2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

AJUMAKO-ENYAN-ESIAM DISTRICT

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

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

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

TFR	Total fertility rate
GFR	General Fertility rate
CBR	Crude birth rate
CDR	The crude death rate,
2010PHC	2010 Population and Housing Census
AEED	Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District
PWDs	People with Disabilities
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
K.V.I.P	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
CEB	Children Ever Born
CS	Children Surviving
DFATD	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (formerly CIDA)
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
SEC/SSS/SHS	Secondary/Senior Secondary School/ Senior High School
PHC	Population and Housing Census
SHS	Senior High School
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Ajumako-Enyan-Esiam District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 138,046 representing 6.3 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 46.7 percent and females represent 53.3 percent. The proportion of the district's population living in rural localities is 68.1 percent and has a sex ratio of 87.5. The population of the district is youthful (42.0%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (7.5%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 97.8 and it is higher in the rural localities (101.1) compared to the urban localities (91.9).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 4.0. The General Fertility Rate is 115.5 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is higher than the regional GFR (105.3). The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 26.3 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 13.2 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 30.7 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 69.3 percent of deaths in the district. Out of the total number of migrants, 65.6 percent (21,383) were born elsewhere (that is outside the District) but in Central Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Western Region constitute 26.5 percent followed by Greater Accra with 18.1 percent and Eastern 17.6 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 136,633 living in 35,106 households. The average household size in the district is 4.5 persons per household. The average number of households per house is 1.3 with an average household size of 3.9 in the district. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 41.7 percent. Spouses form about 9.4 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 27 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

A little above four in ten (42.0%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 36.8 percent have never married, 7.9 percent are widowed and 7.1 percent divorced. By age 25-29 years, more than six in ten (62.6%) females are married compared to 45.2 percent of males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 56.4 percent while widowed males account for 16 percent. Among the married, 28.8 percent have no education while

about 4.8 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than eight in ten (86.9%) of the married population are employed, 2.2 percent are unemployed and 10.9 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (57.1) are economically not active with 2.6 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 96.5 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.5 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 19.8 percent of the population are literate in English only, 67.9 percent was literate in English and Ghanaian language, and 11.8 percent is literate in Ghanaian language only. Only 0.2 percent could read and write in English and French and in all the three languages (0.3%). Of the population aged 3 years and above (124,897) in the district, 20.3 percent has never attended school, 43.7 percent are currently attending and 36 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 74.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 25.7 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 91.5 percent are employed while 8.5 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (45%), 17.2% perform household duties and 78.6 percent are disabled or too sick to work. A little close to six in ten (57.2) of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, 58.5 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 15.5 percent in service and sales, 12.4 percent in craft and related trade, and 6.4 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 71 percent are self-employed without employees, 14 percent are contributing family workers, 8.7 percent are employees and 3.2 percent are self-employed with employees. The proportion are self-employed (without employees) for the females (74.8%) is higher than that of the males (66.0%). The proportion of females who are "contributing family workers" (15.0%) also exceeds that of males (12.7%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 92.8 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 4.5 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 34.6 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 43.8 percent as compared to 56.1 percent of females. A little over two percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 853 households representing 2.4 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 4.7 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (5.0%) than males (4.4%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 46.3 percent followed by physical disability (26.6%). Not much variations exist between the number of PWDs in the urban and rural areas. There are more females with sight, physical and hearing disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 3,258 (57.9%) are employed, whilst 72 (1.2%) are unemployed and 2,293 (40.8%) are reported to be economically not active. 44.5 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 77.1 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, a little above eight out of ten households (82.6%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 65.8 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (96.6%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Ajumako-Enyan-Esiam District is 26,343 representing 7.6 percent of the total number of houses in the Central Region Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.2.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (57.6%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 32 percent are separate houses and 6.1 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (53%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household, 29.6 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household, 14.8 percent are owned by private individuals and only 0.8 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.9%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units in the district are mud/mud bricks or earth (48.3%) and cement/concrete (45.2%). Cement (83.3%) is the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district whiles metal sheets (90.7%) is the main roofing material for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (65.4%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 15.2 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (64.6%), kerosene lamp (24.2%) and flashlight/torch (9.4%) The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (69.2%). The proportion using wood for cooking for the rural (78.4%) is higher than that of urban (50.3%). The four main sources of water in the

district are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. A little below one in five households (18.4%) drink water from boreholes and 13.2 percent drink from river or stream.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 46.2 percent followed by pit latrine (28.7%). About 13 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. A third of households (30.2) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 25.2 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 70.7 percent. House to house waste collection accounts for one percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street (43.3%) and onto compound (33.4%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam (hereafter referred to as AEE) District was established by LI 1383 of 1988 to exercise the powers conferred on it by the Minister of Local Government and Rural Development under Section (1) of the Local Government Act 1993, Act 462.

Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam (AEE) District is one of the twenty (20) districts in Central Region of Ghana. It was created in 1988 under the Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC) for the purpose of getting governance closer to the local people. It is predominantly rural and covers an estimated land area of about 521.2 square kilometers which is 5 percent of the total land area of Central Region. The Assin districts (Assin North and Assin South) form the boundary to the West, and it is bounded to the South by Effutu district, to the north-west by Asikuma- Odoben-Brakwa and to the east by Gomoa West district.

Ajumako is the District capital and it is about 40 kilometers North-east of the Cape Coast Municipality.

The total population of the district is about 41,688 people in 1960 and about 62,882 in 1970 according to census figures. By 1984 the total population had increased by about 18 percent to 74,463 at a growth rate of 1.2 per annum. In the year 2000, the population in the district was 91,965 and made up of 42,395 males and 49,570 females.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the total population of the district is about 138,046 people with female   accounting for 53.3 percent , 46.7 percent for males and the youth (15-35years) constituting 29.4 percent.

1.2 Physical Features

The topography of the district is undulating and its elevation ranges between 50 to 150 meters above sea level. The prominent highland is a ridge located in the north-western corner of the district and rises to about 180 meters above sea level.

The climate is the moist semi-equatorial type. The mean monthly temperature ranges from 26°C in the coolest month of August to about 30°C in hottest months, March to April. The most important single climatic element is rainfall, with double maxima. The two peaks occur in May-June, and September-October and the mean annual rainfall is between 120-150mm. December to February is the driest period.

The District is characterized by dense drainage with the key rivers being Amissah and Narkwa, named after points where they enter the sea although both rivers are locally called Ochi. Lands bordering Narkwa towards the borders with Gomoa West District are frequently flooded.

Figure 1.1: District Map of Ajumako Enyan Essiam
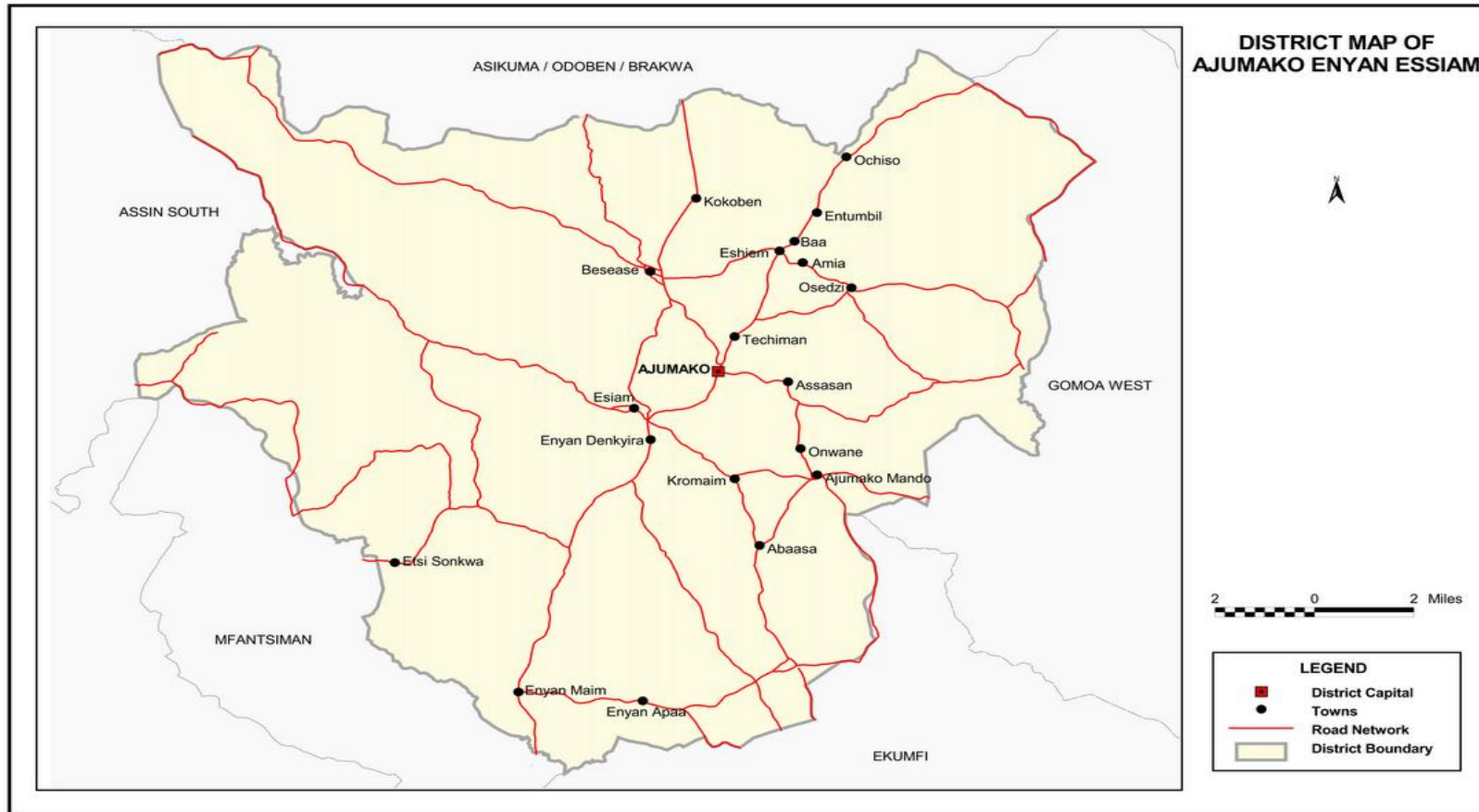
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3   Political and Administrative Structure

The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District has been delineated into nine (9) zones or area councils for easy local level administration. These include Mando, Ajumako, Sonkwaa, Enyan-Abaasa, Bisease, Enyan-Maim, Baa, Breman-Essiam and Enyan-Denkyira Area Councils. Ajumako is the district capital and the seat of the District administration.

1.4   Social and Cultural structure

Cultural and Historical Heritage

There are five paramouncies in Ajumako Enyan Essiam District. These are Ajumako, Denkyira, Essiam, Enyan Abaasa and Enyan Maim. The main cultural festival is the Akwambo that is celebrated yearly between the months of August and September. Durbars of chiefs and people are organized to raise funds for community initiated development programmes. This festival usually attracts both natives and non-natives to come home and participate actively in these festivals.

The Enyan speaking Fantes form the greatest proportion of the population and have three of the paramouncies at Enyan Abaasa, Enyan Denkyira and Enyan-Maim.

Education and Literacy

Education in the district as in general sense comprises the two components, formal and non-formal. The formal education is represented by the three tier educational system namely, the first, second and third cycle institutions. Majority (about 79%) of the schools are public institutions under the management of Ghana Education Service (GES) through the District Directorate, with some of these public educational institutions run in collaboration with some religious missions. The involvements of the District Assembly on the other hand supports this sector by providing furniture, and also provide utility facilities in the schools such as sanitary places, in these facilities.

Currently there are about 68 Junior Secondary Schools in the district with seven (7) of which are privately owned. There are also about seven (7) Senior High schools (public and private) and one tertiary institution (Ajumako Campus of University of Education, Winneba) in the district.

Remarkably the district owns one of the best secondary schools in central region, Mando Secondary School which is a great potential to up-step the district's educational performance.

Ajumako Enyan Essiam District has a gross primary enrolment rate of 105 per cent (2010 PHC).This explains that about 39.5 percent of the total population is now in the primary level of education. There are l54, 536 people currently attending school.

The district also has a literacy rate of 76 per cent for both male and female persons of ages eleven (11) years and older. The male youth and female youth (15-35 years) literacy rates of the district stand at 93 per cent and 85.5 per cent respectively.

1.5   Economy

Economic Activities

The main economic activity of the people in the district is farming and it is practiced alongside other forms of economic activities. Out of the total households, there are 77.1 percent into Agriculture, mainly crop farming. Major crops grown in the district are cassava, maize, plantain, citrus and vegetables (garden eggs and pepper). Non-traditional crops such as cashew and pineapples are also grown especially in the Mando and Abaasa zones.

Besides farming, agro processing activities are spotted around the district. The most predominant of these are the processing of oil palm fruits to oil and cassava to gari either in groups or as individuals. Small and micro-scale industrial activities in woodcarving, masonry, carpentry and auto-mechanic are also carried out. The major economic activities in the service sector are ladies hairdressing, barbering, tele-communication services, few guest houses and "chop" bars.

Natural Resources

There are a few timber resources and some mineral deposits including gold, Mica and Kaolin. Mica is available for about 13km stretch from Ampia-Ajumako to the west. Kaolin is also found around the Ochi River, about 13 km stretch between Ampia-Ajumako and Kwanyarko, and Gold (Nkoso) at Nkwamase in the Enyan-maim zone.

Tourism

There are a few significant natural and artificial environments which if properly developed could serve as attraction to tourist. These are indicated below:

- Wood carving and Bamboo Beads at Kokoben, Onwane, Enyan-Miam and Bisease.

- Akwambo Festivities for all the 5 Paramouncies - Ajumako, Abaasa, Denkyira, Enyan-Maim and Breman Essiam

- The Great Waterfalls, Ofabir Akotogua

- Museum at Ampiah-Ajumako

- Tilapia river at Akotogua

- The Crocodile Dam and Beautiful Sandy Flatland along Ochi River

- The three-headed Palm Tree, Enyan-Abaasa

- The Sacred Bell with unknown inscriptions at Breman Essiam

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

The Cartography Unit of the Census Secretariat collaborated with the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission and the Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services (CERSGIS) of the Department of Geography and Resource Development, University of Ghana, to determine the viability of migrating from analog to digital mapping for

the 2010 PHC, as recommended in the 2000 PHC Administrative Report. Field cartographic work started in March 2008 and was completed in February 2010.

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire,

enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3   Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all Districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most Districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be

enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Kasoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

A household was defined as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household

consisted of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them. However, it is important to remember that members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) because non-relatives (e.g. house helps) may form part of a household.

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

(a) Educational Institutions

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

(c) Hospitals and Healing Centres

(d) Hotels

(e) Prisons

(f) Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

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

> i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
>
> ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
>
> iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is discussed in chapter five. It analyses mobile phone ownership, internet use and ownership of desktop/laptop computers while chapter six is devoted to Persons living with disabilities (PWDs) and their socio-demographic characteristics.

Chapter seven concentrates on the agricultural activities of the households, describing the types of farming activities, livestock rearing and numbers of livestock reared.

