755	1.9	6,917	6,838
35-39	4,456	16,835	3.8	8,549	8,286	15,489	1.9	7,803	7,686
40-44	3,421	15,249	4.5	7,772	7,477	13,915	1.9	7,059	6,856
45-49	2,887	14,519	5.0	7,223	7,296	12,858	1.8	6,354	6,504
50-54	2,682	14,154	5.3	7,151	7,003	12,476	1.8	6,293	6,183
55-59	1,703	9,566	5.6	4,762	4,804	8,179	1.7	4,073	4,106
60+	5,995	38,480	6.4	19,127	19,353	29,894	1.5	14,614	15,280

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

A migrant has been defined as a person whose current place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous place of residence. Migrants tend to contribute directly to population decrease in the source area and increase in the destination areas. People migrate either within or from one region to another for a variety of reasons such as economic, family reunification, educational opportunities or conflicts. The census information regarding birth place and current residence are used to discuss inter- and intra- regional migrations.

Table 2.5 presents data on migrant population by place of birth and duration of residence in the Ejisu-Juaben Municipality. It shows that there are 53,361 persons who were enumerated in their localities of residence but born elsewhere (migrants). Of this number, nearly 60 percent (58.4%) were born in other localities in the Ashanti Region, 6.0 percent were born in the Eastern Region. About 6 percent (5.9%) and 5.6 percent of the migrants were attracted from the Brong Ahafo and Central regions respectively.

As shown in Table 2.5, less than two-fifth (38.1%) of the migrants have lived in the Municipality for between one and four years while 46.4 percent of them have lived in the Municipality for at least five years. There are variations in the length of stay of migrants from the various regions in the Municipality. Relatively high proportions (about 40 percent) of migrants from the Western, Central and Greater Accra regions have lived in the Municipality for between 1 and 4 years. About 15 percent of migrants from the Eastern Region have been long-term residents (20 years or more).

Table 2.5: 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	53,361	100.0	15.5	38.1	20.4	16.5	9.5
Different locality in this region	31,176	58.4	15.6	39.2	20.5	16.0	8.7
Western	2,129	4.0	15.5	42.0	20.5	15.2	6.8
Central	2,997	5.6	15.2	40.1	21.0	15.9	7.8
Greater Accra	1,425	2.7	19.3	41.9	16.6	13.8	8.4
Volta	2,730	5.1	14.5	33.8	19.7	19.7	12.2
Eastern	3,192	6.0	13.4	33.7	20.4	17.9	14.6
Brong Ahafo	3,138	5.9	16.8	37.2	22.0	15.6	8.3
Northern	1,929	3.6	16.3	33.3	20.7	18.1	11.5
Upper East	2,807	5.3	12.1	35.8	19.8	20.3	11.9
Upper West	890	1.7	16.9	29.8	23.4	17.1	12.9
Outside Ghana	948	1.8	21.8	38.6	13.5	14.9	11.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The welfare of a geographical scope and its inhabitants can be better understood in terms of its social characteristics. This chapter analyses the household size, household composition and structure, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and educational status of the population of the Ejisu-Juaben Municipality.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

The Ejisu-Juaben Municipality has a total population of 143,762 out of which 141,177 persons were enumerated in households (household population). Table 3.1 presents households by type of locality. It shows that 141,177 people were enumerated in a total of 33,078 households with an average size of 4.1 persons which is slightly lower than the regional average of 4.4. The average household size in rural areas (4.4) is slightly higher than that of the urban areas (4.0).

Table 3.1: Households by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	141,177	38,785	102,392
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	33,078	9,662	23,416
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The nature of the composition differs markedly between the males and females in the Municipality as presented in Table 3.2. The total number of households' population in the Municipality is 141,177 consisting 67,336 (47.7%) males and 73,811 (52.3%) females. In both male-headed and female-headed households, children constitute the highest proportions of the population (44.6% males and 41.0% females). This is followed by heads of households (23.4%) and grandchild (11.3%). As expected, biological children constitute the largest proportions of the household (42.7%).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	141,177	100.0	67,366	100.0	73,811	100.0
Head	33,078	23.4	20,153	29.9	12,925	17.5
Spouse (wife/husband)	13,855	9.8	775	1.2	13,080	17.7
Child (son/daughter)	60,328	42.7	30,038	44.6	30,290	41.0
Parent/parent in-law	1,231	0.9	113	0.2	1,118	1.5
Son/daughter in-law	611	0.4	225	0.3	386	0.5
Grandchild	15,880	11.3	7,832	11.6	8,048	10.9
Brother/Sister	4,791	3.4	2,573	3.8	2,218	3.0
Step child	908	0.6	483	0.7	425	0.6
Adopted/foster child	524	0.4	226	0.3	298	0.4
Other relative	7,774	5.5	3,718	5.5	4,056	5.5
Non-relative	2,197	1.6	1,230	1.8	967	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1 Household population by structure and sex

Data on household composition by sex is presented in Table 3.3 which indicates that nuclear family constitutes 34.5 percent and extended family type forms 65.5 percent of all households in the Municipality. Nuclear households made up of the head, spouse and children constitute the highest percentage of 28.6 percent. The extended households made up of the head, spouses, children and head's relatives constitute 17.8 percent of all households.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	141,177	100.0	67,366	100.0	73,811	100.0
Head only	5,953	4.2	4,038	6.0	1,915	2.6
Head and a spouse only	2,362	1.7	1,180	1.8	1,182	1.6
Nuclear (Head, spouse and children)	40,300	28.6	20,701	30.7	19,599	26.6
Extended (Head, spouse, children and Head's relatives)	25,099	17.8	12,297	18.3	12,802	17.3
Extended and non-relatives	2,023	1.4	1,009	1.5	1,014	1.4
Head, spouse and other composition	4,617	3.3	2,360	3.5	2,257	3.1
Single parent nuclear	17,773	12.6	7,339	10.9	10,434	14.1
Single parent Extended	28,246	20.0	11,193	16.6	17,053	23.1
Single parent Extended and non-relative	2,540	1.8	1,105	1.6	1,435	1.9
Head and other composition but no spouse	12,264	8.7	6,144	9.1	6,120	8.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

This section of the chapter discusses the marital status of persons aged 12 years and older by age groups in the Municipality. Marital status varies greatly in the Municipality as shown in Table 3.4. Those who have never married (41.1%) dominate persons aged 12 years and older while the proportion of the married population constitute 38.2 percent. The population living together constitute 8.7 percent, while those who were formerly in a marital union constitute 12 percent of the marriageable age group.

A high proportion of the population in the age groups 12-14 years (94.8%), 15-19 years (94.1%), and 20-24 (78.6.8%) have never married as shown in Table 3.4. This is because of schooling, especially in the case of the younger cohorts aged below 20 years. These children are supposed to be in school. As expected, the proportion of the population who have never been married, declines with increase in age.

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	97,013	100.0	41.1	8.7	38.2	2.2	4.6	5.2
12 - 14	10,492	100.0	94.2	1.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	15,071	100.0	91.4	2.8	5.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	12,657	100.0	68.1	11.5	18.0	1.2	0.9	0.3
25 - 29	10,935	100.0	38.7	16.8	39.8	2.0	2.1	0.5
30 - 34	9,531	100.0	17.2	16.1	58.5	3.1	4.1	1.0
35 - 39	8,262	100.0	8.6	13.2	67.4	3.2	6.0	1.7
40 - 44	6,598	100.0	5.6	10.4	70.2	3.7	7.3	3.0
45 - 49	5,394	100.0	3.4	8.6	70.0	3.8	9.5	4.7
50 - 54	4,902	100.0	2.5	6.6	66.5	4.8	11.4	8.2
55 - 59	3,162	100.0	1.9	4.2	64.9	4.0	12.4	12.6
60 - 64	2,738	100.0	2.1	3.4	57.0	4.6	13.6	19.2
65+	7,271	100.0	3.7	3.0	37.5	3.4	12.0	40.4
Male								
Total	44,859	100.0	49.1	7.8	37.9	1.5	2.5	1.1
12 - 14	5,273	100.0	94.7	1.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,465	100.0	95.0	1.0	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	5,835	100.0	6.0	5.0	8.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
25 - 29	4,732	100.0	56.6	14.2	27.4	0.7	0.8	0.1
30 - 34	4,371	100.0	25.3	17.3	52.6	2.5	2.1	0.2
35 - 39	3,806	100.0	12.5	15.2	66.0	2.4	3.7	0.3
40 - 44	3,177	100.0	7.3	11.3	73.8	3.0	4.0	0.6
45 - 49	2,507	100.0	4.9	9.7	75.9	2.5	5.8	1.3
50 - 54	2,220	100.0	3.1	8.8	77.6	3.2	5.7	1.7
55 - 59	1,459	100.0	2.8	6.2	79.4	3.1	6.2	2.3
60 - 64	1,293	100.0	2.5	4.6	77.7	3.6	8.0	3.6
65+	2,721	100.0	5.5	4.9	66.3	3.5	8.5	11.3
Female								
Total	52,154	100.0	34.3	9.4	38.4	2.8	6.4	8.7
12 - 14	5,219	100.0	93.8	1.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,606	100.0	87.9	4.6	6.6	0.4	0.4	0.1
20 - 24	6,822	100.0	52.7	17.0	26.5	1.8	1.4	0.5
25 - 29	6,203	100.0	25.1	18.7	49.3	3.0	3.0	0.8
30 - 34	5,160	100.0	10.3	15.1	63.5	3.6	5.8	1.7
35 - 39	4,456	100.0	5.2	11.4	68.6	3.8	7.9	3.0
40 - 44	3,421	100.0	4.0	9.5	66.8	4.3	10.3	5.1
45 - 49	2,887	100.0	2.2	7.6	64.9	5.0	12.6	7.7
50 - 54	2,682	100.0	2.0	4.8	57.3	6.1	16.1	13.7
55 - 59	1,703	100.0	1.2	2.5	52.4	4.8	17.7	21.3
60 - 64	1,445	100.0	1.7	2.4	38.5	5.5	18.6	33.2
65+	4,550	100.0	2.5	1.8	20.3	3.4	14.1	57.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are variations in marital status between males and females: by age 29 years, nearly two-fifth (39.3%) of females were married, compared with 27.4 percent for males. Furthermore, from age 50 the proportion of females who were married begins to decrease while the proportions divorced and widowed begin to increase. The proportion of males who are married increase with age and then declines slightly at age 60 years.

Although in Ghana, the legal age at marriage is 16 years, among those aged 12-14 years, 4.3 percent of males and 4.7 percent of females said they are married and further 1.1 percent males and 1.5 percent females are in consensual union (Table 3.4).

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education of person 12 years and older

Table 3.5 shows the distribution of the population 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education in the Ejisu-Juaben Municipality. The data shows that majority (63.9%) of the population 12 years and older has obtained the basic level of education, 12.3 percent has obtained secondary level of education and 15.8 percent has no education. Higher proportions of those in the informal union (73.2%) and those never married (67.4%) have obtained the basic level of education. Compared with the other statuses, the widowed population (63.0%) has very high proportion of those with no education.

Irrespective of the status, the proportions of females with no education are higher than their male counterparts. On the other hand, the proportions of males with secondary and higher levels of education are higher than their female counterparts for all statuses (Table 3.5).

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	Secun-dary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	97,013	100.0	15.8	63.9	12.3	1.6	4.4	2
Never married	39,913	100.0	4.7	67.4	19.9	1.1	5	1.8
Informal/Consensual union	8,393	100.0	13.2	73.2	8.8	1.8	2.3	0.7
Married	37,046	100.0	19.2	62.7	7.9	2.3	5	2.9
Separated	2,150	100.0	25.7	63.9	5.2	1.3	3.3	0.7
Divorced	4,444	100.0	32.9	59.6	3.5	1.3	2.1	0.6
Widowed	5,067	100.0	63.0	32.9	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.3
Male								
Total	44,859	100.0	9.2	65.3	15	1.9	5.6	3.1
Never married	22,006	100.0	4.4	66.8	20.2	1.2	5.2	2.3
Informal/Consensual union	3,515	100.0	9.2	72.6	11.5	2.1	3.4	1.3
Married	17,023	100.0	13.3	62.3	10.2	2.8	6.9	4.6
Separated	681	100.0	17.6	67.8	7.3	1.8	4.1	1.3
Divorced	1,121	100.0	19.4	67.7	6.2	1.6	3.5	1.5
Widowed	513	100.0	41.1	48.9	4.3	1.4	2.7	1.6
Female								
Total	52,154	100.0	21.4	62.6	10.1	1.4	3.4	1.1
Never married	17,907	100.0	5.1	68.3	19.6	1.1	4.7	1.3
Informal/Consensual union	4,878	100.0	16.1	73.7	6.8	1.5	1.6	0.2
Married	20,023	100.0	24.1	63.0	6.0	1.9	3.5	1.5
Separated	1,469	100.0	29.5	62.0	4.2	1.0	2.9	0.3
Divorced	3,323	100.0	37.4	56.9	2.5	1.2	1.7	0.3
Widowed	4,554	100.0	65.4	31.0	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity of population 12 years and older

The marital status by sex and economic activity status is presented in Table 3.6. Nearly 60 percent (59.2%) of the population 12 years and older are employed, 5.2 percent are unemployed and 36.6 percent are economically not active. Very high proportions (about 80.0 percent) of the married (83.5%), separated (79.1%) and those in informal union (78.7%) are employed. The population in informal union (6.3%) are more likely than the other statuses to be unemployed while the never married (64.8%) are more likely than others to be economically not active. Irrespective of status, the proportions of economically not active females are higher than their male counterparts.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	97,013	100.0	57,468	59.2	4,058	4.2	35,487	36.6
Never married	39,913	100.0	11,989	30.0	2,071	5.2	25,853	64.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	8,393	100.0	6,607	78.7	529	6.3	1,257	15.0
Married	37,046	100.0	30,937	83.5	1,137	3.1	4,972	13.4
Separated	2,150	100.0	1,701	79.1	90	4.2	359	16.7
Divorced	4,444	100.0	3,434	77.3	153	3.4	857	19.3
Widowed	5,067	100.0	2,800	55.3	78	1.5	2,189	43.2
Male								
Total	44,859	100.0	26,949	60.1	1,609	3.6	16,301	36.3
Never married	22,006	100.0	7,360	33.4	1,100	5.0	13,546	61.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,515	100.0	3,094	88.0	113	3.2	308	8.8
Married	17,023	100.0	14,799	86.9	326	1.9	1,898	11.1
Separated	681	100.0	552	81.1	27	4.0	102	15.0
Divorced	1,121	100.0	863	77.0	30	2.7	228	20.3
Widowed	513	100.0	281	54.8	13	2.5	219	42.7
Female								
Total	52,154	100.0	30,519	58.5	2,449	4.7	19,186	36.8
Never married	17,907	100.0	4,629	25.9	971	5.4	12,307	68.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,878	100.0	3,513	72.0	416	8.5	949	19.5
Married	20,023	100.0	16,138	80.6	811	4.1	3,074	15.4
Separated	1,469	100.0	1,149	78.2	63	4.3	257	17.5
Divorced	3,323	100.0	2,571	77.4	123	3.7	629	18.9
Widowed	4,554	100.0	2,519	55.3	65	1.4	1,970	43.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

The nationality of the population of Ejisu-Juaben as shown in Table 3.7 shows that, persons of Ghanaian by birth (96.3%) constitute the largest proportion of the population. Ghanaians with dual citizenship constitutes a very small percentage (1.6%). About 1.6 percent of the population is non-Ghanaians.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	143,762	100.0	68,648	100.0	75,114	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	138,402	96.3	65,991	96.1	72,411	96.4
Dual Nationality	2,256	1.6	1,052	1.5	1,204	1.6
Ghanaian by naturalization	755	0.5	369	0.5	386	0.5
ECOWAS	1,266	0.9	705	1.0	561	0.7
Africa other than ECOWAS	602	0.4	307	0.4	295	0.4
Other	481	0.3	224	0.3	257	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the population by religion and sex in the Municipality. Christianity is the dominant religion in the Municipality, with 84.1 percent of the population indicating affiliation to it. About one-third (32.5%) of the population belongs to the Pentecostal/charismatic faith. Adherents to Islamic religion constitute 8.1 percent and 6.1 percent of the population has no religion. Again, 86.8 percent of the total female population and 81.0 percent of males are adherents to Christianity. Males (8.2%) are more likely than females (4.2%) to have no religion in the Municipality.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	143,762	100.0	68,648	100.0	75,114	100.0
No Religion	8,774	6.1	5,624	8.2	3,150	4.2
Catholic	18,948	13.2	8,941	13.0	10,007	13.3
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	33,099	23.0	14,986	21.8	18,113	24.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	46,665	32.5	21,196	30.9	25,469	33.9
Other Christians	22,181	15.4	10,522	15.3	11,659	15.5
Islam	11,686	8.1	6,151	9.0	5,535	7.4
Traditionalist	1,243	0.9	653	1.0	590	0.8
Other	1,166	0.8	575	0.8	591	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

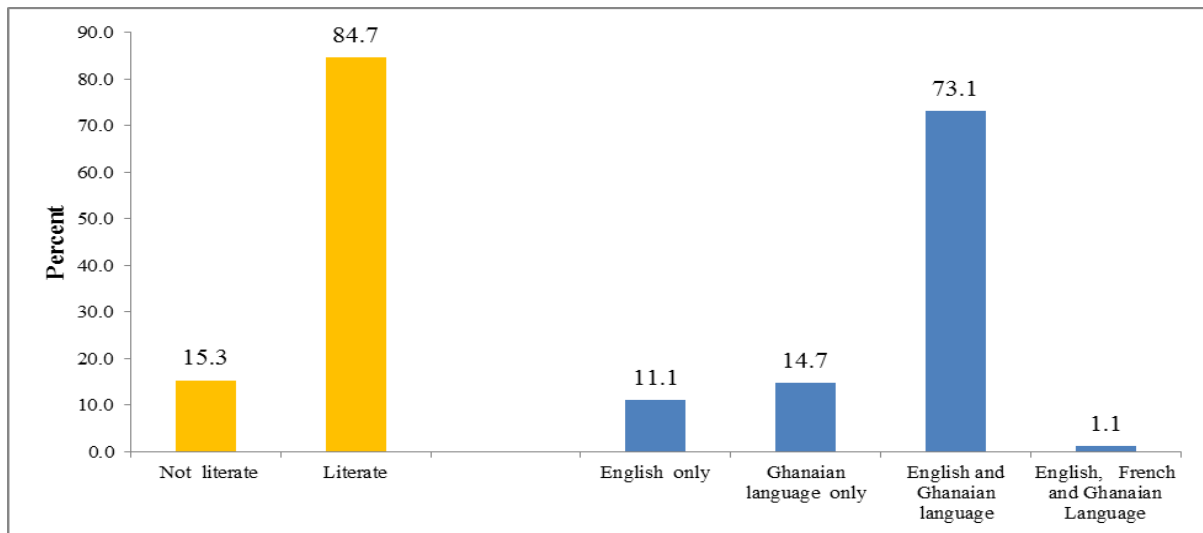
3.6 Literacy and Education

Education serves as the backbone of development in every geographical area. Any nation that has illiterate human resource suffers greatly in the attempt to develop. This section of the chapter gives the analysis of data on the literacy status of population aged 11 years and older. It also presents data on the level of education and school attendance of the population three years and Older in the Ejisu-Juaben Municipality.

3.6.1 Literacy status of population 11 years and older

The literacy rate of the Municipality is presented in Figure 3.1. It is observed that an overwhelming proportion (84.7%) of the population 11 years and older are literate in one language or another. Of the literate population, 73.1 percent are literate in English and a Ghanaian language. The percentage of those who are literate in Ghanaian language only (14.7%) is higher than that for English only (11.1%). Only 1.1 percent of the population is literate in French in the Municipality.

Figure 3.1: Literacy status of population 11 years and older

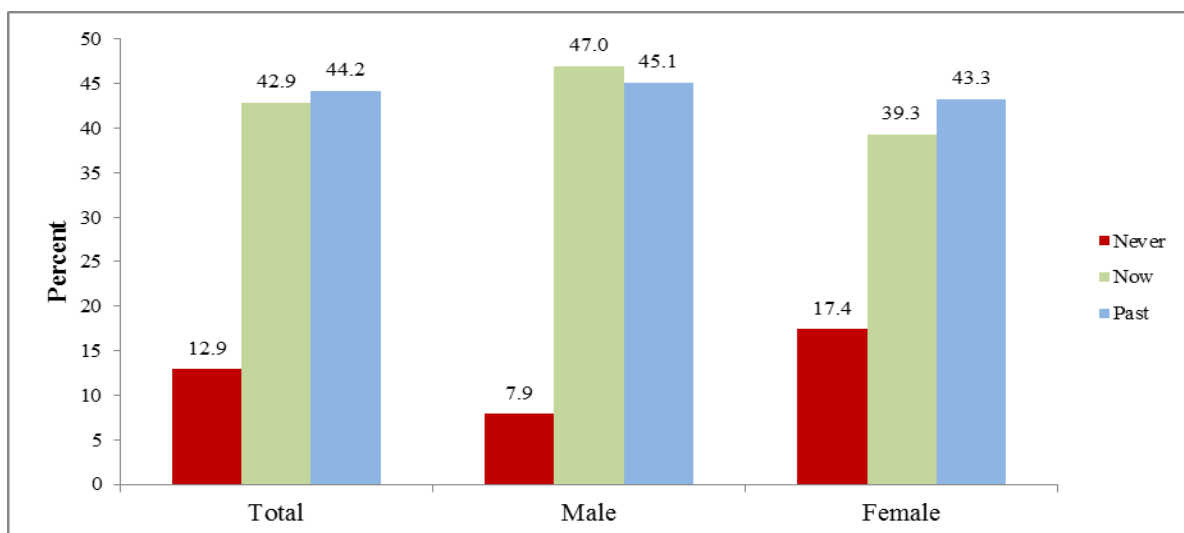


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 School attendance and level of education of population 3 years and older

Figure 3.2 shows that more than 10 percent (12.9%) of the population in the Municipality have never attended school. About 44 percent of the population have attended school in the past, while 42.9 percent are attending school now. More females (17.4%) than males (7.9%) have never attended school. On the other hand, higher proportions of males (92.1%) than females (82.6%) have ever attended school.

Figure 3.2: School attendance of population 3 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 indicates that 56,495 of population 3 years and older comprising 29,336 (51.9%) males and 27,159 females (48.1%) are currently attending school in the Municipality.

On the other hand, 58,136 representing a little more than half (50.7%) have attended school in the past. It consists of 48.4 percent males and 51.6 percent females. A greater proportion (46.9%) of those currently attending is in Primary level of education, 18.2 percent are at Junior High School and 16.5 percent are in Kindergarten. Thus, 81.6 percent of the populations currently attending school are at Basic level of education. Only 2.7 percent of the school-going age population are at the tertiary level of schooling.

Of those who had attended in the past, 78.2 percent had had basic school education and 21.8 percent had had secondary school or higher education.