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

Population can be defined as the number of people living in a defined area at a particular time. Apart from knowing the total population of an area, it is necessary to look into its characteristics. Some of these characteristics may include sex and age distribution, age-sex structure, amongst others. All levels of government need information on age and sex composition of the population in planning and development and in provision of services. This chapter looks at the characteristics of the population of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

Population distribution is the arrangement of the population in given area according to natural and environmental conditions and requirements of the society. It could also be said to be the arrangement or spread of people living in a given area or how the population of an area is arranged according to variables such as age, race, or sex This is usually described by the population density which is calculated by the rate between the numbers of people in an area to the total area.

2.2.1   Population by Size, Sex and type of locality

Table 2.1 shows the population of the district by sex, age, and locality. The Table shows that the total population of the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District is 138,046 and forms 6.3 percent of the population of Central Region (2,201,863). The males (64,418) make up 46.7 percent whiles the females (73,628) are 53.3 percent of the population of the district. The proportion of the district's population living in rural localities is 68.1 percent as compared to the regional rural population of 58.3 percent.

The district has a youthful population (15-34 years) constituting 29.4 percent of the total population. Also, the data indicates that, 42.0 percent of the population is under age 15 and 15.5 percent (21,397) are under 5 years. The sex ratio is 87.5 percent which follows that for every 100 females, there are approximately 88 males in the population. The age group with the highest sex ratio (102.9) is 10-14 years and that with the lowest (43.8) is 95and above years. Dependency ratio is 97.8, in other words for every 100 people aged 15-65 years, there are approximately 98 people depending on them for survival. Dependency ratio is less in urban localities (91.9) than in rural localities (101.1)

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	138,046	64,418	73,628	87.5	43,996	94,050
0 - 4	21,397	11,525	9,872	116.7	6,461	14,936
5 - 9	18,715	9,481	9,234	102.7	5,658	13,057
10 - 14	17,812	9,032	8,780	102.9	5,597	12,215
15 - 19	14,577	7,384	7,193	102.7	4,993	9,584
20 - 24	9,256	3,951	5,305	74.5	3,374	5,882
25 - 29	7,801	3,320	4,481	74.1	2,666	5,135
30 - 34	6,846	2,875	3,971	72.4	2,271	4,575
35 - 39	6,450	2,706	3,744	72.3	1,975	4,475
40 - 44	6,076	2,577	3,499	73.6	1,843	4,233
45 - 49	5,561	2,335	3,226	72.4	1,683	3,878
50 - 54	5,874	2,416	3,458	69.9	1,817	4,057
55 - 59	3,773	1,612	2,161	74.6	1,273	2,500
60 - 64	3,587	1,476	2,111	69.9	1,128	2,459
65 - 69	2,413	963	1,450	66.4	762	1,651
70 - 74	3,130	1,142	1,988	57.4	959	2,171
75 - 79	1,710	661	1,049	63	583	1,127
80 - 84	1,457	461	996	46.3	432	1,025
85 - 89	793	242	551	43.9	256	537
90 - 94	539	174	365	47.7	171	368
95+	279	85	194	43.8	94	185

Source: Ghana Statistical Service Population and Housing Census

2.3   Age-Sex Structure

The population pyramid is an important tool for analyzing age and sex composition or structure of a population. A population pyramid is a graphical illustration of the distribution of the various age groups in a population. The shape of the pyramid is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality and migration. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the narrow apex is determined by the severity of mortality and to some extent, migration. This type of pyramid normally depicts the population of a developing country.

Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid of Ajumako Enyan Essiam District in 2010. The shape of a population pyramid provides important information about population composition. The shape closely mirrors that of the regional population pyramid. It has a broad base which gradually tapers off at the older ages. The broad base of the pyramid depicts a younger population consisting of large numbers of children and the narrow apex signifies a small older population. The population within each age cohort is highest at the base from 0-4. After this each successive age cohort records a lower population than the previous age cohorts, till the least is recorded for the age cohort 80-84. In addition from age 0-19 the male dominates the female then from age 20 -85 and above there are more female than males. With increasing age, the proportion of males is slightly smaller than females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid
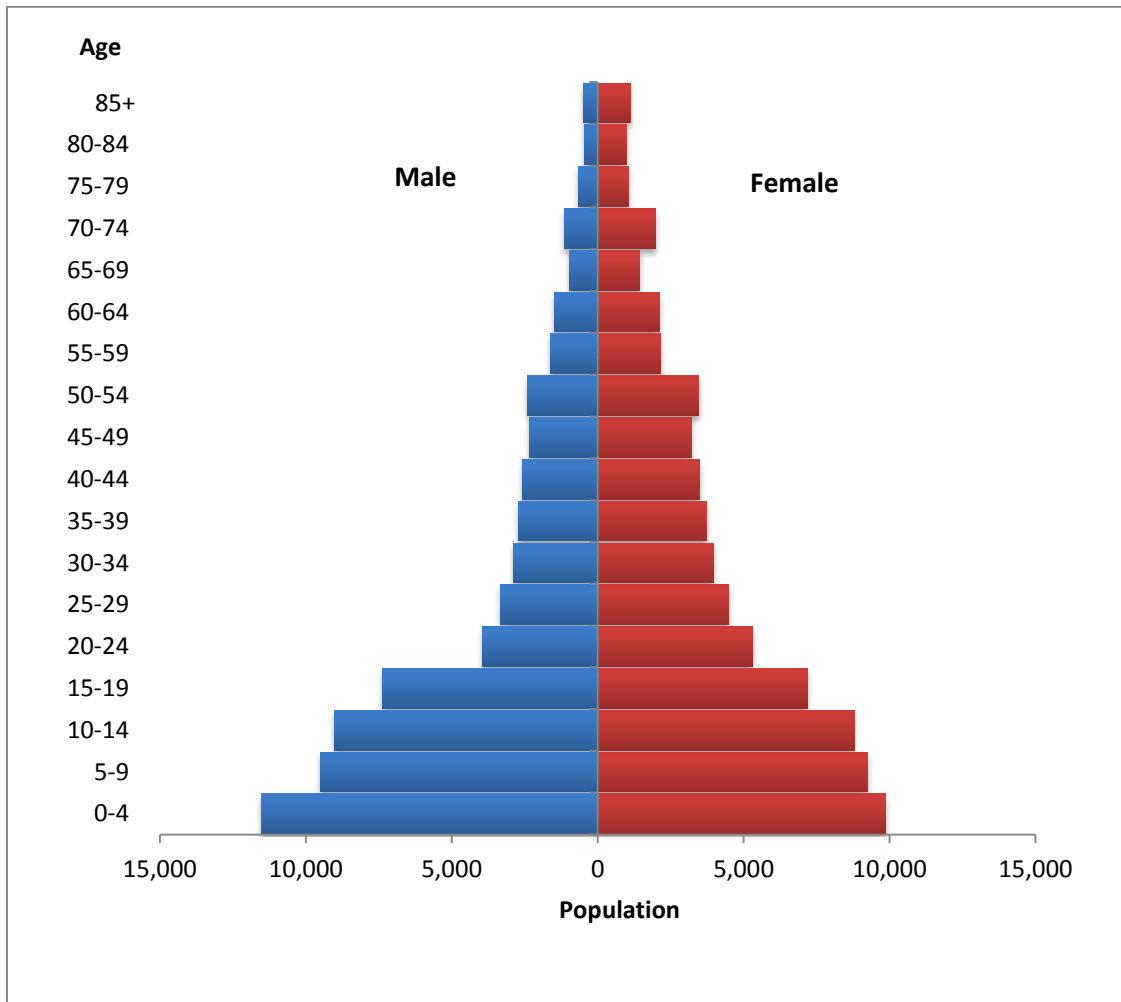
Source: Ghana Statistical Service Population and Housing Census

2.4   Age Dependency Ratio

The relationship between the populations aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above and the population aged 15-64 years constitute age dependency, measured per 100 of the working age population defined as the population aged between 15-64 years. The age-dependency ratio by sex and type of locality in the district is presented in Table 2.2. There is a relatively high age dependency ratio in the district 97.8 (98.7 persons per 100 persons of the working age population). This means that at least every one person within the working age group has about one person in the dependent age group to care for. The table further indicates that the child dependency ratio of 83.0 is higher than the old age dependency ratio of 15.0. Meaning on the average, every ten working age persons cater for 8 children. In terms of old age dependency, every ten working age persons work to cater for about two old age person. In terms of sex the male dependent ratio of 110.2 is higher than the female dependency ratio of 88.1 in the district.

In the urban areas the dependency ratio is 91.1 whilst it much higher 101.1 in the rural areas. This means the dependency ratio in the rural areas is much higher than the urban areas in the district.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females in a population. A sex ratio greater than 100 indicates that there are more males than females. The sex ratio for the Ajumako-Enyan-Esiam District as shown in Table 2.2 is 87.5. This means that there were more females than males in the District. In other words for every 88 males there are 100 females.

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by sex and type of locality

	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
Age-group	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	138,046	64,418	73,628	87.5	43,996	94,050
0-14	57,924	30,038	27,886	107.7	17,716	40,208
15-64	69,801	30,652	39,149	78.3	23,023	46,778
65+	10,321	3,728	6,593	56.5	3,257	7,064
Age-dependency ratio	**97.8**	**110.2**	**88.1**		**91.1**	**101.1**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service Population and Housing Census

2.5   Fertility, Migration and Mortality

2.5.1   Fertility

Table 2.3 provides reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district. Total fertility is the average number of live births among 1,000 women (15-49) in their child-bearing years. In other words, it is the average number of children a woman would bear throughout the whole of her productive years. According to the Table, Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District has a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 4.0 whilst central region has TFR of 3.6.

The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-44 and 15-49. The crude birth rate (CBR) is also defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the number of people in the population in the middle of that year.

From the Table, the General Fertility Rate (GFR) of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District is 115.5, which is higher than the regional GFR (105.3). GFR in Central Region is higher in rural areas (120.4) than in urban areas (90.8) and Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District is not an exception.

Crude Birth Rate in Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District is 26.3 which is lower than the central regional crude birth rate of 26.8. The crude birth rate in central region is lower in urban areas (25.0) than in the rural areas (28.4).

Table 2.3: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by Districts

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	**2,201,863**	**553,384**	**58,292**	**3.6**	**105.3**	**26.5**
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Municipal	144,705	33,902	3,561	3.6	105	24.6
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	51,308	3,009	2.2	58.6	17.7
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	27,603	3,308	4.1	119.8	28.2
Mfantsiman	144,332	39,462	3,537	3.4	89.6	24.5
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	**138,046**	**31,419**	**3,600**	**4**	**114.6**	**26.1**
Gomoa West	135,189	32,740	3,657	3.8	111.7	27.1
Effutu Municipal	68,597	19,261	1,629	2.9	84.6	23.7
Gomoa East	207,071	54,787	6,159	3.7	112.4	29.7
Ewutu Senya	86,884	21,749	2,496	3.9	114.8	28.7
Agona East	85,920	20,368	2,408	4	118.2	28
Agona West Municipal	115,358	29,580	2,679	3.1	90.6	23.2
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	25,731	3,470	4.7	134.9	30.8
Assin South	104,244	23,709	2,986	4.3	125.9	28.6
Assin North Municipal	161,341	38,331	4,687	4.1	122.3	29.1
Twifo Ati Morkwa	61,743	15,283	1,822	4.1	119.2	29.5
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	18,690	1,972	3.5	105.5	27.1
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	13,789	1,862	4.5	135	31
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	55,131	13,308	1,411	3.6	106	25.6
Ekumfi	52,231	11,594	1,290	4	111.3	24.7
Awutu Senya East Municipal	108,422	30,770	2,749	3	89.3	25.4

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census
*Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years*
  *** Number of live births per 1,000 population*

Children ever born and surviving

Table 2.4 provides information on the female population aged 12 years and older by age group, children ever born and children surviving with the sex of the child. Females form 56.1 percent of the population aged 12 years and above (90,432).

According to the Table, children ever born increase with age, with the highest from 60 + years (33.4%) and the lowest from 12-14 years (0.02%). This could be as a result of older women having completed their reproductive cycles compared to younger women.

Total female children ever born are 50.3 percent of children ever born. The percentage gap between the sexes of Children ever born is highest at age 12-14 years (21.2 %,) with 7 more females and lowest at age 60+ years (2.1 %,) with 2,137 more females) with the female children being more. There are more male children ever born from age 15-19 years to 45-49 years and then female children ever born overtakes at age 50-54 years onward.

Children surviving form about 81.4 percent of Children ever born (172,189), which could be interpreted to mean that most children born survived. For age group 12-14 years all of the

children born survived. The gap between the sexes of surviving children is not really appreciable for all the age groups, the highest percentage gap being at age 12-14 years (7 more females, 21.2%) and the lowest at 60 + years (1453 more females, 3.5%), with surviving female children being more.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	50,770	172,189	85,566	86,623	140,216	69,171	71,045
12-14	5,028	33	13	20	33	13	20
15-19	7,193	1,008	528	480	936	475	461
20-24	5,305	5,107	2,635	2,472	4,601	2,330	2,271
25-29	4,481	9,597	4,869	4,728	8,803	4,387	4,416
30-34	3,971	13,273	6,651	6,622	12,073	6,043	6,030
35-39	3,744	16,515	8,448	8,067	14,926	7,636	7,290
40-44	3,499	17,844	8,866	8,978	15,635	7,681	7,954
45-49	3,226	17,791	8,897	8,894	15,113	7,484	7,629
50-54	3,458	20,365	10,108	10,257	16,710	8,302	8,408
55-59	2,161	13,117	6,400	6,717	10,571	5,139	5,432
60+	8,704	57,539	28,151	29,388	40,815	19,681	21,134

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5.2 Mortality

Age specific death rates

Figure 2.1 shows the mortality rate for males and females in the district. According to the chart, the highest mortality rate for both male and female is at age 70+, with 54 deaths per every 1000 males (0.054) aged 70+ and 34 deaths per every 1000 female (0.034) aged 70+.

On the whole, mortality rate is higher for males than females, except for age bracket 15-19 years where the female mortality rate (0.003) approximates that of the male (0.003). The mortality rate for males under 5 years (0.051) is more than twice that of the females (0.019) within the same age bracket.

Table 2.2 shows reported age specific death rates by sex. The data provides information on Mortality by Age and Sex. According to the chart, mortality is highest for those under 5 years old that is people aged 0-4 years, (773, and 42.3%). The next is for those in the age group 70 + years (323, 17.7%). Furthermore, mortality is high for males (1144, 62.6%) than for females (684, 37.4%).thus the lower ages cohort records high mortality which declines as they age , then it begin to rise gradually from age cohort 25-329 but the rise becomes very sharp after age cohort 60-64 thus giving the chart a seemingly opened U shape. It must be noted that from age cohort 0-4 as the specific death declines the male specific death rates remains higher than the female throughout the period of the fall till age 15-19 when the female specific death rate rises to equal that of the male. However, from age 25-29 the male specific death rate begins to rise faster than that for the female until it reaches highest point at age 70 and older.