Table 3.9: Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex

Level of education	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Currently attending						
Total	56,495	100.0	29,336	100.0	27,159	100.0
Nursery	3,299	5.8	1,678	5.7	1,621	6.0
Kindergarten	9,308	16.5	4,754	16.2	4,554	16.8
Primary	26,504	46.9	13,595	46.3	12,909	47.5
JSS/JHS	10,310	18.2	5,388	18.4	4,922	18.1
SSS/SHS	-	0.0	2,742	9.3	2,346	8.6
Vocational/technical/commercial	160	0.3	83	0.3	77	0.3
Post middle/secondary certificate	305	0.5	129	0.4	176	0.6
Tertiary	1,521	2.7	967	3.3	554	2.0
Attended in the past						
Total	58,136	100.0	28,156	100.0	29,980	100.0
Primary	8,259	14.2	2,793	9.9	5,466	18.2
JSS/JHS	19,625	33.8	8,584	30.5	11,041	36.8
Middle*	17,571	30.2	9,262	32.9	8,309	27.7
SSS/SHS	5,269	9.1	2,869	10.2	2,400	8.0
Secondary**	1,604	2.8	1,107	3.9	497	1.7
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	1,414	2.4	755	2.7	659	2.2
Post middle/secondary certificate	1,279	2.2	692	2.5	587	2.0
Tertiary	3,115	5.4	2,094	7.4	1,021	3.4

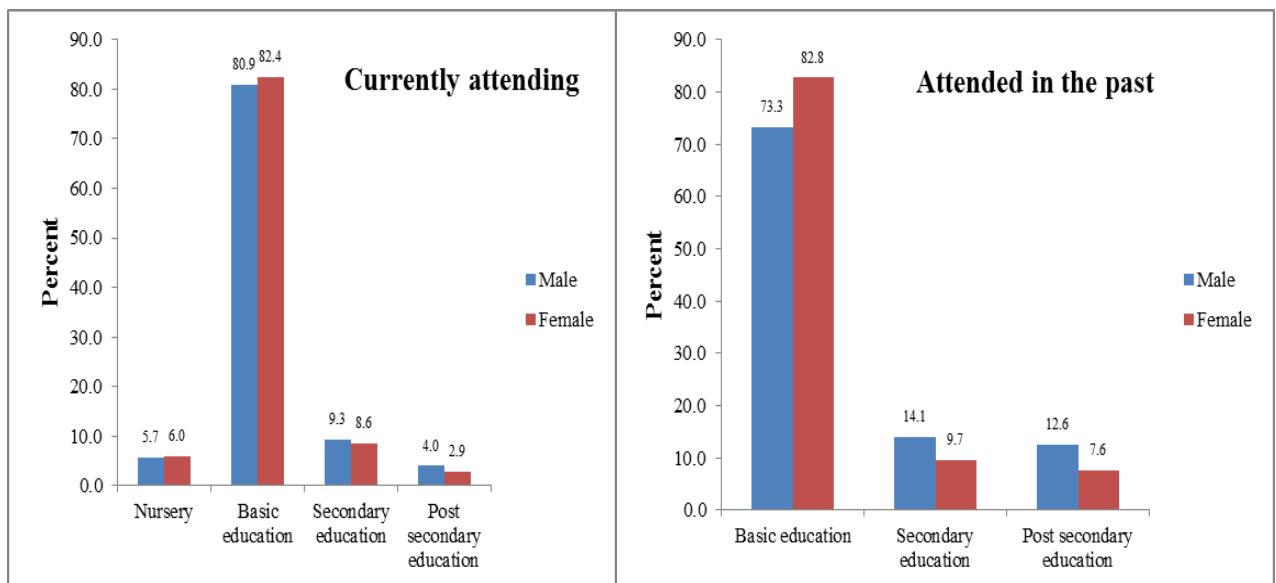
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*Middle schooling is abolished

**Secondary system of education is abolished

In terms of sex, slightly more males (82.4%) than females (80.9%) are currently attending basic school at the basic level. On the other hand, more females (13.3%) than males (12.5%) of the population is attending secondary school or higher education level. Also, higher proportion of females (82.8%) than males (73.3%) of the population had had basic school education. On the contrary, a higher proportion of males (26.7%) than females (17.2%) had had secondary school or higher education. It is observed that 5.4 percent (7.4% males and 3.4% females) had attained a tertiary level education (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3: School attendance (current and past) of population 3 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

Data on the economic characteristics of the population in the Municipality is significant for making sustainable interventions in the economy. Again, the economic characteristics serve as development indicators to assess the growth of the economy. Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population. Contributing to employment opportunities in any area are factors such as the structure of the population, proportion of the economically active population and the labour market. A detailed study of the dynamics of the population and the labour market helps to identify the employment opportunities available and the structure of the economy. This chapter analyses data on economic activity status, occupation, industry, status in employment and employment sector of the population aged 15 years and older in Ejisu-Juaben Municipality.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the population of 15 years and above stood at 86,521 representing 60.2 percent of the total population of the Municipality. It consists of 39,586 (45.8%) males and 46,935 females (54.2%). Table 4.1 shows that the economically active population in the Municipality is 70.3 percent and the economically not active population is 29.7 percent.

Of the economically active population, Table 4.1 indicates that 93.4 percent are employed and 6.6 percent are unemployed. It is observed that nearly two thirds (66.0%) of the unemployed population were first time job-seekers. Again, more than half (52.8%) of the economically not active population were in full time education whiles one-fifth (20.0%) did home duties.

Table 4.1: Activity status of population 15 years and older by sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	86,521	100.0	39,586	100.0	46,935	100.0
Economically active	60,858	70.3	28,223	71.3	32,635	69.5
<i>Employed</i>	56,817	93.4	26,620	94.3	30,197	92.5
<i>Worked</i>	54,891	96.6	25,989	97.6	28,902	95.7
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,754	3.1	548	2.1	1,206	4.0
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	172	0.3	83	0.3	89	0.3
<i>Unemployed</i>	4,041	6.6	1,603	5.7	2,438	7.5
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,372	34.0	481	30.0	891	36.5
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	2,669	66.0	1,122	70.0	1,547	63.5
Economically not active	25,663	29.7	11,363	28.7	14,300	30.5
Did home duties (household chore)	5,134	20.0	1,309	11.5	3,825	26.7
Full time education	13,539	52.8	7,439	65.5	6,100	42.7
Pensioner/Retired	788	3.1	562	4.9	226	1.6
Disabled/Sick	1,272	5.0	519	4.6	753	5.3
Too old/young	2,850	11.1	675	5.9	2,175	15.2
Other	2,080	8.1	859	7.6	1,221	8.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Differences exist between the sexes regarding their economic activity status. The proportion of employed males (94.3%) is higher than that of the females (92.5%). On the contrary, the proportions of the economically not active and unemployed females are higher than their male counterparts.

In terms of age, Table 4.2 indicates that the proportions of the employed population increase with increase in age from 16.5 percent for the 15-19 year age group to 91.3 percent for the 45-49 year age group. The proportions then decline gradually to 51.2 percent for the 65 years and older age group. The proportion of the unemployed population for the 20-24 years age group is the highest (10.3%). It is also observed that the younger age groups and the aged have relatively high proportions of the economically not active population. The pattern of the activity status for males and females are similar.

Table 4.2: 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
Total	86,521	100.0	56,817	65.7	4,041	4.7	25,663	29.7
15-19	15,071	100.0	2,462	16.3	711	4.7	11,898	78.9
20-24	12,657	100.0	6,689	52.8	1,309	10.3	4,659	36.8
25-29	10,935	100.0	8,311	76.0	869	7.9	1,755	16.0
30-34	9,531	100.0	8,086	84.8	429	4.5	1,016	10.7
35-39	8,262	100.0	7,377	89.3	258	3.1	627	7.6
40-44	6,598	100.0	6,004	91.0	152	2.3	442	6.7
45-49	5,394	100.0	4,924	91.3	97	1.8	373	6.9
50-54	4,902	100.0	4,398	89.7	72	1.5	432	8.8
55-59	3,162	100.0	2,779	87.9	45	1.4	338	10.7
60-64	2,738	100.0	2,065	75.4	58	2.1	615	22.5
65+	7,271	100.0	3,722	51.2	41	0.6	3,508	48.2
Male								
Total	39,586	100.0	26,620	67.2	1,603	4.0	11,363	28.7
15-19	7,465	100.0	1,203	16.1	288	3.9	5,974	80.0
20-24	5,835	100.0	2,984	51.1	534	9.2	2,317	39.7
25-29	4,732	100.0	3,722	78.7	299	6.3	711	15.0
30-34	4,371	100.0	3,892	89.0	165	3.8	314	7.2
35-39	3,806	100.0	3,535	92.9	97	2.5	174	4.6
40-44	3,177	100.0	2,964	93.3	74	2.3	139	4.4
45-49	2,507	100.0	2,338	93.3	41	1.6	128	5.1
50-54	2,220	100.0	2,057	92.7	29	1.3	134	6.0
55-59	1,459	100.0	1,341	91.9	23	1.6	95	6.5
60-64	1,293	100.0	1,012	78.3	27	2.1	254	19.6
65+	2,721	100.0	1,572	57.8	26	1.0	1,123	41.3
Female								
Total	46,935	100.0	30,197	64.3	2,438	5.2	14,300	30.5
15-19	7,606	100.0	1,259	16.6	423	5.6	5,924	77.9
20-24	6,822	100.0	3,705	54.3	775	11.4	2,342	34.3
25-29	6,203	100.0	4,589	74.0	570	9.2	1,044	16.8
30-34	5,160	100.0	4,194	81.3	264	5.1	702	13.6
35-39	4,456	100.0	3,842	86.2	161	3.6	453	10.2
40-44	3,421	100.0	3,040	88.9	78	2.3	303	8.9
45-49	2,887	100.0	2,586	89.6	56	1.9	245	8.5
50-54	2,682	100.0	2,341	87.3	43	1.6	298	11.1
55-59	1,703	100.0	1,438	84.4	22	1.3	243	14.3
60-64	1,445	100.0	1,053	72.9	31	2.1	361	25.0
65+	4,550	100.0	2,150	47.3	15	0.3	2,385	52.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work the person is engaged in at the establishment where the person works. Table 4.3 indicates that more than three-quarters (77.5%) of the workforce are engaged in three occupations: Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (36.1%), Service and sales workers (24.3%) and Craft and related trades workers (17.1%). These three leading occupational categories do not require highly skilled expertise and high educational training. The proportions of the occupations which require high skills and long years of training such as professionals, managers and technicians accounted for 10.6 percent of the workforce.

In terms of sex, females are more likely than males to be engaged in Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery work and Service and sales work. On the contrary, males (25.4%) are more than twice likely than females (9.8%) to be engaged as Craft and related trades workers. The proportion of males (10.4%) in the Plant and machine operators is also much higher than that of females (0.2%).

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	56,817	100.0	26,620	100.0	30,197	100.0
Managers	1,543	2.7	720	2.7	823	2.7
Professionals	3,479	6.1	2,009	7.5	1,470	4.9
Technicians and associate professionals	1,004	1.8	719	2.7	285	0.9
Clerical support workers	632	1.1	364	1.4	268	0.9
Service and sales workers	13,789	24.3	2,703	10.2	11,086	36.7
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	20,484	36.1	9,556	35.9	10,928	36.2
Craft and related trades workers	9,729	17.1	6,755	25.4	2,974	9.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,835	5	2,764	10.4	71	0.2
Elementary occupations	3,303	5.8	1,014	3.8	2,289	7.6
Other occupations	19	0	16	0.1	3	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Two-thirds (66.9%) of the workforce aged 15 years and older are engaged by three industrial activities: Agriculture, forestry and fishing (36.7%); Wholesale and retail (20.0%); and Manufacturing (10.2%). Other major industries include Accommodation and food service activities (6.5%) and Construction (5.2%). The proportions of males are higher than that of females in all industrial activities, with the exception of Wholesale and retail trade and Accommodation and food service activities where the reverse is the case (Table 4.4).

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	56,817	100.0	26,620	100.0	30,197	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20,829	36.7	9,936	37.3	10,893	36.1
Mining and quarrying	233	0.4	214	0.8	19	0.1
Manufacturing	5,781	10.2	3,092	11.6	2,689	8.9
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	65	0.1	55	0.2	10	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	73	0.1	38	0.1	35	0.1
Construction	2,961	5.2	2,903	10.9	58	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11,374	20.0	3,111	11.7	8,263	27.4
Transportation and storage	2,398	4.2	2,324	8.7	74	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	3,679	6.5	354	1.3	3,325	11.0
Information and communication	111	0.2	74	0.3	37	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	275	0.5	152	0.6	123	0.4
Real estate activities	10	0.0	10	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	576	1.0	321	1.2	255	0.8
Administrative and support service activities	266	0.5	210	0.8	56	0.2
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	587	1.0	417	1.6	170	0.6
Education	2,755	4.8	1,505	5.7	1,250	4.1
Human health and social work activities	741	1.3	276	1.0	465	1.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	286	0.5	260	1.0	26	0.1
Other service activities	3,582	6.3	1,239	4.7	2,343	7.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	232	0.4	126	0.5	106	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

The employment status data presented in Table 4.5 show that 64.3 percent of the workforce is self-employed without employees. Employees form 17.4 percent, Self-employed with employees constitute 5.9 percent while Contributing family workers make up 5.8 percent of the workforce in the Municipality.

Table 4.5 also shows that females (71.4%) are more likely than males (56.2%) to be self-employed without employees in the Municipality. On the other hand, males (25.1%) are twice likely as females (10.5%) to be employees. The proportion of males who are self-employed with employees is 7.2 percent while that of females is 4.8 percent.

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	56,817	100.0	26,620	100.0	30,197	100.0
Employee	9,861	17.4	6,676	25.1	3,185	10.5
Self-employed without employee(s)	36,528	64.3	14,971	56.2	21,557	71.4
Self-employed with employee(s)	3,365	5.9	1,907	7.2	1,458	4.8
Casual worker	1,363	2.4	953	3.6	410	1.4
Contributing family worker	3,314	5.8	1,080	4.1	2,234	7.4
Apprentice	1,986	3.5	853	3.2	1,133	3.8
Domestic employee (House help)	345	0.6	152	0.6	193	0.6
Other	55	0.1	28	0.1	27	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows that the private informal sector (86.9%) was the largest employer in the Municipality. This could be due to low levels of educational and professional training of the employed population. The private informal sector does not require high levels of formal education. Among the workforce, 6.6 percent is employed in the Public sector while 5.9 percent is employed by the Private formal sector.

The proportion of employed females working in the private informal sector is 91.3 percent while that of males is 82.0 percent. Also, the proportion of males and females employed in the public sector were 8.2 percent and 5.2 percent respectively (Table 4.6).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	56,817	100.0	26,620	100.0	30,197	100.0
Public (Government)	3,760	6.6	2,195	8.2	1,565	5.2
Private Formal	3,347	5.9	2,384	9.0	963	3.2
Private Informal	49,400	86.9	21,830	82.0	27,570	91.3
Semi-Public/Parastatal	53	0.1	27	0.1	26	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	255	0.4	182	0.7	73	0.2
Other International Organisations	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Access to information and communication technology is essential in increasing people's knowledge and awareness of what is taking place around them. The world is now linked together with advanced communication technology and access to information is through the computer, mobile phone and internet facilities which are fast becoming essential for living a meaningful life. Globally, education or various systems of learning are now based on information and technology. Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) have become important tools in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. The 2010 Population and Housing Census therefore collected information on various aspects of ICT facility, access, ownership and use in Ghana. This chapter is on these ICT areas in the Ejisu-Juaben Municipality.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Cellular phone is the most widely used telecommunication tool in the Municipality. Table 5.1 shows that More than half (52.2%) of the population aged 12 years and older own mobile phones in the Municipality. It is observed that more males (58.3%) than females (47.0%) 12 years and older owned mobile phones.

Table 5.1 further shows that only 5.5 percent of population 12 years and older used internet. Generally, the proportion of the population using internet facility is quite low. It is observed that higher proportion of males (7.9%) than females (3.5%) used the internet. The relatively low levels of education in the Municipality may explain the low usage of internet in the Municipality.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	97,013	100.0	50,629	52.2	5,375	5.5
Male	44,859	100.0	26,137	58.3	3,538	7.9
Female	52,154	100.0	24,492	47.0	1,837	3.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Household ownership of fixed telephone lines and computers

Despite the relatively widespread of mobile phones and internet, fixed telephone lines still remain important. Table 5.2 shows that only 1.6 percent of all households in the Municipality have fixed telephone lines. A relatively higher proportion of male-headed households (1.8%) than the female-headed households (1.3%) have fixed telephone lines.

Desktop and laptop computers are useful for accessing and processing information, including the use of the internet, electronic mail and other services. For the Municipality as a whole, only 6.5 percent of households owned a desktop/laptop computer as depicted in Table 5.2.

Male-headed households (7.9%) are more likely than female-headed households (4.4%) to own computers.

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

Sex	Number of households		Population owning fixed telephone lines		Households owning desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,078	100.0	519	1.6	2,149	6.5
Male-headed	20,153	100.0	354	1.8	1,585	7.9
Female -headed	12,925	100.0	165	1.3	564	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Disability is becoming a cross-cutting issue in all aspect of development. Although Persons with Disability (PWDs) have three percent share in the allocation of the District Common Fund (DACF), efforts to integrate them into the economy in the Municipality continue to face challenges. In the 2010 PHC, data were collected on the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of persons with disability in the country. This chapter analyses data on PWDs in the Ejisu-Juaben Municipality. The major issues discussed, include the population with disability, types of disability, distribution by type of locality, disability and activity, disability, education and literacy by disability type.

6.2 Population with Disability

The number of persons with disability constitutes 2.7 percent of the total population as shown in Table 6.1a. Again, the sex composition of the population with disability indicates that slightly more males (2.9%) than females (2.5%) have one form of disability or another.

Table 6.1a: Population by type of disability and sex

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	143,762	100.0	35,790	100.0	37,020	100.0
Without disability	140,932	97.3	34,769	97.1	36,080	97.5
With disability	2,830	2.7	1,021	2.9	940	2.5
Sight	1,012	40.5	408	40	387	41.2
Hearing	486	15.8	153	15	157	16.7
Speech	490	15.5	180	17.6	123	13.1
Physical	985	29.4	301	29.5	275	29.3
Intellect	485	14.7	167	16.4	122	13
Emotion	399	9.6	100	9.8	88	9.4
Other	220	12.5	124	12.1	121	12.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.1a further shows that sight (40.5%) and physical (29.4%) challenge are the most common types of disability in the Municipality, constituting 69.9 percent. Table 6.1b reveals that sight and physical disability is common among the male and female population irrespective of sex and locality of residence. On the whole, the proportion with disability is higher in the rural areas (3.3%) of the Municipality than in the urban population (2.0%).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Urban						
Total	39,565	100.0	15,319	100.0	17,017	100.0
Without disability	38,949	98	15,014	98	16,685	98
With disability	616	2	305	2	332	2
Sight	224	38.3	111	36.4	133	40.1
Hearing	90	12.9	37	12.1	45	13.6
Speech	102	13.7	45	14.8	42	12.7
Physical	179	25.4	81	26.6	81	24.4
Intellect	126	13.8	50	16.4	38	11.4
Emotion	66	11.5	36	11.8	37	11.1
Other	45	17.9	52	17	62	18.7
Rural						
Total	104,197	100.0	20,471	100.0	20,003	100.0
Without disability	101,983	96.7	19,755	96.5	19,395	97
With disability	2,214	3.3	716	3.5	608	3
Sight	788	41.6	297	41.5	254	41.8
Hearing	396	17.2	116	16.2	112	18.4
Speech	388	16.3	135	18.9	81	13.3
Physical	806	31.3	220	30.7	194	31.9
Intellect	359	15.2	117	16.3	84	13.8
Emotion	333	8.7	64	8.9	51	8.4
Other	175	9.9	72	10.1	59	9.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 shows that, 44.5 percent of PWDs 15 years and older are employed and 2.1 percent are unemployed in the Municipality. The economically not active PWDs constitute 53.4 percent. Persons with Speech difficulty (47.1%) and Sight disability (47.0%) have the highest proportions of the employed persons. On the other hand, those with Physical (66.6%) and Intellectual (61.6%) challenges have the highest proportions of the economically not active PWDs (Table 6.2).

Males with disability (46.6%) are more likely than their female counterparts (42.8%) to be employed. On the other hand, females with disability are more likely than their male counterparts to be unemployed and economically not active (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by 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	86,521	100.0	56,817	65.7	4,041	4.7	25,663	29.7
No disability	84,151	100.0	55,763	66.3	3,991	4.7	24,397	29
With a disability	2,370	100.0	1,054	44.5	50	2.1	1,266	53.4
Sight	875	100.0	411	47	15	1.7	449	51.3
Hearing	388	100.0	182	46.9	11	2.8	195	50.3
Speech	329	100.0	155	47.1	6	1.8	168	51.1
Physical	872	100.0	298	34.2	9	1	565	64.8
Intellectual	365	100.0	124	34	16	4.4	225	61.6
Emotional	331	100.0	147	44.4	11	3.3	173	52.3
Other	184	100.0	84	45.7	5	2.7	95	51.6
Male								
Total	39,586	100.0	26,620	67.2	1,603	4	11,363	28.7
No disability	38,539	100.0	26,132	67.8	1,584	4.1	10,823	28.1
With a disability	1,047	100.0	488	46.6	19	1.8	540	51.6
Sight	384	100.0	193	50.3	6	1.6	185	48.2
Hearing	152	100.0	76	50	3	2	73	48
Speech	157	100.0	72	45.9	1	0.6	84	53.5
Physical	379	100.0	141	37.2	5	1.3	233	61.5
Intellectual	181	100.0	70	38.7	5	2.8	106	58.6
Emotional	158	100.0	69	43.7	4	2.5	85	53.8
Other	86	100.0	43	50	2	2.3	41	47.7
Female								
Total	46,935	100.0	30,197	64.3	2,438	5.2	14,300	30.5
No disability	45,612	100.0	29,631	65	2,407	5.3	13,574	29.8
With a disability	1,323	100.0	566	42.8	31	2.3	726	54.9
Sight	491	100.0	218	44.4	9	1.8	264	53.8
Hearing	236	100.0	106	44.9	8	3.4	122	51.7
Speech	172	100.0	83	48.3	5	2.9	84	48.8
Physical	493	100.0	157	31.8	4	0.8	332	67.3
Intellectual	184	100.0	54	29.3	11	6	119	64.7
Emotional	173	100.0	78	45.1	7	4	88	50.9
Other	98	100.0	41	41.8	3	3.1	54	55.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Level of Education

Educational status is generally low in the population with disability irrespective of sex. Table 6.3 indicates that 37.0 percent of the population three years and older with disability have never attended school. The population with basic education constitutes 49.5 percent and those with secondary or higher education constitute only 9.8 percent. Again, Table 6.3 reveals that, relatively high proportions of persons with Hearing (43.1%) and Physical (41.2%) challenges had never attended school, followed by those with Sight (37.6%) and Speech (36.9%) disabilities.