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Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex
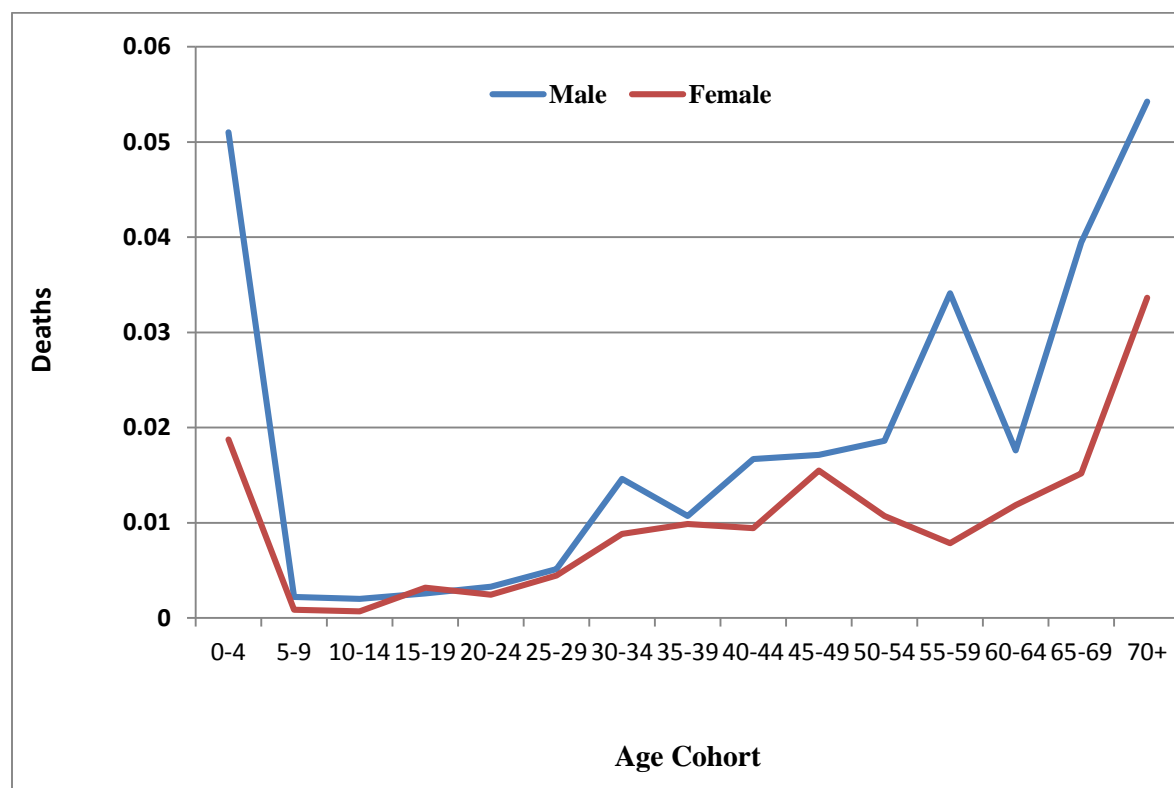
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Death in household and crude death rate

Table 2.5 also depicts the total population, deaths in households and crude death rates. Out of a total number of deaths in households within the region (16,694), Ajumako-Enyan Essiam District recorded 1828 of deaths in households. Crude death rate per 1000 persons per year also stood at 13.2

Table 2.5: Total Population, Deaths in households and Crude Death Rate

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
Region	**2,201,863**	**16,694**	**7.6**
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Mun.	144,705	1,321	9.1
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	881	5.2
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	974	8.3
Mfantsiman	144,332	994	6.9
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	**138,046**	**1,828**	**13.2**
Gomoa West	135,189	1,341	9.9
Effutu Municipal	68,597	502	7.3
Gomoa East	207,071	1,121	5.4
Ewutu Senya	86,884	653	7.5
Agona East	85,920	668	7.8
Agona West Municipal	115,358	889	7.7
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	1,114	9.9
Assin South	104,244	753	7.2
Assin North Municipal	161,341	1,080	6.7
Twifo Ati Morkwa	61,743	339	5.5
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	542	7.4
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	414	6.9
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	55,131	455	8.3
Ekumfi	52,231	559	10.7
Awutu Senya East Municipal	108,422	266	2.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
*Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population*

Causes of death

Data on the causes of death by district which occurred in the households by accidents, violence, homicides are presented in table 2.6. The data show that out of a total death of 1,828 within the district, 30.7 percent are death due to accident, violence, homicide and suicide whereas 69.3 percent are death due to other causes.

Table 2.6: Cause of death by district

District	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/ violence/ homicide/ suicide	All other causes
Central	**16,694**	**14.1**	**85.9**
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem	1,321	11.3	88.7
Cape Coast	881	12.8	87.2
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	974	12	88
Mfantsiman	1,553	10.6	89.4
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	**1,828**	**30.7**	**69.3**
Gomoa West	1,341	13.3	86.7
Effutu	502	11.8	88.2
Gomoa East	1,121	10.2	89.8
Ewutu Senya	919	16.5	83.5
Agona East	668	8.8	91.2
Agona West	889	7.9	92.1
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	1,114	11	89
Assin South	753	12	88
Assin North	1,080	13.9	86.1
Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira	794	13.2	86.8
Upper Denkyira East	542	10	90
Upper Denkyira West	414	21.7	78.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Migration

Migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intention of settling in the new locality. The People involved in this movement either choose to move on their own volition (voluntary migration) or are forced or compelled to move (involuntary migration). Migration is as old as human history.

It is usually defined as any form of geographic or spatial movement which usually results in a change of place of usual residence, the movement is usually between clearly defined geographic units i.e. place of birth and current place of residence. The movement is usually over long distances and normally from one country to another referred to as international migration or from one locality in a country to another locality in the same country but possibly in a different region this is referred to as internal migration which is also more frequent. Migration could be by individuals, family units or in large groups.

The questions on migration in the 2010 PHC included place of birth, duration of residence, emigration and nationality. On the basis of the answers to the place of birth question, migrants

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are defined as persons who were enumerated in a different place from where they were born, while non-migrants were persons who were enumerated in the place they were born.

Table 2.7 shows the birthplace of migrants by the duration of residence in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District. The data indicate that the total number of migrants in the district is 32,591 forms 23.6 percent of the total population of the District 138,046. Among these migrants 29.6 percent have stayed in the district for between one to 4 years, and 18.4 percent of them have been in the district not quite one year. However 16.8 and 16.9 percent have stayed in the district for between 5-9 years and 10-19 years respectively whilst 18.2 percent of them have been in the district for 20 and or more years

Of the total number of migrants, 65.6 percent (21,383) were born elsewhere (that is outside the District) but in Central Region. This group of migrants forms the highest proportion of all migrants in the District. Amongst those born in Central region, 28 percent have resided for 1-4 years. This group also has the highest proportion (20.7%) for those that stayed for 20+ years. This means that most migrants born in Central Region tend to stay longer in the District as compared to the proportions of other groups of migrants.

Migrants born in Upper West form the least of migrants (0.2%). The highest proportion of the migrants from the upper west region (49.2%) has stayed for 1-4 years. This group also has the least proportion staying for 10-19 years (4.9%). Also, 2.3 percent of the migrants (750) were born outside the country.

For all migrant groups, according to the Table, the highest proportions have stay for 1-4 years and the least proportion stay for 10-19 years or 20 + years. 11,208

Table 2.7: Birthplace by duration of res residence of migrants

| Birthplace | Number | Duration of residence (%) | | | | |
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	32,591	18.4	29.6	16.8	16.9	18.2
Born elsewhere in the region	21,383	17.6	28	16.5	17.2	20.7
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	2,964	19.6	29.5	18.6	18	14.3
Central	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Accra	2,027	23.2	37.4	15.5	13.9	9.9
Volta	603	17.1	35.2	24.9	12.8	10.1
Eastern	1,969	16.7	31.5	17.2	16	18.6
Ashanti	1,915	23.6	29.7	17.2	16	13.5
Brong Ahafo	615	20.8	37.1	15.1	14.1	12.8
Northern	197	18.3	39.6	16.2	14.2	11.7
Upper East	97	19.6	41.2	5.2	22.7	11.3
Upper west	61	13.1	49.2	14.8	4.9	18
Outside Ghana	760	14.9	33.4	15.1	26.2	10.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

This chapter focuses on some household characteristics, including Nationality of the population, Religious affiliation, Literacy and Education.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census defined a household as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangement. In general, a household consist of a man, his wife/wives and children and some relatives or house helps who may be living with them. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage. The household has a defined structure and has a head recognized as such by all members.

3.2   Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1   Household size

Table 3.1 shows household size by total country, region and locality residence and. The total household population for the Ajumako –Enyan Essiam District is 136,633 living in 35,106 households. The average number of households per house is 1.3 with an average household size of 3.9 in the district. Within the rural urban divide in the district, the household population is 43,245 for the urban areas and 93,388 for the rural areas. There are 11,477 households in the urban areas and 23,629 household in the rural areas, with an average households per house of 1.6 for the urban areas and 1.2 for the rural areas. The average household size is 3.8 for the urban areas and 4.0 for the rural areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	138,046	43,996	94,050
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	136,633	43,245	93,388
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	35,106	11,477	23,629
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	5.2	6.1	4.8
Average households size	4.4	4	3.9	3.8	4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2   Household Composition and Sex

Table 3.2 shows households population by composition and sex. It looks at the number of household heads and the relationship of household members to the head and their sex. The highest proportion of household population is children (41.7%) whiles Adopted/Foster children constitute the lowest proportion (0.2%). Household heads make up 25.7 percent of the total household membership. Less than 1 percent (0.8%) of people in households are not relatives to

the head of the household. Grand children constituted 12.1 percent of the household population whilst spouse form about 9.4 percent.

Among the male household population children (sons) constituted the highest proportion (44.1) percent. Those who responded as heads of households constitutes 28.9 percent of the male household population and 13.2 percent are male grandchildren.

In relation to the female household population the highest proportion 39.5 percent are children (daughters) and the next highest proportion are the household heads 22.9 Percent. Spouse constitutes 15.9 percent whilst o.4 percent of the male household population are staying with their parent/Parent in-law, 1.6 percent of female household population are staying with their Parent/parent-in-law in the households. The proportion of the household population constituted by adopted/foster children 0.2 percent for the district is the same among the male as well as the female household population. This could be an indication of how unpopular the issue of adoption/foster children is in the district.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	136,633	100	63,801	100	72,832	100
Head	35,106	25.7	18,437	28.9	16,669	22.9
Spouse (wife/husband)	12,794	9.4	1,246	2	11,548	15.9
Child (son/daughter)	56,941	41.7	28,163	44.1	28,778	39.5
Parent/Parent in-law	1,403	1	271	0.4	1,132	1.6
Son/Daughter in-law	496	0.4	183	0.3	313	0.4
Grandchild	16,463	12.1	8,442	13.2	8,021	11
Brother/Sister	3,162	2.3	1,663	2.6	1,499	2.1
Step child	534	0.4	263	0.4	271	0.4
Adopted/Foster child	262	0.2	114	0.2	148	0.2
Other relative	8,349	6.1	4,347	6.8	4,002	5.5
Non-relative	1,123	0.8	672	1.1	451	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3   Household population by structure

Table 3.3 shows Household population by structure and sex. The data indicates that out of the total household population in the district, Nuclear households (head, spouse and children) constitute 27.0%, which is the highest it is followed by single parent extended households with 20.2 percent and single parent nuclear is 14.5 percent. Household heads only constitute 5.6 percent of the households and households with heads and other composition but no spouse constitutes 9.8 percent. Also extended household (head spouse(s), children and heads relatives constitutes 16.6 percent, whilst 0.6 percent of households are made up of extended and non-relatives which is the lowest.

In relation to the sexes among the male household population heads constitutes 6.8 percent. The nuclear households constitute 30.0 percent. Extended (head spouse and children and Head's relatives) constitutes 17.9 percent. In relation to female household population heads constitutes 4.5 percent, the nuclear households constitute 24.4 percent and single parent nuclear constitutes 15.8 percent whilst single extended constitutes 23.1 percent.

The dominance of the nuclear household structure is an indication of the changing trend in the Ghanaian household structure. The importance of the extended household system is gradually waning off gradually giving rise to the dominance of the nuclear household structure.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	136,633	100	63,801	100	72,832	100
Head only	7,632	5.6	4,346	6.8	3,286	4.5
Head and a spouse only	2,596	1.9	1,292	2	1,304	1.8
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	36,959	27	19,164	30	17,795	24.4
Single parent Nuclear	19,496	14.5	8,035	12.7	11,461	15.8
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	22,700	16.6	11,427	17.9	11,273	15.5
Extended + non relatives	882	0.6	450	0.7	432	0.6
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	3,889	2.8	1,925	3	1,964	2.7
Single parent Extended	27,643	20.2	10,812	16.9	16,831	23.1
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,390	1	569	0.9	821	1.1
Head and other composition but no spouse	13,446	9.8	5,781	9.1	7,665	10.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

A person's marital status indicates whether the person is married or not. The questions about marital status appear on many survey questionnaire and forms, including censuses. In the simplest sense, the only possible answers are married or single. However, Some unmarried people object to describing themselves in such a simplistic manner as single, and often other options are given, this may include; divorced, widowed, cohabiting, living together, loose union, civil union, domestic partnership, and unmarried partners etc. In most research, surveys and censuses however, knowing that people are divorced, widowed, or in a relationship is more useful than simply knowing that they are unmarried. The category of married would also cover the situation of the person being separated. In many cases, people who are in a committed co-habiting relationship are said to be married, and some laws require them to do so.

3.3.1 Marital Status of Persons 12 years and Older by Sex and Age

In the 2010 PHC questions on marital status was applicable only to persons 12 years and older. Figure 3.1 shows persons 12 years and older by marital status.

Distribution of marital status has implications for the size and distribution of households, as well as the demand for housing units and residential related services. Figure 3.1 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older. According to the data, 42.0 percent of the population 12 years and older are married and this forms the highest proportion, with 3.5 percent living together or in a consensual union. The proportion never married is 36.8 percent and the proportion ever married but are presently not in any marital union is 15.0 percent, constituted by the divorced (7.1%) and the widowed (7.9%).

Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by marital status
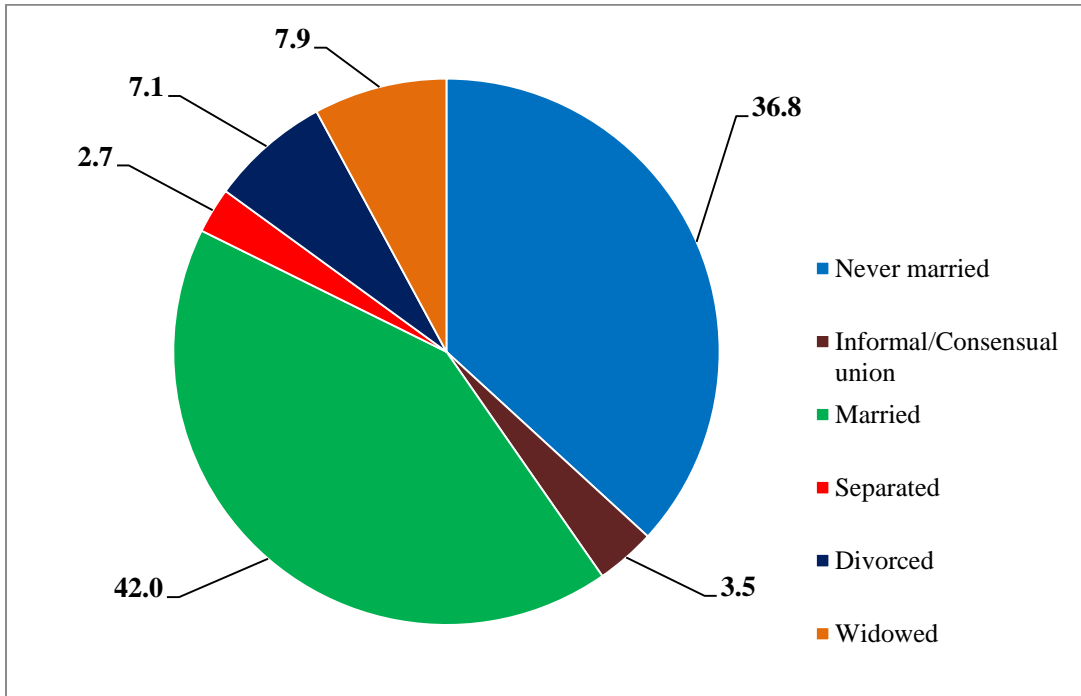
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2   Marital status by age and sex

Table 3.4 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, age and marital status. Very high proportions of both adolescents (12-19 years) and those within the age bracket 20-24 years had never been married. Schooling and apprenticeship training may account for the never married status of these young age cohorts. Overall, the married increases with age up to age 35-39 years where the highest proportion of the married is found (74.8%) and then it begins to declining at the older ages. Widowhood also increases with age and peaks at age 65 years and older with 41.8 percent of them being widowed. The high incidence of widowhood among the elderly population calls for policy action to ameliorate the impact of widowhood in the municipality

For the sexes, there are more males (46.0%) who have never been married than females (29.7%). In contrast, a higher proportion of females are widowed (56.4%) compared to their male counterparts 16 percent. Separation and divorce were also more common among females (3.5%) and 9.2% respectively) than males (1.6% and 4.4% respectively).

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	90,432	100.0	36.8	3.5	42	2.7	7.1	7.9
10-14	10,310	100.0	96.8	0.2	3	0	0	0
15 - 19	14,577	100.0	91.8	2	5.5	0.4	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	9,256	100.0	60.3	8	28.4	1.8	1.3	0.2
25 - 29	7,801	100.0	29.2	8.8	55.1	2.7	3.4	0.8
30 - 34	6,846	100.0	12.8	6.1	69.3	3.8	6.2	1.8
35 - 39	6,450	100.0	6.3	5.1	74.8	3.6	7.8	2.4
40 - 44	6,076	100.0	3.8	3.7	74.4	4.6	10.1	3.4
45 - 49	5,561	100.0	2.8	2.5	72.7	4.1	12.3	5.6
50 - 54	5,874	100.0	1.7	2.1	66.5	4.2	15.3	10.2
55 - 59	3,773	100.0	1.7	1.2	62.1	4.3	16.1	14.6
60 - 64	3,587	100.0	1.4	1.5	52.8	5.3	17.4	21.6
65+	10,321	100.0	2	0.9	35.3	3.9	16.1	41.8
Male								
Total	39,662	100.0	46	2.9	42.8	1.6	4.4	2.3
10-14	5,282	100.0	96.6	0.2	3.2	0	0	0
15 - 19	7,384	100.0	96.2	0.6	3	0.1	0.1	0
20 - 24	3,951	100.0	81	4.3	13.5	0.8	0.4	0
25 - 29	3,320	100.0	44.2	7.8	45.2	1.2	1.4	0.2
30 - 34	2,875	100.0	20.3	6.5	66.1	3	3.5	0.6
35 - 39	2,706	100.0	10.6	5.1	75.9	2.1	5.4	0.9
40 - 44	2,577	100.0	5.6	4.4	79.1	3.1	6.8	1
45 - 49	2,335	100.0	4.5	2.6	80.9	2.7	7.7	1.6
50 - 54	2,416	100.0	2.2	2.1	79.4	2.5	11.1	2.7
55 - 59	1,612	100.0	2.3	2	79.3	4	8.9	3.5
60 - 64	1,476	100.0	2	1.6	76.7	3	11.3	5.4
65+	3,728	100.0	3.2	1.3	62.5	3.9	13.1	16
Female								
Total	50,770	100.0	29.7	4	41.4	3.5	9.2	12.2
10-14	5,028	100.0	96.9	0.3	2.8	0	0	0
15 - 19	7,193	100.0	87.1	3.5	8.1	0.8	0.3	0.2
20 - 24	5,305	100.0	44.8	10.7	39.4	2.7	2	0.4
25 - 29	4,481	100.0	18	9.7	62.6	3.7	4.8	1.2
30 - 34	3,971	100.0	7.4	5.8	71.5	4.5	8.1	2.7
35 - 39	3,744	100.0	3.3	5.2	74	4.6	9.5	3.4
40 - 44	3,499	100.0	2.4	3.2	70.9	5.8	12.5	5.2
45 - 49	3,226	100.0	1.5	2.4	66.9	5.1	15.7	8.4
50 - 54	3,458	100.0	1.4	2.1	57.5	5.3	18.2	15.5
55 - 59	2,161	100.0	1.2	0.6	49.4	4.5	21.4	22.9
60 - 64	2,111	100.0	1	1.5	36	6.9	21.6	33
65+	6,593	100.0	1.4	0.6	20	3.8	17.8	56.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and level of Education

Table 3.5 shows the population 12 years and older, by sex, marital status and level of education. Of the total population above 12 years, 24.7 percent had no education, 62.8 percent had education up to the basic level whilst 7.8 has secondary education and 1.3 has Vocational /Technical/commercial education and only 0.8 percent had Tertiary education. Also 28.8 percent of the married had no education and 61.1 percent have basic education, and 4.3 percent have secondary education and 1.0 percent has attained tertiary education.

Among the married male persons 19.7 percent have no education 65.7 percent have basic education 5.4 percent have secondary education whilst 1.8 percent has tertiary education. Similarly among the married female 36.2 percent have no education 57.3 percent have basic education and 3.4 percent have secondary education whilst only 0.4 percent has tertiary education. The highest proportion that had no education is from the divorced category (46.7%). The highest proportion of the divorced also had basic education (48.1%). This could mean that there is high incidence of divorce amongst the uneducated. Especially because the lowest proportion of the divorced (0.2%) are those who have had tertiary education.

The proportion of married males who have no education is 19.7 percent and that of females is 36.2 percent showing that the uneducated married females are more, proportionally. This may be due to the fact that females marry early and that could affect their education. In the same vein, the proportion of married females with tertiary education is just 0.4 percent compared to the proportion of married males comprising 1.8 percent.

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]	Secon- dary[2]	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	90,432	100.0	24.7	62.8	7.8	1.3	2.6	0.8
Never married	33,290	100.0	4.8	75.9	14.7	1.2	2.3	1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,180	100.0	19.9	67	7.6	1.4	3.5	0.5
Married	37,964	100.0	28.8	61.1	4.3	1.5	3.3	1
Separated	2,441	100.0	38.9	53.9	4.1	1.1	1.5	0.6
Divorced	6,424	100.0	46.7	48.1	2.1	1.2	1.8	0.2
Widowed	7,133	100.0	73	24.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.1
Male								
Total	39,662	100.0	14	69.2	9.8	1.5	4.1	1.4
Never married	18,232	100.0	4.6	75.1	15.1	1.3	2.7	1.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,140	100.0	16.1	66.8	8.2	2.3	5.5	1.1
Married	16,964	100.0	19.7	65.7	5.4	1.8	5.6	1.8
Separated	680	100.0	26	61.9	6.5	0.9	3.4	1.3
Divorced	1,735	100.0	29.5	61.1	3.4	1.6	3.9	0.5
Widowed	911	100.0	53	40.8	2,0	1.6	2.1	0.4
Female								
Total	50,770	100.0	33.1	57.7	6.2	1	1.5	0.4
Never married	15,058	100.0	5	76.9	14.3	1	1.9	0.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,040	100.0	22	67.2	7.2	1	2.4	0.2
Married	21,000	100.0	36.2	57.3	3.4	1.2	1.6	0.4
Separated	1,761	100.0	43.9	50.8	3.1	1.1	0.7	0.3
Divorced	4,689	100.0	53	43.3	1.6	1.1	1	0.1
Widowed	6,222	100.0	75.9	22.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.4 Marital status and economic activity status

This section takes a look at the population 12years and older, their marital status and economic activity status. Table 3.6 shows Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. The data indicates that out of the total population of 90,432 who are aged 12 years and older in the district 66.8 percent are employed and 2.3 percent are unemployed whilst 30.9 percent are economically not-active. Among the never married 40.3 percent are employed and 2.6 unemployed whilst 57.1 are economically not-active

In terms of sex, 65.7 percent of the males are employed and 2.1 percent are unemployed whilst 32.2 are economically not active. Among the married males 88.5 percent are employed, 1.6 percent of them are unemployed whilst 9.9 percent are economically not-active. Similarly among the female 67.5 percent are employed and 2.5 percent are unemployed whilst 30.0 percent are economically not active. In addition among the married females 85.6 percent are employed and 2.7 percent are unemployed, whilst 11.7 percent are economically not active.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	90,432	100.0	60,357	66.8	2,108	2.3	27,967	30.9
Never married	33,290	100.0	13,442	40.3	851	2.6	18,997	57.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,180	100.0	2,563	80.6	140	4.4	477	15
Married	37,964	100.0	32,993	86.9	851	2.2	4,120	10.9
Separated	2,441	100.0	1,953	80	73	3	415	17
Divorced	6,424	100.0	5,143	80.1	136	2.1	1,145	17.8
Widowed	7,133	100.0	4,263	59.8	57	0.8	2,813	39.4
Male								
Total	39,662	100.0	26,070	65.7	837	2.1	12,755	32.2
Never married	18,232	100.0	7,695	42.2	472	2.6	10,065	55.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,140	100.0	984	86.3	39	3.4	117	10.3
Married	16,964	100.0	15,015	88.5	278	1.6	1,671	9.9
Separated	680	100.0	549	80.7	12	1.8	119	17.5
Divorced	1,735	100.0	1,359	78.3	27	1.6	349	20.1
Widowed	911	100.0	468	51.4	9	1	434	47.6
Female								
Total	50,770	100.0	34,287	67.5	1,271	2.5	15,212	30
Never married	15,058	100.0	5,747	38.2	379	2.5	8,932	59.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,040	100.0	1,579	77.4	101	5	360	17.6
Married	21,000	100.0	17,978	85.6	573	2.7	2,449	11.7
Separated	1,761	100.0	1,404	79.7	61	3.5	296	16.8
Divorced	4,689	100.0	3,784	80.7	109	2.3	796	17
Widowed	6,222	100.0	3,795	61	48	0.8	2,379	38.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality and Sex

Table 3.7 depicts the population by nationality and sex of the people in Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District. The Table shows that 96.5 percent of the population are Ghanaians by birth, 1.5 percent have dual nationality (Ghanaian and other nationality), and 0.5 percent are Ghanaian by naturalization. In all, 98.5 percent of the population is Ghanaian.

The non-Ghanaian population is from ECOWAS (0.5 %), Africa other than ECOWAS is 0.5 percent and "other" outside Africa is also 0.5 percent. The difference between male and female non-Ghanaians is very marginal.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	138,046	100.0	64,418	100.0	73,628	100.0
Ghanaian by Birth	133,201	96.5	62,074	96.4	71,127	96.6
Dual Nationality	2,057	1.5	983	1.5	1,074	1.5
Ghanaian by Naturalization	686	0.5	340	0.5	346	0.5
ECOWAS	802	0.5	396	0.6	406	0.5
Africa other than ECOWAS	661	0.5	316	0.5	345	0.5
Other	639	0.5	309	0.5	330	0.4

3.5 Religious Affiliations

Table 3.8 shows the population of the AEED in terms of religion and sex. According to the Table, Christian groups summed together form 85.5 percent of the population and they have been grouped into four categories- The largest religious group is the protestant with (27 percent of the population). Pentecostal/Charismatics constitute 24.8 percent, the Catholic is 13.3 percent and other Christians is 20.4 percent. Muslims make up 8.1 percent of the population, Traditionalists are 0.5 percent and other religions are 0.8 percent. There are 5.2 percent who have no religion.

The Protestant group has the highest proportion of males (26%) and the highest proportion of females (27.9%). For all religious groups there are more females than males, except Islam for which the male and female population are almost at par with a very minimal difference there are more male adherents to Traditionalist religion than female and also more male claim not to be following any religion than females.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	138,046	100.0	64,418	100.0	73,628	100.0
No Religion	7,127	5.2	4,428	6.9	2,699	3.7
Catholic	18,317	13.3	8,606	13.4	9,711	13.2
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	37,329	27	16,753	26	20,576	27.9
Pentecostal/Charismatic	34,245	24.8	15,625	24.3	18,620	25.3
Other Christians	28,122	20.4	12,499	19.4	15,623	21.2
Islam	11,161	8.1	5,584	8.7	5,577	7.6
Traditionalist	642	0.5	401	0.6	241	0.3
Other (Specify)	1,103	0.8	522	0.8	581	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Generally, literacy refers to a person's ability to read and write in any language with understanding. The ability to read and write is very vital for the district and the nation as a whole, as literacy not only facilitates access to information but also enhances society's advancement. The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected information on literacy in three languages namely Ghanaian language, English language and French. Figure 3.2 depicts the

distribution of the population according to the language in which they are literate. For the district as a whole, 19.8 percent of the population is literate in English only, 67.9 percent was literate in English and Ghanaian language, and 11.8 percent is literate in Ghanaian language only. Only 0.2 percent could read and write in English and French and in all the three languages (0.3%).

Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by literacy status
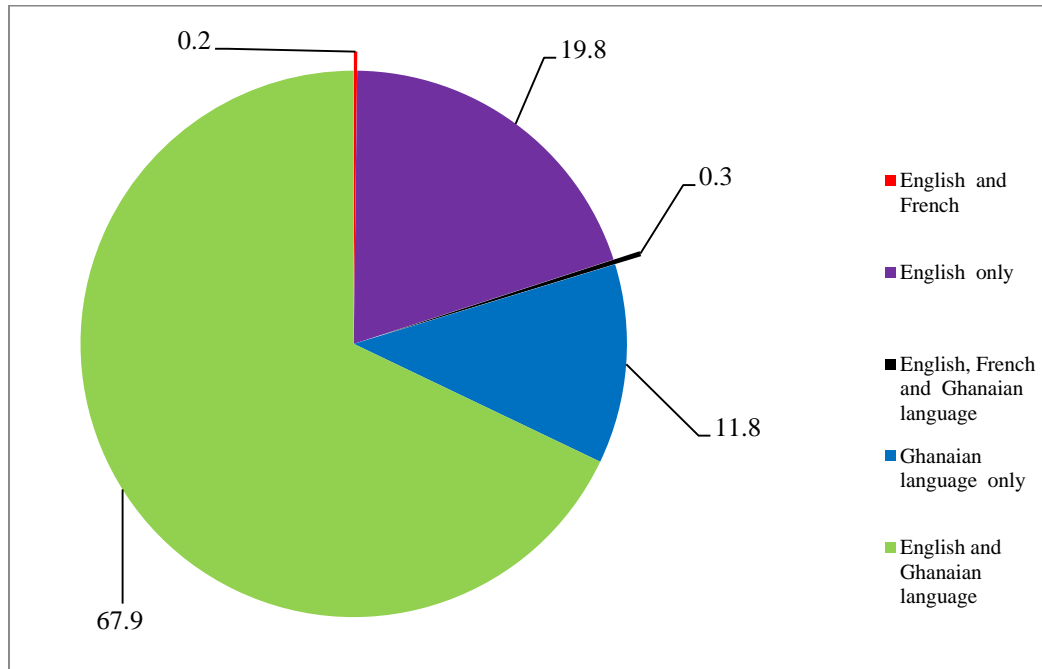
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 shows the population 11 years and older by sex age literacy status. The data indicates that 76.0 percent of persons aged 11 years and older are literate and 24.0 percent are not literate. Though the percentage of literate persons aged 11 years and older is high, it is still below the regional percentage of 78.2 percent.

The data indicates further that the age cohort 11-14 had the highest proportion of 28.8 percent literate persons in English only. In addition 9.0 percent of them are literate in Ghanaian language only and 62.0 percent of them are literate in English and Ghanaian language. In terms of sex that age cohort among the male had the highest proportion 29.0 percent of literate in English only, 8.9 percent in Ghanaian language only and 61.9 percent in English and Ghanaian language. Among the females this age cohort (11-14) recorded 28.7 percent literacy in English only, 9.0 percent in Ghanaian language only, and 62.1 percent in English and Ghanaian language.

The data further shows that a higher proportion of the population in all the age groups could read write and understand English and Ghanaian language more than in English only or Ghanaian language only.

Those who can read write and understand English, French and Ghanaian language in the district account for less than one percent in all the age groups for both sexes. Comparatively there are more literate males 50.1 percent than literate females 49.9 percent in the district.

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

Age Group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both Sexes								
Total	**22,419**	**71,037**	100.0	19.8	11.8	67.9	0.2	0.3
11-14'	208	13,126	100.0	28.8	9.0	62.0	0.1	0.1
15-19	558	14,019	100.0	19.7	5.6	74.2	0.1	0.4
20-24	813	8,443	100.0	19.2	8.2	72.0	0.2	0.4
25-29	1,077	6,724	100.0	19.3	13.5	66.4	0.2	0.6
30-34	1,467	5,379	100.0	19.3	16.4	64.0	0.1	0.2
35-39	1,743	4,707	100.0	19.5	18.3	61.9	0.1	0.2
40-44	2,010	4,066	100.0	17.4	17.9	64.1	0.1	0.5
45-49	1,814	3,747	100.0	16.3	17.4	65.9	0.1	0.3
50-54	2,149	3,725	100.0	13.6	16.0	70.0	0.1	0.3
55-59	1,335	2,438	100.0	14.0	14.9	70.8	-	0.3
60-64	1,844	1,743	100.0	10.4	13.7	75.7	-	0.2
65+	7,401	2,920	100.0	11.0	17.9	70.8	0.1	0.2
Male								
Total	**5,585**	**35,600**	100.0	18.4	10.0	71.0	0.2	0.4
11-14'	101	6,704	100.0	29.0	8.9	61.9	0.1	0.1
15-19	230	7,154	100.0	19.0	5.5	75.0	0.2	0.3
20-24	245	3,706	100.0	15.5	5.7	78.0	0.3	0.5
25-29	306	3,014	100.0	16.7	10.3	71.8	0.3	0.9
30-34	371	2,504	100.0	17.9	13.2	68.3	0.2	0.4
35-39	452	2,254	100.0	18.5	15.1	66.1	0.2	0.1
40-44	492	2,085	100.0	16.0	15.7	67.4	0.1	0.8
45-49	453	1,882	100.0	14.3	13.8	71.3	0.1	0.5
50-54	516	1,900	100.0	12.3	13.5	73.6	0.1	0.5
55-59	283	1,329	100.0	12.5	11.8	75.3	-	0.4
60-64	391	1,085	100.0	9.9	9.7	80.1	-	0.3
65+	1,745	1,983	100.0	10.0	13.7	76.1	-	0.2
Female								
Total	**16,834**	**35,437**	100.0	21.3	13.6	64.7	0.2	0.2
11-14'	107	6,422	100.0	28.7	9.0	62.1	0.1	0.1
15-19	328	6,865	100.0	20.5	5.6	73.4	0.1	0.4
20-24	568	4,737	100.0	22.2	9.9	67.3	0.2	0.4
25-29	771	3,710	100.0	21.4	16.1	62.0	0.2	0.3
30-34	1,096	2,875	100.0	20.5	19.2	60.2	0.0	0.1
35-39	1,291	2,453	100.0	20.4	21.2	58.0	0.0	0.4
40-44	1,518	1,981	100.0	18.8	20.2	60.6	0.2	0.2
45-49	1,361	1,865	100.0	18.2	21.1	60.5	0.0	0.2
50-54	1,633	1,825	100.0	15.0	18.6	66.1	0.2	0.1
55-59	1,052	1,109	100.0	15.8	18.6	65.4	0.0	0.2
60-64	1,453	658	100.0	11.4	20.1	68.5	0.0	-
65+	5,656	937	100.0	13.1	26.8	59.8	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011).

School Attendance

School attendance by the 2010 PHC refers to a full time education in an educational institution. By this we are referring to a Nursery or Kindergarten for Pre-school, Primary, Middle, Junior Secondary or Junior High Secondary School, for Basic school, or Senior Secondary, a Teacher training institution or a University or an analogous type of school where a person can receive general education in which the emphasis of the educational training is not on any vocation, skill or trade.

The 2010 PHC sought for information on whether persons 3 years and older have ever attended school in the past, currently attending or have never attended school. Figure 3.3 shows Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex.

There is a population of 124,897 who are 3 years and older in the AEE district with 57,154 (45.8%) being males whilst 67,743 (54.2%) are females. Out of this total number 20.3 percent has never attended school, 36.0 percent attended school in the past, whilst 43.7 percent are currently attending school.

In terms of sex, among the male population of 57,154 who are 3 years and older 12.5 percent has never attended school and 38.0 attended school in the past, whilst 43.7 percent are currently in school. Similarly among the female 26.9 percent never attended school, but 34.4 percent attended in the past and 38.7 are currently in school.

Figure 3.3: Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex
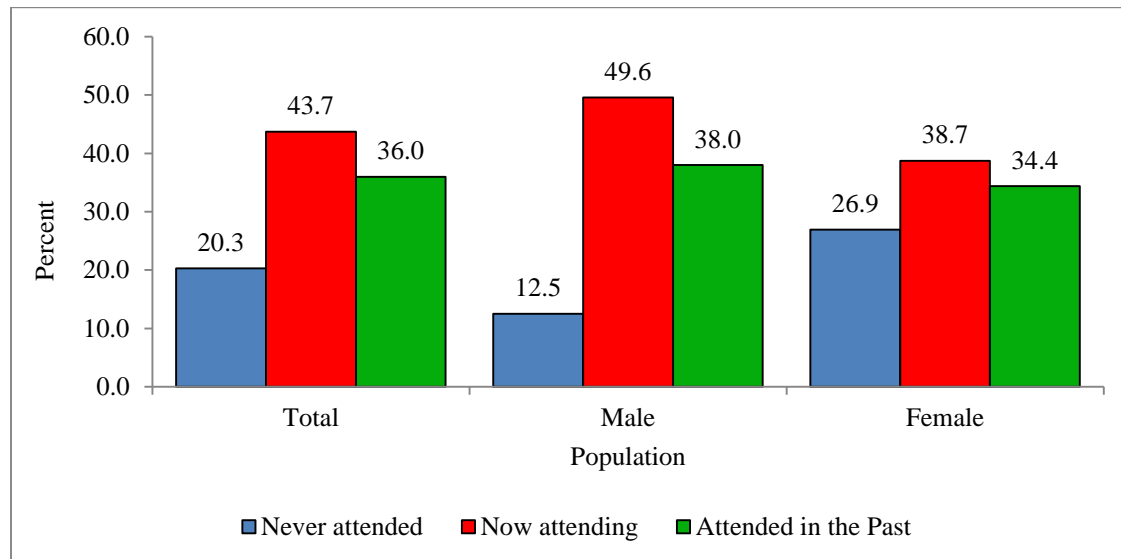
Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population Housing Census

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

More than half (50.6%) of the population 3 years and older who have ever attended school falls within the primary level. Also 16.8 percent got to the JHS/JSS level and 15.4 percent got to the kindergarten level.

Table 3.10 shows the population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex in the district. In 2010, a total population of 54,536 were currently attending school with 47.0%) at the primary level, also 18.0 percent at the Junior Secondary School/Junior high School level and 19.0 percent at the Kindergarten level, and 6.4 percent at the SSS/SHS level. Only 1.5 percent are currently attending school at the tertiary level and 0.4 percent was currently attending vocational/technical/commercial schools. In relation to the sexes, 46.8 percent of the male are in primary school currently, 18.9 are in the kindergarten and 18.7 are at the JSS/JHS level whist only 1.8 percent are at the tertiary levels. Among the females, 48.0 percent are at the primary level and 20.0 percent are at the kindergarten. Also 18.0 percent are at JSS/JHS level and 1.2 percent at the tertiary level

The proportion of males currently attending school at each of the levels of schooling is slightly higher than that of the females. The level of enrolment in the JSS in the district is almost the same for male (18.7%) and female (18.0%) percent. The low level of enrolment at the JSS level in the district could be due to lack of infrastructural and staffing facilities or pupils dropping out at the primary school level, or both.

Pragmatic policies and programme actions should therefore be put in place to ensure continuity of pupils through the primary school to the JSS, in addition to increasing the number of JSSs, to make room for the relatively high enrolment in primary schools in the region, to continue to JSS.

Enrolment in senior secondary schools (SSS/SHS) remains very low in the district, for both males (6.6%) and females (6.1%) as compared to JSS/JHS school enrolment.

Enrolment in vocational/technical, post middle, tertiary level recorded very low percentages and same values for both males and females of (0.4%) and (0.3%) respectively. in the district. It must be ensured that the facilities exist in the municipality and are enough and spacious to accommodate the needs, and also are well equipped to train the right caliber of students. This argument is equally valid for the different categories of post-secondary education, which are currently at a very low level in the municipality for both males and females.

From the table, 45,007 persons 3 years and older had attended school in the past in the district with 50.6 percent attending the primary school level, and 16.8 percent who attended JSS/JHS level while only a few 1.9 percent had attended secondary school ,vocational/technical is 2.3 percent post middle 0.2 percent and, tertiary 1.1 percent.

Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	54,536	100.0	28,324	100.0	26,212	100.0	45,007	100.0	21,712	100.0	23,295	100.0
Nursery	3,590	6.6	1,823	6.4	1,767	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kindergarten	10,481	19.2	5,345	18.9	5,136	19.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary	25,814	47.3	13,262	46.8	12,552	47.9	9,044	20.1	3,148	14.5	5,896	25.3
JSS/JHS	9,970	18.3	5,308	18.7	4,662	17.8	14,729	32.7	6,279	28.9	8,450	36.3
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	14,588	32.4	8,215	37.8	6,373	27.4
SSS/SHS	3,478	6.4	1,868	6.7	1,610	6.1	2,781	6.2	1,479	6.8	1,302	5.6
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	802	1.7	542	2.5	260	1.1
Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	217	0.4	125	0.4	92	0.4	928	2.1	489	2.3	439	1.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	170	0.3	84	0.3	86	0.3	756	1.7	492	2.3	264	1.1
Tertiary	816	1.5	509	1.8	307	1.2	1,379	3.1	1,068	4.9	311	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines data on the economic activity status of the people in Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam district using figures and results from the PHC 2010.

Characteristics of the nature, size, type and composition of the labour force are critical factors in the production of goods and services. The activeness and involvement of labour force is a key driver of economic growth. The rate at which the labour force participates in production of goods and services may be driven by demographic, cultural, cyclical factors, including government policies and programmes.

The labor force participation rate indicates the proportion of the available "working age" population that is willing and able to work and is either employed or actively seeking employment. It is found by dividing the labor force (total civilian labour force) by the population (total non-institutionalized civilian population). Labour force participation rate can also be explained as the measure of the proportion of a Country's working population that is engage actively in the labour market by being employed/working or actively looking for work.

This information is required for planning purposes by the government towards determining the kind of intervention to take in the District to bring about economic growth.

4.2 Economic Activity

4.2.1 Economic activity status

The economic activity status of the population 15 years and older is looked at in this section. Figure 4.1 shows the Activity status of population 15 years and older the total population 15 years and older in the Ajumako Enyan-Essiam district is 80,122. Out of this figure 59,562 which constitute 74.3 percent are economically active whilst the remaining 20,560 which form 25.7 percent are economically not active. Economically active population includes both the employed and unemployed population. Similarly the economically not active population is made up of all those who for one reason or the other are not available for work.

Figure 4.1 shows that 74.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically active and 25.7 percent are economically not-active.

Figure 4.1: Activity status of population 15 years and older
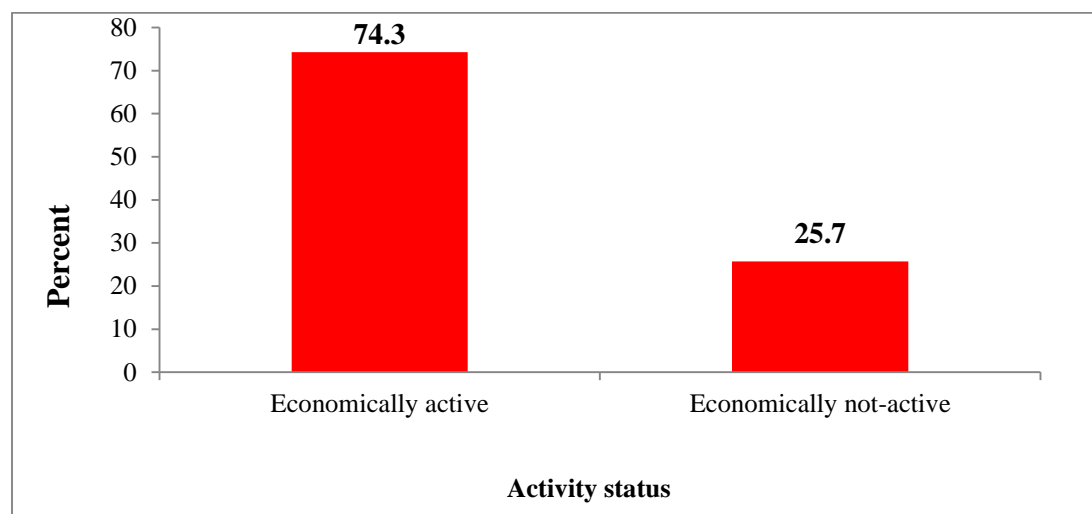
Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population Housing Census

Of the economically active population, (91.5%) were employed and 8.5 were unemployed. The economically not active population was made up mostly of persons in full time education /students (53.3%), those who were too old/young (14.1%) and those who did home duties /household chore (13.2%).