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

Sex/Disability type	Total	Percent				
		Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes						
Total	131,624	100.0	12.9	9.6	62.5	15.0
No disability	128,891	100.0	12.4	9.7	62.8	15.1
With a disability	2,733	100.0	37.0	3.7	49.5	9.8
Sight	989	100.0	37.6	3.0	48.2	11.1
Hearing	464	100.0	43.1	4.3	43.3	9.3
Speech	447	100.0	36.9	7.2	47.2	8.7
Physical	972	100.0	41.2	3.2	46.9	8.7
Intellectual	448	100.0	36.2	6.0	50.2	7.6
Emotional	387	100.0	30.5	3.1	56.1	10.3
Other	213	100.0	28.6	4.7	54.0	12.7
Male						
Total	62,457	100.0	7.9	10.3	63.4	18.3
No disability	61,211	100.0	7.6	10.4	63.6	18.4
With a disability	1,246	100.0	25.5	3.8	56.3	14.4
Sight	453	100.0	22.7	3.1	57.6	16.6
Hearing	203	100.0	33.5	3.4	51.7	11.3
Speech	224	100.0	32.1	5.4	52.2	10.3
Physical	438	100.0	26.9	4.3	55.3	13.5
Intellectual	221	100.0	31.7	4.5	52.0	11.8
Emotional	188	100.0	24.5	3.2	55.9	16.5
Other	101	100.0	23.8	3.0	57.4	15.8
Female						
Total	69,167	100.0	17.4	8.9	61.7	12.0
No disability	67,680	100.0	16.7	9.0	62.0	12.2
With a disability	1,487	100.0	46.6	3.6	43.8	5.9
Sight	536	100.0	50.2	3.0	40.3	6.5
Hearing	261	100.0	50.6	5.0	36.8	7.7
Speech	223	100.0	41.7	9.0	42.2	7.2
Physical	534	100.0	52.8	2.2	40.1	4.9
Intellectual	227	100.0	40.5	7.5	48.5	3.5
Emotional	199	100.0	36.2	3.0	56.3	4.5
Other	112	100.0	33.0	6.3	50.9	9.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 6.3 further shows that there are more males than females with disability who had had higher levels of education. It is observed that more than half (56.3%) of males and about two-fifth (43.8%) of females with disability had attained basic school level of education. Again, more than twice as many females (5.9%) as males (14.4) with disability had had secondary or higher education.

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the Municipality as it provides raw materials for industry, employment for people and food for subsistence. The data provided herein will assist decision-makers and stakeholders in formulating the best agricultural development policy option for the local economy of Ejisu-Juaben Municipality. The census data analyzed in this chapter on agricultural activities include households who are engaged in agricultural activities by locality (rural/urban), types of crops cultivated, tree planting, rearing of livestock and breeding of fish.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

The total number of agricultural households in the Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 15,549. Table 7.1 shows the distribution of households in agriculture. Less than half (47.0%) of all the households in the Municipality is engaged in agriculture. The percentage of households that are engaged in agriculture is higher in rural areas (56.5%) than in urban areas (23.9%).

Crop farming is the commonest (96.8%) type of agricultural activity among the households engaged in agriculture, followed by livestock rearing (19.5%) and tree planting (0.4%). Fish farming is the least important (0.1%) agricultural activity undertaken by agricultural households in the Municipality. For all the activities, the proportions of agricultural households in rural areas are higher than in urban areas, except those engaged in fish farming where the proportion in urban areas is slightly higher than the proportion in rural areas.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Type of agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	33,078	100.0	9,662	100.0	23,416	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	15,549	47.0	2,312	23.9	13,237	56.5
Crop Farming	15,047	96.8	2,177	94.2	12,870	97.2
Tree Planting	62	0.4	5	0.2	57	0.4
Livestock Rearing	3,034	19.5	305	13.2	2,729	20.6
Fish Farming	17	0.1	4	0.2	13	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Type of Livestock and Other Animals reared

Table 7.2 shows that chicken (70.3%) is the most reared animal by households in the Municipality. Other types of animals reared by households are sheep (10.2%) and goat (8.3%). The average animal per keeper in the Municipality is 34.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/Other Animals	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	149,521	100.0	4,348	100.0	34
Beehives	90	0.1	7	0.2	13
Cattle	1,647	1.1	70	1.6	24
Chicken	105,075	70.3	2,034	46.8	52
Dove	277	0.2	5	0.1	55
Duck	901	0.6	79	1.8	11
Goat	12,370	8.3	1,118	25.7	11
Grass-cutter	197	0.1	20	0.5	10
Guinea fowl	404	0.3	36	0.8	11
Ostrich	156	0.1	6	0.1	26
Pig	3,746	2.5	104	2.4	36
Rabbit	440	0.3	39	0.9	11
Sheep	15,291	10.2	750	17.2	20
Silk worm	158	0.1	17	0.4	9
Snail	1,784	1.2	5	0.1	357
Turkey	1,299	0.9	32	0.7	41
Other	160	0.1	18	0.4	9
Fish farming	5,526	3.7	8	0.2	691

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Concerns for human wellbeing conditions associated with housing led to the introduction of questions on housing into the 2000 round of Population and Housing Census. The 2010 Population and Housing Census is thus the second time questions on housing were asked. A number of housing characteristics and associated conditions such as overcrowding, supply of basic services such as drinking water and sanitation facilities (toilet and bathroom) are important areas that are required for monitoring progress in human development.

The major issues analyzed in this chapter include the housing stock, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement, room occupancy, access to utilities and housing facilities, main source of water for drinking and for other use, bathing and toilet facilities and methods of waste disposal.

8.2 Housing Stock

The total stock of houses in the Ejisu-Juaben Municipality recorded in the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 17,994 (Table 8.1.). The rural areas have a higher proportion of the houses 13,767 (76.5%) than the urban areas 4,227 (23.5%). Again, the rural areas recorded a higher proportion of households 23,416 (70.8%) than the urban areas 9,662 (29.2%). The average number of households per house is 1.8 for the Municipality, with the urban areas having a slightly higher value of 2.3 than the rural areas (1.7). Also the average household size is 4.3 for the Municipality, with an urban average of 4.0 and a slightly higher rural average of 4.4. Population per house recorded for the Municipality is 7.8, with a higher urban rate of 9.2 and a lower rural proportion of 7.4.

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	143,762	39,565	104,197
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	141,177	38,785	102,392
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	17,994	4,227	13,767
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	33,078	9,662	23,416
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.7
Population per house	7.1	8.1	7.8	9.2	7.4
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

Table 8.2 indicates that majority (56.7%) of households in the Municipality occupy Compound houses and about one-quarter (25.9%) of households occupy Separate houses. Semi-detached houses (6.7%) and Flats/apartment (6.1%) provide dwellings for more than a tenth of households in the Municipality.

As shown in Table 8.2, the percentage of male-headed households occupying separate housing units is higher (27.2%) than that of female-headed households (23.7%). On the contrary, the proportion of female-headed households that occupy compound houses is higher (61.2%) than that of male-headed households (53.9%). Table 8.2 further shows that in the rural areas of the Municipality, the proportions of separate houses (26.1%) and compound houses (56.9%) are higher than those in urban areas (25.2 percent and 56.4 percent respectively).

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	33,078	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	8,553	25.9	27.2	23.7	25.2	26.1
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	2,207	6.7	6.7	6.7	5.8	7.1
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	2,002	6.1	6.8	4.9	8.2	5.2
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	18,771	56.7	53.9	61.2	56.4	56.9
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	380	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.4
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	166	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6
Tent	10,343	1,791	43	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Improvised home kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	16,304	143	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	101	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	680	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.5	1.9
Other	9,846	1,951	32	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3 indicates that household members own 44.8 percent of dwelling units in the Municipality. Relatives who are not household members (25.8%) and other private individuals (25.6%) also own about half of the dwelling units. About three percent of households also occupy dwellings that are either for Government (1.6%) or a private employer (1.5%). Higher proportions of male-headed households and those in urban areas occupy dwellings that are owned by private individuals. On the contrary, higher proportions of female-headed households and those in rural areas occupy dwellings that are owned by household members.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total	Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	33,078	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	14,813	44.8	43.7	46.4	37.6	47.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	248	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.6
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	8,550	25.8	22.7	30.7	24.2	26.5
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	8,480	25.6	28.9	20.5	33.5	22.4
Private employer	83,610	20,482	352	1.1	1.5	0.4	1.1	1.0
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	121	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	421	1.3	1.6	0.8	2.1	0.9
Other	24,000	4,653	93	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3

8.4 Construction Materials

The main material for outer wall of dwellings in the Municipality is cement and concrete (77.1%). The percentage of dwellings with such walls is 88.5 percent in urban areas compared with 72.4 percent in rural areas (Table 8.4). There is also the use mud brick/earth (17.8%) for outer walls; however it is used by a higher percentage of households in the rural areas (22.8%) than in urban areas (5.4%).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	34,466	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	250,238	6,136	17.8	5.4	22.8
Wood	200,594	27,438	366	1.1	1.4	0.9
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	10,549	271	0.8	0.7	0.8
Stone	11,330	2,014	75	0.2	0.1	0.3
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	238	0.7	1.2	0.5
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	840,519	26,557	77.1	88.5	72.4
Land Crete	104,270	19,878	682	2.0	2.2	1.9
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	47	0.1	0.1	0.2
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,768	18	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	39,206	7,665	76	0.2	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Constructional materials for floor of dwelling units

As shown in Table 8.5, the main material for the floor of dwelling units in the Municipality is cement and concrete (81.5%). The percentage of dwellings with such floors is higher in urban areas (83.9%) than in rural areas (80.5%). There is also the use of earth/mud for floors by more than a tenth (12.9%) of households. Use of earth/mud for floors is however dominant in rural areas (14.9%) than in urban areas (7.9%).

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

Material for the floor	Total Country	Region	Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	33,078	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	164,333	4,256	12.9	7.9	14.9
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	875,714	26,948	81.5	83.9	80.5
Stone	32,817	8,731	387	1.2	0.6	1.4
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	40	0.1	0.2	0.1
Wood	52,856	6,032	37	0.1	0.2	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	364	1.1	2.0	0.7
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	19,826	556	1.7	2.7	1.3
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	437	1.3	2.4	0.9
Other	15,567	2,624	53	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Metal sheet (94.6%) is the main material used for roofing in the Municipality (Table 8.6). The percentage of dwellings with such roofs exceeds 94 percent in both urban and rural areas. The use of cement/concrete (1.3%) and thatch/palm leaf or raffia (1.3%) are the next common material use for roofing in both urban and rural areas.

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

Material for the roofing	Type of locality					
	Total Country	Region	Total			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	34,466	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,885	76	0.2	0.1	0.3
Wood	45,547	10,933	273	0.8	1.2	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	32,614	94.6	94.8	94.6
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	12,990	181	0.5	0.9	0.4
Cement/Concrete	141,072	36,284	444	1.3	1.9	1.0
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	76	0.2	0.3	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	225	0.7	0.1	0.9
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	33,299	440	1.3	0.3	1.7
Other	35,935	5,517	137	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows the distribution of rooms in occupied housing units in the Municipality. More than 60 percent (63.1%) and 19.0 percent of all households occupy single rooms and two rooms respectively in the Municipality. On the whole, single rooms constitute the highest percentage (93.2%) of all the types of rooms occupied in housing units by single households. The proportion of households that occupy single rooms declines with increase in household size. Households with 10 members or more recorded the least occupancy in single room (13.3%) but recorded (2.7%) occupancy of 9 rooms or more dwelling units.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	33,078	100.0	63.1	19.0	8.7	4.4	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.4
1	5,953	100.0	93.2	3.6	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
2	4,260	100.0	78.2	16.6	2.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
3	4,515	100.0	72.6	17.5	6.6	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4
4	4,598	100.0	66.1	20.5	7.4	3.6	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
5	4,263	100.0	57.4	23.6	10.1	5.0	1.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.4
6	3,303	100.0	47.6	28.2	13.1	6.2	2.6	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
7	2,292	100.0	37.2	31.3	16.2	8.9	3.2	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.5
8	1,442	100.0	29.0	30.0	20.5	10.5	5.6	2.1	1.2	0.4	0.6
9	874	100.0	21.1	26.9	26.0	12.6	7.3	4.2	1.3	0.3	0.3
10+	1,578	100.0	13.3	19.8	19.3	17.9	12.5	7.7	4.6	2.2	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Table 8.8 shows the main sources of lighting for dwelling units in the Municipality. Electricity (mains) is the major source of lighting for 69.4 percent of households, followed by flash light/touch (16.5%) and kerosene lamp (11.5%). A higher proportion of urban households (79.7%) than rural households (65.1%) use electricity (main). On the other hand, rural households are more likely than urban households to depend on flash light/touch and kerosene lamps.