Table 4.1 shows the Population 15 years and older by their economic activity status and sex. The population aged 15 years and older (80,122) is 58.0 percent of the total population (138,046).

The Table reveals that 74.3 percent of the total population 15 years and older are economically active. The economically not-active group (those not working and not seeking employment) are 25.7 percent. The proportion of males who are economically active is 74.0 percent and the female proportion is 74.6 percent.

According to the Table, 45.0 percent of the economically-not-active population is in full time education. Thus it may be said that full time education accounts for the economically not active status of most people. The proportion of economically not active males in full time education (57.1%) is higher than that of females (35.7%). The proportion of females who are economically not active due to home duties (household chores) is 22.1 percent and that of males is 10.8 percent. There are more females who are economically not active due to home duties. Also, the Table shows that 8.6 percent of the economically not active are disabled/sick. The proportion of females who are disabled in this category (9.2%) exceeds that of the males (7.8%).

The employed are 96.5 percent of the economically active population. Of the employed, only 0.2 percent do voluntary work without pay and the proportion of both male and female in this category is the same (0.2%). The proportion of employed who are males (96.7%) is slightly higher than females who are employed (96.3%).

The proportion of females who have worked before and are seeking work (47.4%) is more than the proportion of males in this category (35.9%)

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

Activity status	Total Number	Total Percent	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent
Total	80,122	100.0	34,380	100.0	45,742	100.0
Economically active	**59,562**	**74.3**	**25,450**	**74.0**	**34,112**	**74.6**
Employed	*57,465*	*96.5*	*24,619*	*96.7*	*32,846*	*96.3*
Worked	*54,835*	*95.4*	*23,568*	*95.7*	*31,267*	*95.2*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*2,515*	*4.4*	*1,000*	*4.1*	*1,515*	*4.6*
Did voluntary work without pay	*115*	*0.2*	*51*	*0.2*	*64*	*0.2*
Unemployed	*2,097*	*3.5*	*831*	*3.3*	*1,266*	*3.7*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*898*	*42.8*	*298*	*35.9*	*600*	*47.4*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*1,199*	*57.2*	*533*	*64.1*	*666*	*52.6*
Economically not active	**20,560**	**25.7**	**8,930**	**26.0**	**11,630**	**25.4**
Did home duties (household chore)	3,536	17.2	960	10.8	2,576	22.1
Full time education	9,244	45.0	5,096	57.1	4,148	35.7
Pensioner/Retired	561	2.7	437	4.9	124	1.1
Disabled/Sick	1,772	8.6	697	7.8	1,075	9.2
Too old/young	3,738	18.2	1,034	11.6	2,704	23.3
Other	1,709	8.3	706	7.9	1,003	8.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Activity status by age.

Table 4.2 shows the population 15 years older by sex, age and activity status. According to the Table, the age group with the highest population 15 years and older (18.2%) is 15-19 years. This is the same for both male (21.5%) and female (15.7%). This means that much of the population 15 years and older are teenagers.

According to the Table, there is consistency for age brackets with the highest or lowest employed, unemployed or economically not active, irrespective of the sex.

Age group 25-29 years account for the highest population of the employed 15 years and older (11.2%), and age group 60-64 years account for the least (5.3%). The situation remains the same when analyzed from the gender perspective. Age group 25-29 has the highest proportion of employed males (11.4%) and the highest proportion of employed females (11.0%).

Table 4.2: Population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	80,122	100.0	57,465	100.0	2,097	100.0	20,560	100.0
15 - 19	14,577	18.2	5,109	8.9	291	13.9	9,177	44.6
20 - 24	9,256	11.6	5,669	9.9	652	31.1	2,935	14.3
25 - 29	7,801	9.7	6,416	11.2	385	18.4	1,000	4.9
30 - 34	6,846	8.5	6,021	10.5	243	11.6	582	2.8
35 - 39	6,450	8.1	5,863	10.2	130	6.2	457	2.2
40 - 44	6,076	7.6	5,620	9.8	88	4.2	368	1.8
45 - 49	5,561	6.9	5,148	9.0	86	4.1	327	1.6
50 - 54	5,874	7.3	5,366	9.3	86	4.1	422	2.1
55 - 59	3,773	4.7	3,372	5.9	32	1.5	369	1.8
60 - 64	3,587	4.5	3,044	5.3	55	2.6	488	2.4
65+	10,321	12.9	5,837	10.2	49	2.3	4,435	21.6
Male								
Total	34,380	100.0	24,619	100.0	831	100.0	8,930	100.0
15 - 19	7,384	21.5	2,583	10.5	119	14.3	4,682	52.4
20 - 24	3,951	11.5	2,270	9.2	260	31.3	1,421	15.9
25 - 29	3,320	9.7	2,795	11.4	170	20.5	355	4.0
30 - 34	2,875	8.4	2,623	10.7	72	8.7	180	2.0
35 - 39	2,706	7.9	2,499	10.2	48	5.8	159	1.8
40 - 44	2,577	7.5	2,396	9.7	42	5.1	139	1.6
45 - 49	2,335	6.8	2,178	8.8	34	4.1	123	1.4
50 - 54	2,416	7.0	2,239	9.1	26	3.1	151	1.7
55 - 59	1,612	4.7	1,468	6.0	14	1.7	130	1.5
60 - 64	1,476	4.3	1,244	5.1	24	2.9	208	2.3
65+	3,728	10.8	2,324	9.4	22	2.6	1,382	15.5
Female								
Total	45,742	100.0	32,846	100.0	1,266	100.0	11,630	100.0
15 - 19	7,193	15.7	2,526	7.7	172	13.6	4,495	38.7
20 - 24	5,305	11.6	3,399	10.3	392	31.0	1,514	13.0
25 - 29	4,481	9.8	3,621	11.0	215	17.0	645	5.5
30 - 34	3,971	8.7	3,398	10.3	171	13.5	402	3.5
35 - 39	3,744	8.2	3,364	10.2	82	6.5	298	2.6
40 - 44	3,499	7.6	3,224	9.8	46	3.6	229	2.0
45 - 49	3,226	7.1	2,970	9.0	52	4.1	204	1.8
50 - 54	3,458	7.6	3,127	9.5	60	4.7	271	2.3
55 - 59	2,161	4.7	1,904	5.8	18	1.4	239	2.1
60 - 64	2,111	4.6	1,800	5.5	31	2.4	280	2.4
65+	6,593	14.4	3,513	10.7	27	2.1	3,053	26.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age group 60-64 years has the least proportion of employed males (5.1%) and the least proportion of employed females (5.5%).

Age cohort 25-29 years account for the highest proportion of the unemployed population 15 years and older and 55-59 years represents the least (1.5%). It is the same for the sexes. The highest proportion of unemployed males is 20-24 years (31.3%) and the least proportion is from

55-59 years (1.7%). The highest proportion of unemployed females is 20-24 years (31.0%) and the least proportion is from 55-59 years (1.4%).

Age group 15-19 years has the highest proportion of the economically not active (44.6%). This is not bad since this age group is made up principally of the people who are still schooling or are learning skills or trade and such most likely are expected to be in full time education. The least proportion of the economically not active (1.6%) are 45-49 years old. The situation is mirrored from the sexes. The highest proportion of the economically not active males is 15-19 years (52.4%) and the least proportion is 45-49 years (1.4%). The highest proportion of economically not active females is 15-19 years (38.7%) and least proportion is 45-49 years (1.8%).

The proportion of males who are employed is 71.6 percent compared to that of females (71.8%). The proportion of males not employed is 2.4 percent compared to 2.8 percent for that of the females. And the proportion of the males economically not active is 26.0 percent as compared to 25.4 percent for the females. The proportions are higher for females except for the economically not active status.

4.3   Occupation

Table 4.3 gives information on the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. According to the table, skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery employ the largest (58.5%) of the employed population. This is followed by service and sales workers which employs 15.5 percent. Craft and related trades also make up 12.4 percent. Managers, professionals, and technicians together employ 6.5 percent.

The proportion of males in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery (62.4%) is higher than the proportion of females in the same category (55.5%). However, for the Service and Sales workers group, the proportion of females is 22.5 percent which far exceeds that of the males (6.1%). This may be due to the low educational levels of females that make them go into petty trading, hairdressing, tailoring and other service occupations. Clerical support workers employ the least proportion of males (0.9%) whiles Plant and machinery operators and assemblers employ the least of the 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	57,465	100.0	24,619	100.0	32,846	100.0
Managers	935	1.6	340	1.4	595	1.8
Professionals	2,293	4.0	1,422	5.8	871	2.7
Technicians and associate professionals	495	0.9	350	1.4	145	0.4
Clerical support workers	366	0.6	230	0.9	136	0.4
Service and sales workers	8,900	15.5	1,495	6.1	7,405	22.5
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	33,595	58.5	15,365	62.4	18,230	55.5
Craft and related trades workers	7,100	12.4	3,264	13.3	3,836	11.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,483	2.6	1,409	5.7	74	0.2
Elementary occupations	2,288	4.0	734	3.0	1,554	4.7
Other occupations	10	0.0	10	0.0	0	0.0

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

4.4   Industry

The types of industry and sex of employed population 15 years and older is shown in Table 4.4. More than half (58.5%) of the population are in agriculture, forestry and fishing. This means that over 5 out of every 10 persons are in this industry. Wholesale and retail has 12.8 percent, the manufacturing industry has 8.8 percent, whiles accommodation and food service activities have 6.1 percent. Education takes 3.3 percent of the employed population.

The proportion of males in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (62.9%) is more than that of the females (55.2%). On the other hand the female proportion in wholesale and retail (18.0%) is far more than that of the males (5.9%). The manufacturing industry employs 8.0 percent of males and 9.4% of females.

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	57,465	100.0	24,619	100.0	32,846	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	33,621	58.5	15,493	62.9	18,128	55.2
Mining and quarrying	48	0.1	36	0.1	12	0.0
Manufacturing	5,040	8.8	1,966	8.0	3,074	9.4
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	41	0.1	35	0.1	6	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	131	0.2	62	0.3	69	0.2
Construction	1,144	2.0	1,121	4.6	23	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,362	12.8	1,462	5.9	5,900	18.0
Transportation and storage	1,356	2.4	1,288	5.2	68	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	3,521	6.1	383	1.6	3,138	9.6
Information and communication	74	0.1	52	0.2	22	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	106	0.2	62	0.3	44	0.1
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	246	0.4	125	0.5	121	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	168	0.3	109	0.4	59	0.2
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	429	0.7	322	1.3	107	0.3
Education	1,913	3.3	1,194	4.8	719	2.2
Human health and social work activities	333	0.6	123	0.5	210	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	169	0.3	146	0.6	23	0.1
Other service activities	1,582	2.8	549	2.2	1,033	3.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	178	0.3	88	0.4	90	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

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

4.5   Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows the population of persons 15 years and older by their employment status and sex. According to the data 71.0 percent of the employed are self-employed (without employees) and this forms the highest proportion of the employed. Also, 8.8 percent are employees, 14.0 percent are "contributing family workers," while 1.2 percent are casual workers and 1.5 percent are apprentices. The proportion for self-employed (with employees) is very low (3.2%) compared to the self-employed (without employees), 71.0%.

The proportion are self-employed (without employees) for the females (74.8%) far outweighs that of the males (66.0%). The proportion of females who are "contributing family workers" (15.0%) also exceeds that of males (12.7%). On the contrary, while 13.8 percent of the employed males are employees, only 5.1 percent of the employed females are employees. This may be attributed to the low education of the females which does not enable them to enter into formal sectors, but rather take to petty trading as self-employers due to insufficient capital outlay.

Table 4.5: Population of persons 15 years and older by their employment status and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,465	100.0	24,619	100.0	32,846	100.0
Employee	5,074	8.7	3,390	13.8	1,684	5.1
Self-employed without employee(s)	40,802	71.0	16,242	66.0	24,560	74.8
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,815	3.2	925	3.8	890	2.7
Casual worker	671	1.2	453	1.8	218	0.7
Contributing family worker	8,040	14.0	3,125	12.6	4,915	15.0
Apprentice	837	1.5	376	1.5	461	1.4
Domestic employee (Househelp)	193	0.3	91	0.4	102	0.3
Other	33	0.1	17	0.1	16	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

Table 4.6 provides information on employed population 15 years and older by employment sector. Whiles the Public (Government sector) employs only 4.5 percent of the employed population in the district; the Private Informal employs 92.8 percent. The private formal also employs 2.4 percent.

The data indicates further that there is a higher proportion of employed males (6.9%) than that of the females (2.7%) in the public sector. Both proportions (for male and female in the public sector) are higher than those in the private formal sector (male-3.6%, female-1.5%). The table also shows that the proportion of females employed in the private informal sector 95.5 percent exceeds that of the males 89.1 percent. On the whole, there are more males in the formal sector and more females in the informal sector. This may be explained by the lower educational level of females than males. This situation however has limiting implications on the accessibility to social security, banking, and credit facilities by women.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,465	100.0	24,619	100.0	32,846	100.0
Public (Government)	2,596	4.5	1,698	6.9	898	2.7
Private Formal	1,389	2.4	888	3.6	501	1.5
Private Informal	53,302	92.8	21,933	89.1	31,369	95.5
Semi-Public/Parastatal	45	0.1	21	0.1	24	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	129	0.2	75	0.3	54	0.2
Other International Organisations	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) development has been under discussion and consideration at all levels of interaction including the districts, in recent times. This is due to the fact that information acquisition and dissemination has become a global phenomenon. Information Communication Technologies (ICT) has become important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. Hence the role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's, has been widely recognised at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres (PHC,2010).

This chapter provides information on the ownership, usage, and access to ICT facilities including mobile phones, desktop/laptop computers, and internet access among others.

5.2 Mobile Phone Ownership

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older in relation to mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex. The data indicates that there is a total population of about 90,432 12 years and older in the district. Among this number we have 39,662 males (43.8%) and 50,770 female (56.1%). The Table shows that 34.6 percent of the population above 12 years and older own mobile phones. This is less than half of the population. Males that own mobile phone constitute 18 percent of the male population 12 years and older and females constitute 16 percent. This shows that there is a higher proportion of males who own mobile phones compared to females.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older	Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	90,432	31,263	34.6	2,212	2.4
Male	39,662	16,235	18.0	1,555	3.9
Female	50,770	15,028	16.6	657	1.3

Source: Ghana statistical service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3   Internet Facility Usage, and sex

With regards to access to internet facility, only 2.4 percent (2,212) of the population aged 12 years and older have access. In relation to the sexes the proportion of males who have access to the internet is 3.9 percent of males 12 years and older in the district and females constitute 1.3 percent.

The low mobile phone ownership and very poor internet usage may be due to the fact that the District is 68.1 percent rural. Rural communities have poor access to internet facilities and mobile phone communication networks.