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

Main source of light	Total		Type of locality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	33,078	100.0.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	22,952	69.4	79.7	65.1
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	238	0.7	0.8	0.7
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	3,817	11.5	6.8	13.5
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	66	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	57	0.2	0.3	0.1
Candle	41,214	9,472	341	1.0	1.1	1.0
Flashlight/torch	858,651	195,345	5,457	16.5	11.1	18.7
Firewood	13,241	1,484	63	0.2	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	414	17	0.1	0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,893	70	0.2	0	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.9 shows that the main sources of cooking fuel for households in the Municipality are Wood (44.5%), Charcoal (33.3%) and Gas (14.9%). The proportion of households using wood is much higher in rural areas (55.0%) than in urban areas (19.1%). On the contrary, the proportions of households using gas and charcoal are much higher in urban areas (27.3 percent and 45.1 percent respectively) than in rural areas (9.8 percent and 28.5 percent respectively).

Table 8.9 further shows that 27.3 percent of households have separate rooms exclusively used for cooking. Other households use their verandah (21.7%) and separate rooms shared with other households (19.0%) for cooking. The use of verandah as cooking space is more of an urban phenomenon as 32.5 percent of urban households do so compared with 17.3 percent of rural households who practice this.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Source of cooking fuel						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	33,078	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	1,987	6.0	6.9	5.6
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	14,724	44.5	19.1	55.0
Gas	996,518	237,251	4,928	14.9	27.3	9.8
Electricity	29,794	7,952	121	0.4	0.4	0.4
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	102	0.3	0.4	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	11,024	33.3	45.1	28.5
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	104	0.3	0.3	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	37	0.1	0.2	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	427	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	43	0.1	0.3	0.1
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	33,078	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	2,390	7.2	8.0	6.9
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	9,025	27.3	26.0	27.8
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	6,288	19.0	16.2	20.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	700	2.1	0.9	2.6
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	2,496	7.5	3.3	9.3
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	4,918	139	0.4	0.5	0.4
Verandah	1,173,946	304,294	7,178	21.7	32.5	17.3
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	4,732	14.3	12.4	15.1
Other	21,007	3,961	130	0.4	0.2	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 8.10 shows that bore-hole is the main source of drinking water for 60.9 percent of the households in the Municipality, followed by pipe-borne water (24.2%). Sachet water is also used by 2.3 percent of households in the Municipality. A higher proportion of urban households (30.1%) than rural households (54.5%) use bore-hole water for drinking in the Municipality.

Similarly, Table 8.10 indicates that bore-hole water (61.8%) and pipe borne water (24.0%) are the most used for other domestic activities in the Municipality irrespective of locality. Relatively higher proportions of households also depend on protected well water (8.3%) and river/stream water (3.3%) for other domestic purposes. Protected wells are mostly used by urban households (11.0%) than rural households (7.3%) while rivers/streams are mostly used by rural households (4.4%) than urban households (0.8%).

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	33,078	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	638	1.9	3.9	1.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	3,154	9.5	14.0	7.7
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	113,626	4,218	12.8	12.2	13.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	348,433	20,159	60.9	54.5	63.6
Protected well	321,091	80,800	2,530	7.6	9.4	6.9
Rain water	39,438	1,457	36	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	92	0.3	0.1	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	69	0.2	0.3	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	41,265	759	2.3	4.2	1.5
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	4,676	25	0.1	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	222	0.7	0.5	0.8
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	23	0.1	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	1,083	3.3	0.5	4.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,441	64	0.2	0.1	0.3
Other	3,972	850	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	33,078	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	622	1.9	3.8	1.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	3,110	9.4	13.7	7.6
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	112,574	4,211	12.7	12.3	12.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	354,585	20,431	61.8	56.8	63.8
Protected well	465,775	101,863	2,762	8.3	11.0	7.3
Rain water	39,916	2,376	200	0.6	0.3	0.7
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	95	0.3	0.2	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	5,110	45	0.1	0.2	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	300	0.9	0.8	0.9
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	29	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	65,730	1,107	3.3	0.8	4.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,547	85	0.3	0.1	0.3
Other	10,302	1,860	81	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Toilet and Bathing Facilities used by Households

Table 8.11 shows that 48.8 percent of households in the Municipality use public toilet, 21.5 percent use pit latrine and 12.2 percent use Water closet (W.C.) toilets. About one-tenth (10.4%) of households also use Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP). The proportion of households that do not have toilet facilities is 6.4 percent and is higher in rural areas (6.7%) than urban areas (5.8%). Also, more households use public toilets in the rural areas (53.7%) than in the urban areas (36.8%).

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	33,078	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	2,116	6.4	5.8	6.7
W.C.	839,611	261,106	4,046	12.2	21.3	8.5
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	7,127	21.5	23.9	20.6
KVIP	572,824	98,434	3,441	10.4	11.8	9.8
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	78	0.2	0.3	0.2
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	487,596	16,132	48.8	36.8	53.7
Other	23,385	3,867	138	0.4	0.2	0.5
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	33,078	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	7,023	21.2	22.8	20.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	14,281	43.2	46.7	41.7
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	2,487	7.5	5.1	8.5
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	5,736	17.3	16.3	17.8
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	548	1.7	4.5	0.5
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	620	1.9	0.9	2.3
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	2,318	7.0	3.6	8.4
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,320	25	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	2,861	40	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.11 further shows that more than two-fifth (43.2%) of households in the Municipality share with other households, separate bathroom in the same house. About one-fifth (21.2%) of households also have their own bathrooms for exclusive use. Households that use shared open cubicles with others households constitute 17.3 percent. The proportions of households using their own bathroom exclusively and shared separate bathrooms in the same house are higher in urban areas (22.8 percent and 46.7 percent respectively) than in rural areas (20.6 percent and 41.7 percent respectively). However, those using shared open cubicles are in higher proportion in rural areas (17.8%) than in urban areas (16.3%).

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 presents different methods of solid waste disposal by households in the Ejisu-Juaben Municipality. The most common method of solid waste disposal is public dump in open spaces (65.0%) and public dump in containers (17.2%). About 7.8 percent of households burn their solid waste while 4.4 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. The proportion of households that dump at public space in rural areas (76.6%) is much higher than those in rural areas (36.9%). Higher proportions of households in urban areas (43.1%) than rural areas (6.5%) dispose of their solid waste at public dumps. The proportion of households dumping waste indiscriminately is higher in rural areas (5.2%) than in urban areas (2.4%).

Table 8.12 further shows that 43.4 percent of households in the Municipality throw their liquid waste onto the street, 34.9 percent throw their liquid waste onto the compound and 10.2 percent throw theirs into gutter. Throwing of liquid waste onto the street is higher in urban areas (47.7%) than rural areas (32.9%). Similarly, throwing of liquid waste onto the compound is higher in rural areas (36.6%) than urban areas (30.8%). However, higher proportions of households in urban areas than rural areas throw their liquid waste into gutters and also through a drainage system into gutters.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	33,078	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	418	1.3	2.4	0.8
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	2,565	7.8	10.1	6.8
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	5,682	17.2	43.1	6.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	21,506	65.0	36.9	76.6
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	1,445	4.4	2.4	5.2
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	1,356	4.1	4.8	3.8
Other	53,805	7,540	106	0.3	0.2	0.4
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	33,078	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	754	2.3	3.0	2.0
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	1,656	5.0	10.4	2.8
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	1,275	3.9	5.7	3.1
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	14,344	43.4	32.9	47.7
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	3,382	10.2	16.9	7.5
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	11,550	34.9	30.8	36.6
Other	38,294	3,550	117	0.4	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This section presents the summary of key findings emanating from the analyses of data of the Ejisu-Juaben Municipality. The findings are outlined with respect to the demographic and socio-economic characteristics, economic characteristics, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Disability, Agricultural activities and housing conditions. It also draws conclusion and advises on implications for policy direction in improving the living conditions of the inhabitants in the Municipality.

9.2 Summary of Findings and Conclusion

Demographic characteristics

The population of the Municipality stood at 143,762 in 2010. The population pyramid of the Municipality for 2010 portray a scenario in developing countries, with broad base denoting a youthful population (39.8%), and a narrow apex, indicating fewer aged persons aged 65 years and older (5.1%). The Age Dependency Ratio and sex ratio of Ejisu-Juaben Municipality are 81.40 and 91.4 respectively. The Municipality has the major proportion of its population in the rural (72.5%) than urban (27.5%) communities.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR), and Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of the Municipality at 2010 were 3.5, 103.1 and 26.5 respectively. These are higher than TFR (3.3), GFR (96.4) and CBR (26.0) in the Ashanti Region. In terms of mortality, crude death rate was 6.2 deaths per 1,000 population of the Municipality in the year preceding the census. The proportion of deaths attributable to accident or violence or homicide or suicide (13.5%) was about six-time the proportion of death that can be attributed to other causes. Under-five mortality was the highest in terms of age, with males, followed by age 70 years and above.

Social characteristics

The Municipality has a predominantly nuclear family households which constitute more than one-fifth (28.0%) of the total households. The extended family households accounted for 17.8 percent of the total households. The average household size for the Municipality is 4.3. The proportion of houses owned by household members was more than one-third (44.8%) according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Although in Ghana the legal age at marriage is 16 years, among those aged 12-14 years, 4.5 percent were married and further 1.3 percent were in consensual union. The 2010 Population and Housing Census reveal that 84.1 percent of the population professes the Christians faith (Catholic, Protestants, Pentecostal/Charismatic and Other Christians)

An overwhelming proportion (84.7%) of the population 11 years and older are literate in one language or another. Of the literate population, 73.1 percent are literate in English and a Ghanaian language. The percentage of those who are literate in Ghanaian language only (14.7%) is higher than that for English only (11.1%). Only 1.1 percent of the population is literate in French in the Municipality.

More than 10 percent (12.9%) of the population in the Municipality have never attended school. About 44 percent of the population have attended school in the past, while 42.9 percent are attending school now. More females (17.4%) than males (7.9%) have never attended school. On the other hand, higher proportions of males (92.1%) than females (82.6%) have ever attended school.

A greater proportion (46.9%) of those currently attending is in Primary level of education, 18.2 percent are at Junior High School and 16.5 percent are in Kindergarten. Thus, 81.6 percent of the population currently attending school are at Basic level of education. Only 2.7 percent of the school-going age population are at the tertiary level of schooling. Of those who had attended in the past, 78.2 percent had had basic school education and 21.8 percent had had secondary school or higher education.

In terms of sex, slightly more males (82.4%) than females (80.9%) are currently attending basic school at the basic level. On the other hand, more females (13.3%) than males (12.5%) of the population is attending secondary school or higher education level. Also, higher proportion of females (82.8%) than males (73.3%) of the population had had basic school education. On the contrary, a higher proportion of males (26.7%) than females (17.2%) had had secondary school education.

Economic characteristics

The economically active population of the Municipality constitute a little less than three-fourth (70.3%) of the population 15 years and older. Of the economically active population, 93.4 percent are employed while 6.6 percent are unemployed. Of those who were unemployed, nearly two thirds (66.0%) were seeking work for the first time. The economically not active population constituted 29.7 percent. More than half (52.8%) who were economically not active were in full time education. The 2010 Population and Housing Census of Ejisu-Juaben Municipality also show that, the employed male population age 15 years and older dominate all the occupations with the exception of skilled agriculture, fishery, craft and related trades.

In terms of economic activities, more than one-third (36.7%) of the workforce were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing. The results showed that agriculture, forestry and fishing employed 37.3 percent of males and 36.1 percent of females. Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles was the second largest industry accounting for one-fifth (20%) which comprised of more females (27.4%) than males (11.7%).

The results show that the private informal sector was the largest employer constituting 86.9 percent in the Ejisu-Juaben Municipality. This could account for the relatively low levels of educational professional training among the employed population since these sectors do not require high level of formal education.

Information communication technology

Currently, mobile phones are fast replacing the fixed telephone. Cellular phone is the most widely used telecommunication tool in the Municipality as more than half (52.2%) of the population aged 12 years and older own mobile phones in the Municipality. More males (58.3%) than females (47.0%) 12 years and older owned mobile phones.

Generally, the proportion of the population using internet facility is quite low as only 5.5 percent of population 12 years and older used internet. Higher proportion of males (7.9%) than females (3.5%) used the internet.

Disability

The number of persons with disability constitutes 2.7 percent of the total population. Slightly more males (2.9%) than females (2.5%) have one form of disability or another. Sight (40.5%) and Physical (29.4%) challenge are the most common types of disability in the Municipality, constituting 69.9 percent. Sight and physical disability is common among the male and female population irrespective of sex and locality of residence.

Agricultural activities

Less than half (47.0%) of all the households in the Municipality is engaged in agriculture. The percentage of households that are engaged in agriculture is higher in rural areas (56.5%) than in urban areas (23.9%).

Crop farming (96.8%) and livestock rearing (19.5%) are the commonest type of agricultural activity among the households engaged in agriculture. For all the activities, the proportions of agricultural households in rural areas are higher than in urban areas, except those engaged in fish farming where the reverse is the case.

Chicken (70.3%) is the most reared animal by households in the Municipality. Other types of animals reared by households are sheep (10.2%) and goat (8.3%).

Housing conditions

The total stock of houses in the Municipality is 17,994. The rural areas have a higher proportion of the houses 13,767 (76.5%) than the urban areas 4,227 (23.5%). The average number of households per house is 1.8 for the Municipality, with the urban areas having a slightly higher value of 2.3 than the rural areas (1.7). Also the average household size is 4.3 and the population per house recorded for the Municipality is 7.8.

Majority (56.7%) of households in the Municipality occupy compound houses and about one-quarter (25.9%) of households occupy Separate houses. Semi-detached houses (6.7%) and flats/apartment (6.1%) provide dwellings for more than a tenth of households in the Municipality.

A greater proportion (44.8%) of dwelling units is owned by household members in the Municipality. Relatives who are not household members (25.8%) and other private individuals (25.6%) also own about half of the dwelling units.

The main material for outer wall of dwellings in the Municipality is cement and concrete (77.1%). The percentage of dwellings with such walls is 88.5 percent in urban areas compared with 72.4 percent in rural areas. Also, the main material for the floor of dwelling units is cement and concrete (81.5%). The percentage of dwellings with such floors is higher in urban areas (83.9%) than in rural areas (80.5%).

Metal sheet (94.6%) is the main material used for roofing in the Municipality. The percentage of dwellings with such roofs exceeds 94 percent in both urban and rural areas.

The main sources of lighting for dwelling units in the Municipality are Electricity (69.4%), flash light/touch (16.5%) and kerosene lamp (11.5%). A higher proportion of urban households (79.7%) than rural households (65.1%) use electricity (main). On the other hand, rural households are more likely than urban households to depend on flash light/touch and kerosene lamps.

Wood (44.5%), Charcoal (33.3%) and Gas (14.9%) are the main sources of cooking fuel for households. The proportion of households using wood is much higher in rural areas (55.0%) than in urban areas (19.1%). On the contrary, the proportions of households using gas and charcoal are much higher in urban areas (27.3 percent and 45.1 percent respectively) than in rural areas (9.8 percent and 28.5 percent respectively).

Bore-hole is the main source of drinking water for 60.9 percent of the households in the Municipality, followed by pipe-borne water (24.2%). Sachet water is also used by 2.3 percent of households in the Municipality.

About half (48.8%) of households in the Municipality use public toilet, 21.5 percent use pit latrine and 12.2 percent use Water closet (W.C.) toilets. About one-tenth (10.4%) of households also use Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP). The proportion of households that do not have toilet facilities is 6.4 percent and is higher in rural areas (6.7%) than urban areas (5.8%).

The major developmental issue in the Municipality in recent times is improved sanitation. The most common method of solid waste disposal is public dump in open spaces (65.0%) and public dump in containers (17.2%). About 7.8 percent of households burn their solid waste while 4.4 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. More than two-fifth (43.4%) of households in the Municipality throw their liquid waste onto the street, 34.9 percent throw their liquid waste onto the compound and 10.2 percent throw theirs into gutter. Throwing of liquid waste onto the street is higher in urban areas (47.7%) than rural areas (32.9%).

9.3 Policy Implications and Recommendations

Introduction

Many policy issues have a population dimension, usually about the number of people, their age/sex or background etc. Demography is critical when developing policy for the future. A clearly defined policy on population is the basis for a meaningful intervention in the formulation of population-related programmes and projects. The interface between population and other crosscutting issues, namely employment, housing, education, gender, agriculture, is highlighted, and this is relevant in mainstreaming population factors into sectorial policies and issues that are closely linked to poverty reduction.

The analyses of the 2010 Population and Housing Census have revealed important and key demographic and socio-economic data about the population of the Municipality for policy implications. This analytical framework seeks to closely reflect on the demographic features, most notably growth rate, fertility, and mortality for population policy development and programming in the Ejisu-Juaben Municipality. The policy implications and recommendations are discussed below.

The population increase in the Municipality could be attributed to the three factors with more emphasis on migration (in-migrants) and fertility rate. This is because the Municipality is a per-urban stocked with social amenities. The availability of Senior High Schools, universities, in-land port, vocational/technical schools and other institutions have become a pull factor, which attracts people to the place. Notwithstanding this, the fertility rate among women is higher compared to the regional record. The increasing population of the Municipality can be a potential and at the same time a threat to socio-economic development. The youthful population in the Municipality is a potential which can be harnessed for development. However, it also informs decisions on what government agencies (Assembly)

could do to provide the pace to accommodate the population increase. This is so because, when population continues to increase, it puts pressure on the existing social amenities. The demand for education, health, sanitation among others begins to increase. It can also intensify problems such as chronic underemployment and unemployment, especially in rural and urban informal sectors of economic activity.

The population pyramid of the Municipality for 2010 portray a youthful population, and a fewer aged persons. This puts the Age Dependency Ratio at 86.2 which means that, for every 100 people in the working age population, about 86.2 people depend on them which is higher compared to the regional figure. This implies that, there will be more pressure on the working age group for food, shelter, and clothing among others to cater for the dependent population. The majority of the population in the rural areas implies that, the demand for social amenities would increase. It may also have impact on the environment for increase in demand for fuel wood (which is currently 83.5% in the rural areas in the Municipality) and agricultural land, which, in turn, can result in an increased rate of deforestation. It also implies that majority of the populace have been neglected in term of development, since development tends to concentrate in urban localities than in rural localities in the Municipality.

The number of marriage among those aged 12-14 years and consensual union imply that there is the likelihood of accelerating the growth rate in future. At any rate this trend is contrary to the Constitution of Ghana and calls for immediate attention.

In taking a retrospective view of the above situation, the following can be recommended;

- The Assembly could initiate steps to mitigate the negative impact of population increase (more especially in the rural areas) now and for the next seven years.
- The Assembly should provide more social amenities at the rural areas since it has a greater proportion of the population.
- There should be deliberate efforts by the Assembly in collaboration with the Ghana Health Service and other NGOs to step up family planning activities especially to reduce the Total Fertility Rate
- Measures should be put in place to restrain early marriages in the Municipality.

Under-five mortality is the highest in terms of the age structure meaning that more children below five years are dying compared to other age group. Under-5 mortality is one of the Millennium Development Goal indicators (MDG 4) which is also, a leading indicator of child health and overall development. The possible causes of under-five mortality in developing countries according to the World Health Organization (2003) are acute respiratory infections, notably pneumonia, and diarrhea diseases. The increase in under-five mortality in the Municipality is a threat to achieving the MDGs at the local and national level. If the rate at which children under five years continues to increase, all other things being equal, it will reduce the youthful population and negatively impacting population.

Based on this, it is recommended that;

- The Assembly in collaboration with the Ghana Health Service (GHS) and the Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) such as the X-Changes Delta and international Organizations such as the United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA) should come up with pragmatic programmes/measures of reducing the under-five mortality rate in the Municipality.

The high literacy level among the populace is a good indicator of socio-economic development. In order to maintain or increase the level of literacy in the Municipality, the following are recommended;

- The Assembly and the Ghana Education Service (GES) should put measures in place to educate the populace (especially, the parents) on the importance of education.
- Measures should be put in place to reduce school drop-out rate in the Municipality.

Economically, the Municipality has majority of its population employed in the various sectors with agriculture, forestry and fishing having the largest share followed by wholesale, retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. This suggests that the local economy is mostly raw material produce based. The results show that the private informal sector is the largest employer constituting 86.9 percent in the Ejisu-Juaben Municipality. This could account for the relatively low levels of educational professional training among the employed population since these sectors do not require high level of formal education. The higher proportion of employed population implies more people will have something to live on and to cater for the dependent population which invariably, reduces hardship and social vices which does not augur well for development.

It is therefore recommended that;

- More of programmes and projects of the Assembly and the National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) as well as the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) implemented should be geared towards further development of agriculture, forestry and fishing as well as the private informal sector.

The use of information and communication technology is increasing in the Municipality. The number of people (12 years and older) using mobile phone is closer to the regional record and this has facilitated easy communication and business. The Municipality's share of internet facilities usage in the region implies that, a significant number of the population is making use of internet. The use of internet boosts business transactions more especially with financial institutions. The more people become aware of the use of internet; the good it is for the banks to adapt to the dynamism of society.

It is therefore recommended that;

- The Assembly in collaboration with financial institutions and other communication networks should further encourage and promote the use of information technologies.
- The introduction of ICT center in the Municipality is a good attempt by the Assembly of promoting information technology in the Municipality and it should be continued.
- The Assembly together with the Ghana Education Service should ensure effective monitoring of laptops distributed to schools by the Government of Ghana in the Municipality.
- The GES, should also effectively intensify the importance of ICT by engaging teachers to teach it as subject in the various schools.

Disability is becoming a cross-cutting issue in development practice at the district level. The analyses reveal two percent persons with some form of disability in the Ejisu-Juaben Municipality. In terms of literacy level of disabled persons, 36.9 percent has never attended

school. This implies that the educational level of disabled persons is not encouraging since more than one third has no educational background. Also, in terms of economic activity, 46.6 percent of persons with disability are economically active while 53.4 percent are economically not active. Of those in the economically active population, 95.5 percent are employed while only 4.5 percent are unemployed. This implies that majority of disabled persons in the Municipality have means of living.

The following are recommended;

In recognizing the importance of persons with disability in the Municipality, efforts should be geared toward integrating people with disability into the economic, housing, and other infrastructure planning at all levels of the Municipality including ramps, walk ways, pedestrian bridges, etc.

Measures should be in place to improve the educational achievements of disabled persons in the Municipality.

Also, more jobs should be created for those who are unemployed.

Majority of the households in the Municipality use cement as their main construction materials. The use of burnt bricks by households and even government agencies is very low. This implies that, locally manufactured building materials are not largely used by households in the Municipality. The Municipality is increasingly attracting people to the Central Business District (CBDs) of Kumasi Metropolis and this pose housing problems. Though rural areas have higher proportion of houses than urban areas, the population is rapidly increasing coupled with acute shortage of houses in urban areas.

Based on this, the following is recommended;

The Assembly and other government agencies should promote the use of locally manufactured building materials such as burnt bricks.

With regards to water and sanitation issues, the main source of drinking water comes from borehole. This implies that the use of other source of drinking water namely; standpipes, wells, sachet water, bottled water among others are low. On the other hand, source of water from water bodies forms 4.7 percent in the rural areas. With the activities of illegal mining (“galamsey”), water bodies are not safe for drinking anymore.

The highest reported toilet facilities used is public toilet. This implies that the populace relies on the state’s social safety-net with little private sector provision of services. Also, households with no toilet facility/open defecation are a threat to human health. Again, only a small number of households throw liquid waste into gutters. The question is whether there is lack of adequate drains in the Municipality or people are not educated to do so. Majority of the populace throw liquid waste into the streets and compound which poses threat to human health.

It is therefore recommended that the environmental department should be stocked with resources to conduct frequent education on sanitation to the people in the Municipality.