5.4   Households Ownership of desktop/laptop computers and Sex of head

Table 5.2 shows households in terms of ownership of desktop/laptop computers and the sex of the household head. According to the table, there are 35,106 households, only 853 (2.4%) households have desktop/ laptop. This may be due to the cost of desktop/laptop in relation to its use. Most desktop/laptop users may use those provided at the workplace (offices) or visit an internet café.

According to the data, those households in which at least a member of the household own a desktop/laptop computer, constitutes only 2.4 percent of the 35,106 households of which 18437 (52.5%) are male headed and the remaining 16,669 (47.5%) are female headed households. In all only 2.4 percent of the total households have desktop/laptop computers and only 3.4 percent of the male headed households and 1.3 percent the female headed households have access to the internet.

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

Sex	Number of household	Household shaving desktop/laptop computers	
		Number	Percent
Total	35,106	853	2.4
Male Headed	18,437	635	3.4
Female Headed	16,669	218	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks or activities due to loss of function of some parts of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012).

Generally, disability is perceived to constrain the movement of persons affected and reduces their interaction with other members of the society resulting in social seclusion. To ensure that the fundamental human right of PWDs are promoted and protected, various attempts have been made by successive governments in enhancing the wellbeing of PWDs in Ghana. These include the passage of the Disability Bill into an Act and the ratification of the convention on the rights of PWDs. The Social Welfare Department under the Ministry of Gender and Social Protection has as its mandate the protection and coordination of the activities of PWDs. The allocation of two percent the District Assembly common fund had helped to improve the life of PWDs in the Municipality.

In the past few years, there has been a national call on the recognition of the rights and freedom of persons with disabilities. The emphasis has been on the promotion of the rights of the PWDs and their active participation in national development. Data and information on persons with disability, would inform governments and other stakeholders in the formulation of policies and programmes for their inclusion in nation building.

The Population and Housing Census conducted in 2010 is the first time a national census has covered issues on persons with disability. This chapter gives data and information on the socio-demographic characteristics of persons with disabilities in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam district.

6.2   Population with Disability

According to the 2010 PHC, 4.7 percent of the people in Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District have one form of disability or the other. Table 6.1 shows population by type of locality, disability type and sex in the Ajumako–Enyan Essiam district. According to the data the proportion of persons with disability is higher among females (5.0%) than males (4.4%).

The data indicates that there are 6,472 persons with one form of disability or the other, and this constituted 4.7 percent of the population of the district. A greater proportion of 65.9 percent of PWDs lived in the rural areas and 34.1 percent lived in the urban areas. For the sexes, there were more female PWDs (56.6%) than male 43.4 percent in the municipality.

It must be noted that in relation to specific disabilities, the reported cases are not exclusive therefore there are incidences of multiple disabilities that were recorded as such during the 2010 PHC. It therefore means summing the reported percentages of individual disabilities may not add up to 100 percent.

Again the data indicates that of the total PWDs, females constitute 56.6 percent (3665) while males form 43.4 percent (2807). In relation to specific disabilities of the PWDs in the district, sight related disabilities is the most common representing 46.3 percent, followed by physical (mobility) related disability 26.6 percent and hearing related disabilities 14.4 percent. Among the males, the disability with the highest frequency is again sight related 43.2 percent, followed by physical disability 25.9 percent. Similarly among the female the highest reported disability is sight related disability 48.7 percent, physical disability follows with 27.1 percent and hearing is 15.8 percent.

In terms of the rural urban divide 65.9 percent of the PWDs are in the rural areas whilst 34.1 percent are in the urban areas. In terms of specific disabilities, sight related is the predominant disability in both urban and rural areas it is 52.0 percent in the urban areas and 43.4 percent in the rural areas. Thus among the urban male PWDs sight related disability is reported to be 46.4 percent and among the female it is 55.9 percent. Physically challenged persons are slightly more in the rural areas 28 percent compared to the urban areas (24%). It can be inferred from Table 6.1 that there is a higher proportion of males suffering from both intellectual disability (11.0%) and emotional disability (14.5%) than the female counterpart.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	138,046	100.0	64,418	100.0	73,628	100.0
Without disability	131,574	95.3	61,611	95.6	69,963	95.0
With disability	6,472	4.7	2,807	4.4	3,665	5.0
Sight	2,997	46.3	1,213	43.2	1,784	48.7
Hearing	931	14.4	352	12.5	579	15.8
Speech	691	10.7	362	12.9	329	9.0
Physical	1,722	26.6	728	25.9	994	27.1
Intellect	613	9.5	309	11.0	304	8.3
Emotion	940	14.5	438	15.6	502	13.7
Other	429	6.6	204	7.3	225	6.1
Urban						
Total	43,996	100.0	20,174	100.0	23,822	100.0
Without disability	41,791	95..0	19,259	95.5	22,532	94.6
With disability	2,205	5.0	915	4.5	1,290	5.4
Sight	1,146	52.0	425	46.4	721	55.9
Hearing	370	16.8	129	14.1	241	18.7
Speech	223	10.1	133	14.5	90	7.0
Physical	529	24.0	215	23.5	314	24.3
Intellect	205	9.3	109	11.9	96	7.4
Emotion	268	12.2	125	13.7	143	11.1
Other	134	6.1	62	6.8	72	5.6

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rural						
Total	94,050	100.0	44,244	100.0	49,806	100.0
Without disability	89,783	95.5	42,352	95.7	47,431	95.2
With disability	4,267	4.5	1,892	4.3	2,375	4.8
Sight	1,851	43.4	788	41.6	1,063	44.8
Hearing	561	13.1	223	11.8	338	14.2
Speech	468	11.0	229	12.1	239	10.1
Physical	1,193	28.0	513	27.1	680	28.6
Intellect	408	9.6	200	10.6	208	8.8
Emotion	672	15.7	313	16.5	359	15.1
Other	295	6.9	142	7.5	153	6.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Disability type by sex

The specific type of disability includes sight, Physical (mobility), speech, intellectual, emotional and any other type of observed disability not here stated. Figure 6.1 shows disability types by sex. Sight related disability among the male PWDs is 43.2 percent and among the females PWDs it is 48.7 percent, males with Physical disability constitute 25.9 percent and female 27.1 percent. Hearing disability for male 12.5 percent and for the female is 15.8 percent. These are some of the quite common types of disabilities in the district. Sight related disability is the highest among the various types of disabilities in the district. This pattern is observed in both the urban and rural areas.

Figure 6.1: Disability type by sex
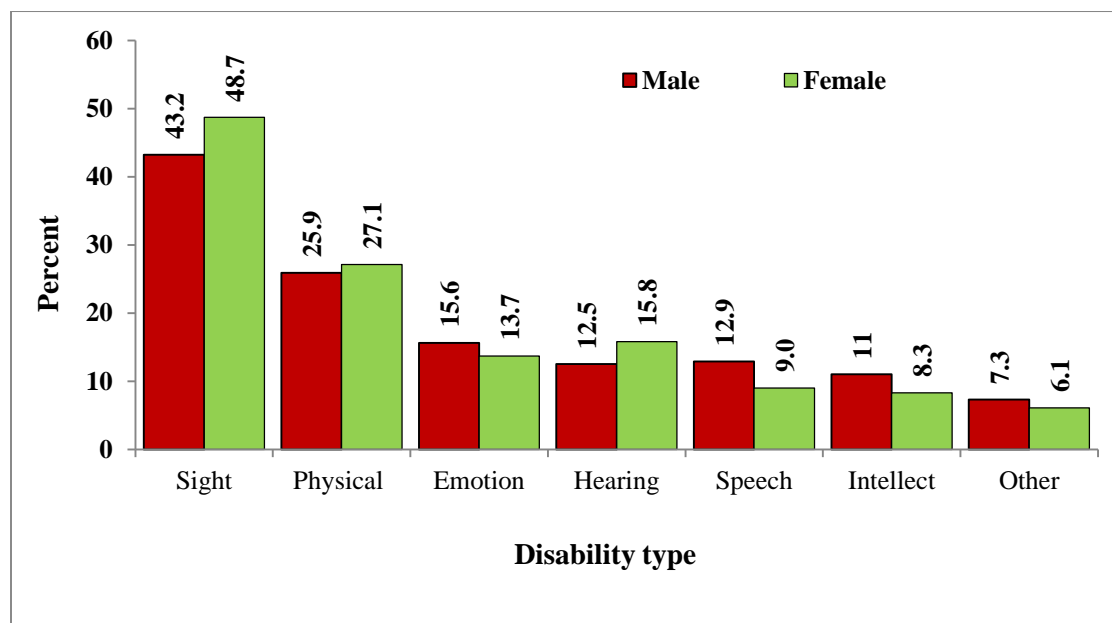
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3.1 Disability type by locality

According to the PHC 2010, there is a close proportional difference between urban and rural PWD populations in the district. Figure 6.2 shows the disability by type of locality. The proportion of the urban population of the district suffering from any form of disability is 5.0 percent. In other words 5.0 percent of the population in the urban communities in the district suffer from one form of disability or the other. Among the rural dwellers the rate is 4.5 percent. Thus in the urban areas, there are more (5.0%) PWDs than the rural areas (4.5%). Among the urban PWDs those suffering from sight related disability constitute 52.0 percent, physical (mobility) related disabilities constitutes24 percent, hearing 16.8 percent etc. similarly among the rural PWDs those suffering from sight related disability constitute 43.4 percent, physical (mobility) related disabilities constitutes 28.0 percent, hearing 13.1 percent etc.

Figure 6.2 also indicates that besides sight related and hearing disabilities, rural localities have more of all the other types of disabilities than the urban localities. For the physically challenged 28.0 percent of PWDs live in rural areas whilst 24.0 percent live in urban areas. That of speech is same with 11.0 percent in rural areas and 9.3 percent in urban areas. Emotional disability is 15.7 percent for rural and 12.2 percent for urban etc.

Figure 6.2: Disability by type of locality
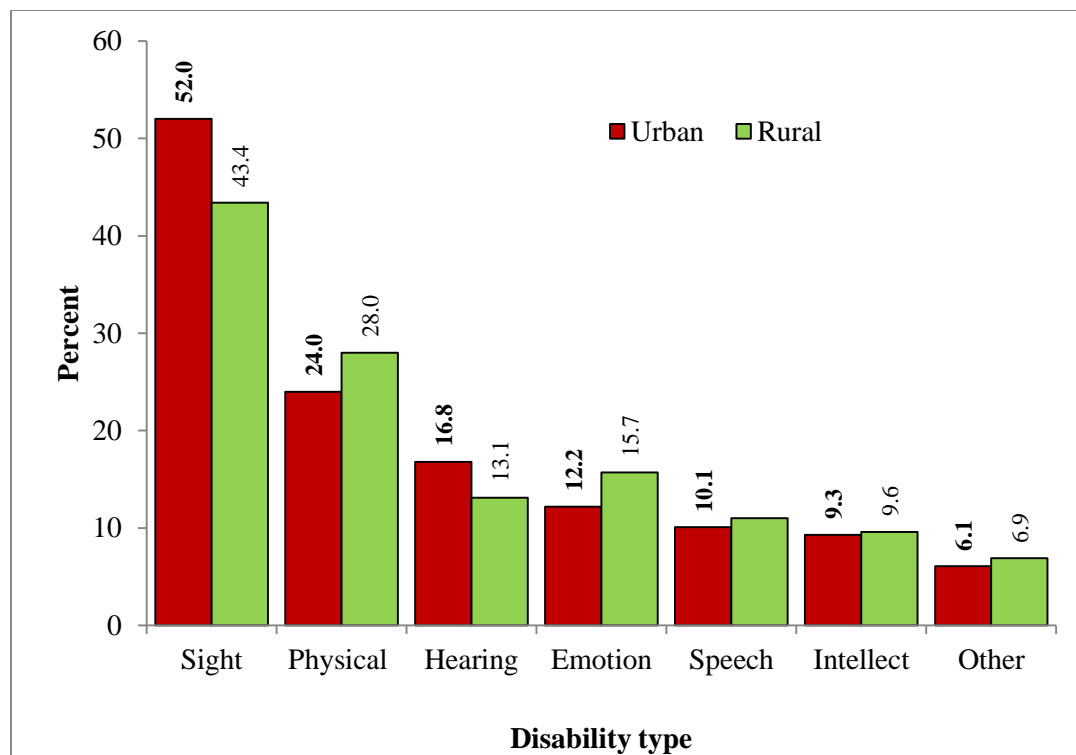
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Activity status

Table 6.2 presents persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. According to the data, there is a total of 5,623 persons aged 15 years and older with   different forms of disabilities in the district representing 7.0 percent of the population 15 years and older

in the district. Out of this number of PWDs, 3,258 (57.9%) are employed, whilst 72 (1.2%) are unemployed and 2,293 (40.8%) are reported to be economically not active.

In relation to sex, there are 2,350 males 15 years and older with disabilities which form 41.8 percent of the PWDs 15 years and older in the district and the female (3,273) constitutes the remaining 58.2 percent. Out of the number for the male PWDs (1,389) 59.1 percent are employed, with (35) 1.4 percent being unemployed and (926) 39.4 percent is economically not-active. Similarly among the female out of PWDs of 3,273 we have 1869 constituting 57.1 percent who are employed and 2.9 percent are unemployed whilst (1367) 41.8 percent are economically not-active.

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
Total	80,122	100.0	57,465	100.0	2,097	100.0	20,560	100.0
Without disability	74,499	93.0	54,207	94.3	2,025	96.6	18,267	88.8
With disability	5,623	7.0	3,258	5.7	72	3.4	2,293	11.2
Sight	2,757	100.0	1,672	60.6	29	1.1	1,056	38.3
Hearing	758	100.0	416	54.9	14	1.8	328	43.3
Speech	493	100.0	269	54.6	6	1.2	218	44.2
Physical	1,584	100.0	673	42.5	17	1.1	894	56.4
Intellect	521	100.0	230	44.1	7	1.3	284	54.6
Emotion	807	100.0	521	64.6	16	2.0	270	33.4
Other	348	100.0	168	48.3	2	0.6	178	51.1
Male								
Total	34,380	100.0	24,619	100.0	831	100.0	8,930	100.0
Without disability	32,030	93.2	23,230	94.4	796	95.8	8,004	89.6
With disability	2,350	6.8	1,389	5.6	35	4.2	926	10.4
Sight	1,080	100.0	660	61.1	12	1.1	408	37.8
Hearing	270	100.0	151	55.9	6	2.2	113	41.9
Speech	252	100.0	145	56.5	4	2.6	103	40.9
Physical	661	100.0	321	47.1	9	2.8	331	50.1
Intellect	263	100.0	131	47.8	6	4.6	126	47.6
Emotion	377	100.0	245	64.9	8	3.3	124	31.8
Other	157	100.0	71	45.2	2	2.8	84	52.0
Female								
Total	45,742	100.0	32,846	100.0	1,266	100.0	11,630	100.0
Without disability	42,469	92.8	30,977	94.3	1,229	97.1	10,263	88.2
With disability	3,273	7.2	1,869	5.7	37	2.9	1,367	11.8
Sight	1,677	100.0	1,012	60.4	17	1.0	648	38.6
Hearing	488	100.0	265	54.3	8	3.0	215	42.7
Speech	241	100.0	124	51.5	2	1.6	115	46.9
Physical	923	100.0	352	38.1	8	2.3	563	59.6
Intellect	258	100.0	99	38.4	1	1.0	158	60.6
Emotion	430	100.0	276	64.2	8	2.9	146	32.9
Other	191	100.0	97	50.8	0	0.0	94	49.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In relation to the specific disabilities, among the people with sight related disabilities 60.6 percent are employed with 1.1 percent being unemployed and 38.3 percent of them being economically not active. Also in relation to both male and female the proportion of economically not-active is almost in all cases over 40 percent.