It is hoped that with good policies in place such as construction and rehabilitation of toilet facilities, the use of bush as toilet facility in the Municipality would be reduced massively in the next five years.

Since majority of households depend on boreholes provided by the Assembly, effort should be made to allocate funds from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), the District Development Facility (DDF), and the Urban Development Grants (UDG) to rehabilitate existing boreholes, drill and install pumps on existing boreholes. This would increase water coverage in the Municipality.

The Assembly could also organize clean-up exercises quarterly to ensure a clean and tidy environment.

The Assembly should construct drains for easy disposing of liquid waste.

House-to-house collection of solid waste should be improved to reduce indiscriminate dumping of solid waste.

The Municipality Assembly should strengthen the capacity of the sanitation agencies to inculcate in people the proper and modern way of disposing solid waste in the Municipality.

The bye-laws on sanitation should be strictly implemented to ensure a clean environment in the Municipality.

The use of wood as fuel for cooking in the Municipality is increasing. This has the tendency of increasing deforestation which negatively affects the natural environment. The use of flashlights as source of light could be due to the introduction of rechargeable varieties and long-lasting batteries. The data further reveal that only one percent use candle as the main source of lighting. This could be attributed to the dangers attached to the use of candle.

Based on this, it is recommended that;

The uses of substance made of wood as cooking fuel (firewood and charcoal) in the Municipality calls for increased efforts to reduce the felling of trees for fire wood and charcoal as well as implementing policies to reduce the use of firewood for cooking. This is critical in reducing deforestation and its negative effects in the Municipality.

The Assembly in collaboration with the Energy Commission could initiate steps to inculcate in people, the need to use LPG gas cooking fuel. The issue of reducing indiscriminate felling of trees should reflect in the Annual Action Plans of the Assembly and implemented accordingly.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ghana	24,076,327	100.0	12,153,739	100.0	11,922,588	100.0
District	141,177	100.0	38,785	100.0	102,392	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	5,953	4.2	1,865	4.8	4,088	4.0
Household with head and a spouse only	2,362	1.7	770	2.0	1,592	1.6
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	17,773	12.6	4,952	12.8	12,821	12.5
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	40,300	28.5	11,487	29.6	28,813	28.1
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	25,099	17.8	6,406	16.5	18,693	18.3
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,023	1.4	814	2.1	1,209	1.2
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	4,617	3.3	1,350	3.5	3,267	3.2
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	28,246	20.0	6,672	17.2	21,574	21.1
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,540	1.8	751	1.9	1,789	1.7
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	12,264	8.7	3,718	9.6	8,546	8.3

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

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	33,078	141,177	67,366	73,811	28,786	13,624	15,162
Households engaged in agricultural activities	15,549	76,889	36,903	39,986	28,786	13,624	15,162
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	15,065	74,307	35,631	38,676	27,601	13,006	14,595
Households engaged in crop farming	15,047	74,232	35,590	38,642	27,559	12,983	14,576
Households engaged in tree growing	62	278	134	144	121	59	62
Agro forestry (tree planting)	62	278	134	144	121	59	62
Alligator pepper	13	58	27	31	27	16	11
Apples	18	139	70	69	44	24	20
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	13	56	23	33	19	10	9
Avocado	5	30	12	18	17	7	10
Banana	15	70	42	28	23	9	14
Beans	91	429	225	204	176	104	72
Black pepper	11	46	28	18	19	10	9
Black berries	3	14	9	5	5	3	2
Cabbage	75	361	200	161	149	94	55
Carrot	142	670	332	338	277	153	124
Cashew	82	414	203	211	169	83	86
Cassava	9,809	49,945	23,434	26,511	18,053	7,903	10,150
Citronella	36	167	79	88	63	33	30
Citrus	435	2,377	1,221	1,156	883	493	390
Cloves	8	39	20	19	16	8	8
Cocoa	6,334	32,251	15,770	16,481	12,391	6,111	6,280
Coconut	73	357	172	185	120	61	59
Cocoyam	2,250	11,470	5,354	6,116	4,126	1,749	2,377
Cocoyam / Taro (koko)	192	911	431	480	366	157	209
Coffee	6	23	13	10	11	5	6
Cola	2	9	6	3	2	1	1
Cotton	3	21	5	16	5	1	4
Cucumber	22	105	59	46	43	25	18
Egg plant	5	28	11	17	11	5	6
Gallic	1	5	2	3	3	2	1
Garden eggs	265	1,396	687	709	540	283	257
Ginger	5	26	14	12	9	4	5
Groundnut	11	60	24	36	25	11	14
Guava	8	38	17	21	13	5	8
Kenaf	3	9	4	5	4	1	3
Lemon grass	2	9	4	5	7	4	3
Lettuce	15	61	29	32	24	13	11
Maize	3,466	17,448	8,376	9,072	6,409	3,020	3,389
Mango	6	23	16	7	15	13	2
Melon (agusi)	3	14	7	7	4	2	2
Millet	18	135	59	76	57	25	32
Mushroom	1	4	2	2	2	1	1

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

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Nut meg	1	2	1	1	1	0	1
Oil palm	1,423	7,389	3,752	3,637	2,778	1,519	1,259
Okro	185	931	479	452	364	195	169
Onion	43	197	93	104	78	32	46
Pawpaw	26	153	80	73	59	28	31
Peas	13	56	30	26	25	15	10
Pepper	380	1,924	923	1,001	750	363	387
Pineapple	27	128	62	66	48	24	24
Plantain	7,305	36,474	17,213	19,261	13,447	5,943	7,504
Potatoes	8	43	23	20	19	10	9
Rice	661	3,428	1,764	1,664	1,392	788	604
Rubber	1	3	2	1	2	1	1
Shallot	5	24	10	14	8	4	4
Soya beans	2	10	2	8	3	2	1
Sugarcane	20	101	60	41	27	21	6
Sun flower	2	12	5	7	9	4	5
Sweet pepper	3	12	5	7	7	3	4
Sweet potatoes	1	4	3	1	4	3	1
Tiger nut	7	43	28	15	14	6	8
Tobacco	10	53	27	26	22	14	8
Tomatoes	355	1,756	918	838	682	368	314
Water melon	27	108	52	56	46	20	26
Yam	817	4,315	2,078	2,237	1,498	699	799
Other	212	1,115	544	571	369	194	175

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Age	None (not literate)	Literate	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes							
Total	15,383	84,909	9,415	12,476	62,098	237	683
11-14	286	13,485	2,219	1,553	9,615	19	79
15-19	608	14,463	1,587	1,199	11,501	25	151
20-24	1,010	11,647	1,286	1,336	8,878	47	100
25-29	1,291	9,644	1,088	1,586	6,835	40	95
30-34	1,396	8,135	882	1,557	5,603	40	53
35-39	1,448	6,814	716	1,452	4,593	14	39
40-44	1,214	5,384	490	1,096	3,744	13	41
45-49	982	4,412	398	813	3,150	12	39
50-54	973	3,929	301	697	2,897	7	27
55-59	740	2,422	153	380	1,866	6	17
60-64	989	1,749	109	272	1,341	5	22
65+	4,446	2,825	186	535	2,075	9	20
Male							
Total	4,145	42,354	4,354	4,753	32,687	161	399
11-14	120	6,793	1,093	732	4,915	11	42
15-19	236	7,229	779	534	5,833	13	70
20-24	324	5,511	532	467	4,431	32	49
25-29	399	4,333	450	504	3,301	27	51
30-34	431	3,940	394	559	2,921	33	33
35-39	439	3,367	305	567	2,459	9	27
40-44	363	2,814	259	442	2,076	7	30
45-49	276	2,231	173	270	1,753	6	29
50-54	268	1,952	142	210	1,572	6	22
55-59	180	1,279	77	114	1,072	4	12
60-64	178	1,115	55	115	923	4	18
65+	931	1,790	95	239	1,431	9	16
Female							
Total	11,238	42,555	5,061	7,723	29,411	76	284
11-14	166	6,692	1,126	821	4,700	8	37
15-19	372	7,234	808	665	5,668	12	81
20-24	686	6,136	754	869	4,447	15	51
25-29	892	5,311	638	1,082	3,534	13	44
30-34	965	4,195	488	998	2,682	7	20
35-39	1,009	3,447	411	885	2,134	5	12
40-44	851	2,570	231	654	1,668	6	11
45-49	706	2,181	225	543	1,397	6	10
50-54	705	1,977	159	487	1,325	1	5
55-59	560	1,143	76	266	794	2	5
60-64	811	634	54	157	418	1	4
65+	3,515	1,035	91	296	644	-	4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Ejisu	12,898	6,146	6,752	3,191	1,238
2	Juaben	9,085	4,314	4,771	2,176	1,199
3	Fumesua	6,187	2,928	3,259	1,565	537
4	Bonwire	5,983	2,799	3,184	1,405	625
5	Kwamo	5,412	2,612	2,800	1,325	628
6	Besease	4,673	2,193	2,480	1,170	476
7	Kwaso	4,427	2,073	2,354	986	484
8	Onwe	4,343	1,956	2,387	1,028	438
9	Nobewam	3,940	1,878	2,062	952	485
10	Adumasa	3,350	1,638	1,712	782	371
11	Adarko Jachie	3,281	1,621	1,660	672	410
12	Essieninpong	3,275	1,539	1,736	704	410
13	Achiase	3,115	1,462	1,653	711	474
14	Donyina	2,978	1,387	1,591	720	368
15	Achinakrom	2,858	1,269	1,589	624	382
16	Krapa	2,764	1,330	1,434	700	297
17	Tikrom	2,685	1,278	1,407	523	297
18	New Koforidua	2,554	1,265	1,289	655	382
19	Akyawkrom	2,477	1,092	1,385	561	241
20	Amoam Achiase	2,353	1,112	1,241	550	234

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community name	Age Group																
		All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Ejisu	12,898	1,641	1,464	1,485	1,452	1,291	1,195	1,003	784	646	505	418	277	224	154	142	217
2	Juaben	9,085	1,276	1,135	1,136	946	836	728	672	586	460	314	312	189	140	96	105	154
3	Fumesua	6,187	800	742	722	648	577	547	527	429	303	236	171	157	98	61	70	99
4	Bonwire	5,983	782	800	760	668	593	429	390	295	287	203	201	134	115	69	80	177
5	Kwamo	5,412	754	621	584	570	517	517	429	353	289	216	170	100	96	59	49	88
6	Besease	4,673	635	602	625	496	452	372	341	256	176	175	180	87	76	50	56	94
7	Kwaso	4,427	608	577	565	516	395	322	229	220	191	171	157	96	110	60	90	120
8	Onwe	4,343	593	566	590	489	386	312	273	217	168	149	137	93	73	62	89	146
9	Nobewam	3,940	616	529	477	368	313	321	229	214	166	196	150	78	74	46	75	88
10	Adumasa	3,350	528	517	441	289	221	206	197	182	155	120	125	82	88	52	57	90
11	Adarko Jachie	3,281	448	396	352	323	497	272	231	207	172	102	84	54	46	22	34	41
12	Essieninpong	3,275	467	453	438	354	272	167	164	164	140	125	118	107	86	54	69	97
13	Achiase	3,115	444	388	393	299	239	228	158	169	121	133	132	98	84	48	76	105
14	Donyina	2,978	435	407	393	303	218	200	163	157	151	123	108	59	67	35	62	97
15	Achinakrom	2,858	409	436	397	366	216	163	146	117	100	75	83	69	56	52	66	107
16	Krapa	2,764	376	319	313	303	240	248	235	173	152	111	97	55	48	40	23	31
17	Tikrom	2,685	326	345	331	297	253	226	176	141	122	105	102	51	51	38	58	63
18	New Koforidua	2,554	342	354	366	249	209	151	128	150	115	102	99	62	62	50	42	73
19	Akyawkrom	2,477	344	355	313	275	196	201	177	148	108	84	76	47	46	36	20	51
20	Amoam Achiase	2,353	372	282	290	273	207	180	197	149	107	74	64	46	34	26	19	33

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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