6.5   Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3: indicates Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education in the Ajumako-Enyan–Essiam District. The table depicts that we have 6,358 which constitutes the PWDs in the district who are 3 years and older. Out of this about 44.5 percent have never attended school. However, 2.9 percent had pre-primary and 45.1 percent had basic education whilst 7.5 percent had Sec./ SSS/ SHS and higher. Among the male PWDs 3 years and above 29.3 percent have never attended school but 3.8 percent had pre-primary education and 54.8 percent had basic education whilst 12.1 percent had education up to the Sec./ SSS/ SHS and higher. With the exception of some few cases those with sight related disabilities appear as the disability type among all disabilities with the highest number of sufferers at almost all educational levels. This trend applies even to both males and females. However more females (51.6%) never attended school, as compared to 28.2 percent of males.

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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never attended		Pre-Primary		Basic		Sec/SHS and Higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes										
Total	**124,897**	**100.0**	**25,354**	**20.30**	**14,071**	**11.30**	**74,145**	**59.40**	**11,327**	**9.10**
No disability	118,539	100.0	22,523	19.00	13,885	11.70	71,278	60.10	10,853	9.20
With a disability	**6,358**	100.0	2,831	44.50	186	2.90	2,867	45.10	474	7.50
Sight	**2,959**	100.0	1,407	47.50	47	1.60	1,282	43.30	223	7.50
Hearing	**917**	100.0	485	52.90	29	3.20	350	38.20	53	5.80
Speech	**661**	100.0	305	46.10	35	5.30	278	42.10	43	6.50
Physical	**1,708**	100.0	904	52.90	48	2.80	647	37.90	109	6.40
Intellectual	**597**	100.0	297	49.70	12	2.00	257	43.00	31	5.20
Emotional	**913**	100.0	326	35.70	14	1.50	510	55.90	63	6.90
Other	**414**	100.0	176	42.50	22	5.30	180	43.50	36	8.70
Male										
Total	**57,154**	**100.0**	**7,118**	**12.50**	**7,168**	**12.50**	**36,212**	**63.40**	**6,656**	**11.60**
No disability	**54,406**	100.0	6,313	11.60	7,064	13.00	34,705	63.80	6,324	11.60
With a disability	**2,748**	100.0	805	29.30	104	3.80	1,507	54.80	332	12.10
Sight	**1,197**	100.0	369	30.80	30	2.50	643	53.70	155	12.90
Hearing	**346**	100.0	126	36.40	13	3.80	169	48.80	38	11.00
Speech	**341**	100.0	119	34.90	20	5.90	169	49.60	33	9.70
Physical	**720**	100.0	251	34.90	21	2.90	373	51.80	75	10.40
Intellectual	**298**	100.0	112	37.60	8	2.70	155	52.00	23	7.70
Emotional	**425**	100.0	102	24.00	9	2.10	275	64.70	39	9.20
Other	**194**	100.0	52	26.80	16	8.20	102	52.60	24	12.40
Female										
Total	**67,743**	**100.0**	**18,236**	**26.90**	**6,903**	**10.20**	**37,933**	**56.00**	**4,671**	**6.90**
No disability	**64,133**	100.0	16,210	25.30	6,821	10.60	36,573	57.00	4,529	7.10
With a disability	**3,610**	100.0	2,026	56.10	82	2.30	1,360	37.70	142	3.90
Sight	**1,762**	100.0	1,038	58.90	17	1.00	639	36.30	68	3.90
Hearing	**571**	100.0	359	62.90	16	2.80	181	31.70	15	2.60
Speech	**320**	100.0	186	58.10	15	4.70	109	34.10	10	3.10
Physical	**988**	100.0	653	66.10	27	2.70	274	27.70	34	3.40
Intellectual	**299**	100.0	185	61.90	4	1.30	102	34.10	8	2.70
Emotional	**488**	100.0	224	45.90	5	1.00	235	48.20	24	4.90
Other	**220**	100	124	56.40	6	2.70	78	35.50	12	5.50

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

The major economic activity in the district is agriculture-77.1 percent (27,073) of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. While 72.1 percent of the households engaged in agriculture are from the rural areas, the remaining 27.9 percent are from the urban localities. As observed in the country as a whole, agriculture is the backbone of the economy. In the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District, agricultural production is mainly at the subsistence level engaging a much larger number of people than would have required if modern mechanization were employed. In our efforts at reducing poverty and contributing to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, agriculture undoubtedly becomes a major tool towards that end. Data on agriculture in the district is not easily available for effective planning for the sector. To this end strategies geared towards revamping the sector must be underpinned by timely and accurate information that can also help to measure the impact of agricultural policies and programmes.

This chapter examines households' involvement in agriculture, the types of farming activities, types of crops, livestock and fish farming reared.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

An agricultural household is one that engages generally in agricultural activities or is said to be agricultural household if at least one of its members engages in agricultural production even if not earning from agricultural activities alone. Table 7.1 shows Households by agricultural activities and type of locality. The data indicates that there are a total of 35,106 households in the district. Out of this 27,073 households which constitutes 77.1 percent of the total households in the district are engaged in agriculture. Out of the agricultural households 96.6 percent are into crop farming and 37.7 percent are into livestock rearing whilst 0.4 and 0.1 percent are into tree planting and fish rearing respectively. Agriculture activities have been grouped into four (4) categories- crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. In relation to the type of locality, in the urban areas there are 11,477 households out of which 65.8 percent are agricultural households. Of the urban agricultural households, 94.8 percent are into crop farming and 33.9 percent are into livestock rearing whilst 0.5 and 0.1 rare into tree planting and fish farming respectively. Similarly 82.6 percent of the rural households are engaged in agriculture. Out of these agricultural households 97.3 percent are into crop farming and 39.2 percent are into livestock rearing whilst 0.3 and 0.1 are into tree planting and fish farming. From the table one could infer that crop farming is the dominant agricultural activity in the district, with the highest proportion in the rural areas (urban-94.8%, rural-97.3%). The least agricultural activity is fish farming (0.1% of agricultural households). The rural proportions are higher than that of the urban for all categories of agricultural activities except for tree planting.

There is a clear indication that tree planting and fish farming are not popular economic activities in the district by looking at the households involved in these activities.

It is also clear that the proportion of households into agriculture is higher in the rural areas (82.6%) than in the urban-65.8 percent. From Figure 7.1, 96.6 percent of the households engaged in agriculture are into crop farming and 37.7 percent are into livestock rearing.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
Agricultural activities	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	35,106	100.0	11,477	100.0	23,629	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	27,073	77.1	7,548	65.8	19,525	82.6
Crop Farming	26,143	96.6	7,154	94.8	18,989	97.3
Tree Planting	102	0.4	41	0.5	61	0.3
Livestock Rearing	10,218	37.7	2,560	33.9	7,658	39.2
Fish Farming	15	0.1	4	0.1	11	0.1

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

7.3 Types of livestock and other animals reared

As noted earlier livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District. Table 7.2 shows the Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers in the district. Overall there are 188,592 livestock and other animals. Among the birds, there are 121,776 chickens which constitute 64.5 percent of all animals /Birds and others reared, with an average of about 16.6 birds per each of the 7,344 keepers, which keepers constitute 51.0 percent of all keepers. Then comes the Duck which is the next commonest bird reared with 1,413 and which constitutes 0.7 percent of animals/and birds reared with an average of about 10.9 birds per each of the 130 keepers, of which keepers also form 0.9 percent of all keepers. There are 478 guinea fowls with an average of about 13.7 birds per each of the 35 keepers who also form 0.2 percent of the keepers.

Among the ruminant, there are 47,290 goats which constitutes 25.1 percent of all livestock, other animals reared by 5,221 keepers yielding an average of about 9.1 animals per keeper and which keepers constitute 36.3 percent of all keepers. In addition there are 558 cattle with an average of about 14.3 animals per each of the 39 keepers which also constitutes 0.3 percent of keepers and 11,134 sheep with an average of about 8.7 animals per each of the 1,285 keepers thus having 8.9 percent of keepers. Grass cutter and rabbit which could be classified under non-traditional livestock recorded 109 and 210 respectively.

Activities such as raising of beehives and fish farming, grass-cutter, ostrich, silk worm, and snail rearing are not quite common with the people in the municipality judging from the number and proportion of households or keepers involved in those activities within the district.

Overall, the three most common livestock/birds reared by the people in the Municipality are chicken, which is kept by 121,776 keepers, and then goats kept by 47,290 keepers and sheep 11,134 and also kept by 1,285 keepers.

Table 7.2:   Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/Other animals	Livestock/other animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	188,592	100.0	14,389	100.0	13.1
Beehives	13	0.0	3	0.0	4.3
Cattle	558	0.3	39	0.3	14.3
Chicken	121,776	64.5	7,344	51	16.6
Dove	134	0.1	14	0.1	9.6
Duck	1,413	0.7	130	0.9	10.9
Goat	47,290	25.1	5,221	36.3	9.1
Grass-cutter	109	0.1	27	0.2	4
Guinea fowl	478	0.3	35	0.2	13.7
Ostrich	3	0.0	1	0.0	3
Pig	1,349	0.7	88	0.6	15.3
Rabbit	210	0.1	36	0.3	5.8
Sheep	11,134	5.9	1,285	8.9	8.7
Silk worm	221	0.1	19	0.1	11.6
Snail	210	0.1	3	0.0	70
Turkey	100	0.1	11	0.1	9.1
Other (specify)	666	0.4	121	0.8	5.5
Fish farming	2,928	1.6	12	0.1	244
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

In Ghana, there have been deficits in supply of most facilities including housing. The situation is worse especially in the urban centres as a result of rural-urban migration increasing the rate of urbanisation. The 2010 population and housing census is the second time a Population and Housing Census is done to assess the housing situation and their characteristics and conditions. Access to such basic services like toilet facilities, water and sanitation, the number of sleeping rooms, cooking space, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units were assessed. Such information will go a long to enhance effective monitoring and evaluation of progresses in the implementation of policies and programmes in the housing sector.

Data collected on housing assists in understanding key aspects of housing and housing conditions. It assists planners make evidence-based and informed decisions on housing policy interventions. This chapter provides an insight into housing and housing conditions in Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District. The data covers housing stock and types of houses, ownership, household room occupancy and housing conditions with particular reference to water and sanitation as well as information on cooking space and household energy sources.

8.2   Housing Stock

Table 8.1 provides information on stock of houses and households by type of locality. The total population of the district (138,046) is 6.3 percent of the total population of Central Region and 0.6 percent of that of the national population. While 31.9 percent of the population is in urban localities, 68.1 percent is in rural localities.

Total household population of the District (136,633) is 6.5 percent of that of Central Region (2,113,766) and 0.6 percent of the country (24,076,327). Furthermore, the number of households in the District (35,106) is 6.6 percent of total households in Central Region (526,763) and 0.6 percent of total households in Ghana (5,467,054). While 32.7 percent (11,477) of households in the district are in urban localities, 67.3 percent (23,629) are in rural localities.

While 26.8 percent (7,051) of houses in the district (26,343) are in urban localities, 73.2 percent (19,292) are in rural localities. Despite the fact that the rural population is higher, the population per house is higher in urban (6.1%) compared with rural (4.8%) localities.

Average number of households per house (1.3) in the district is below that of the country (1.6) and the region (1.5). However the urban average household per house (1.6) is the same as for the country (1.6).In addition, average household size (3.9) is below that of the region's (4.0) and the country (4.4). Average household size in rural localities (4.8) is higher than that of urban localities (3.8).

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	138,046	43,996	94,050
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	136,633	43,245	93,388
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	26,343	7,051	19,292
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	35,106	11,477	23,629
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	5.2	6.1	4.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Dwelling unit (houses) can be built in a large variety of shapes. A basic division is between free-standing or Single-family houses and various types of attachments or multi-user dwellings. Both types may vary greatly in scale and amount of accommodation provided. Although there appear to be many different types, many of the variations listed in the table below are purely matters of style rather than spatial arrangement or scale.

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupies all or part of the living quarters or the dwelling unit (housing unit or compound). A Holding or tenancy arrangement is the conditions that give the tenant or under which the tenant has the right to occupy a dwelling unit. The agreement sets out the terms and conditions of stay that apply to the tenant's stay within the dwelling unit.

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

Table 8.2 shows the ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. Dwellings owned by a household member forms the highest proportion 53.0 percent, followed by those owned by a relative who is not a household member (29.6%), and those owned by other private individuals (14.8%). The table further shows that only 0.8 percent of the dwelling units in the district have Public/Government ownership, 0.4 percent is owned by private employers, and 0.9 percent are being purchased (e.g. mortgage).

In relation to the sex of the head of household, among the dwelling unit occupied by male headed households, 52.8 percent are owned by a household member, 27.4 percent are owned by relative not a household member, and 16.9 percent are owned by other private individual. In addition just 1.0 percent of the dwelling units occupied by the male headed households are public/Government owned and also only 0.9 percent of the dwelling units occupied by the male headed households is being purchased or is mortgaged. All other categories have proportions below 1 percent. Similarly in the female headed households 53.3 percent of the dwelling units are owned by a household member, and 32.2 percent are owned by a relative not a household member, also 12.6 percent are owned by other private individual, also only 0.5 percent are public/Government owned.

In the urban areas 42.5 percent of the dwelling units are owned by a household member and 32.6 percent are owned by a relative not a household member. Also 21.3 percent are owned by other

private individual, and 1.4 percent are owned by public/Government. Similarly in the rural areas 58.0 percent of the dwelling units are owned by a household member and 28.3 percent are owned by a relative not a household member. Also 11.6 percent are owned by other private individual, and only 0.5 percent is owned by public/Government.

Table 8.2: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

| | | | District | | | | | |
| | | | Total | | Male | Female | | |
Ownership status	Total country	Region	Number	Percent	headed	headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,106	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	272,070	18,595	53.0	52.8	53.3	42.5	58
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,896	300	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.7
Relative not a household member	851,630	115,683	10,424	29.6	27.4	32.2	32.6	28.3
Other private individual	1,439,021	118,549	5,212	14.8	16.9	12.6	21.3	11.6
Private employer	83,610	5,191	144	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4
Other private agency	21,123	1,788	58	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,496	273	0.8	1	0.5	1.4	0.5
Other	24,000	2,090	100	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality

Table 8.3 shows the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. The total occupied dwelling units in the district (35,106) constitute 6.7 percent of occupied dwelling units in central region. Compound house (rooms) is the commonest (57.6%) type of dwelling unit. This is comparable to the regional percentage for compound houses which is also more than half of dwelling units (51.3%). Flats/Apartments make up 2.1 percent whiles "other dwellings" constitute less than 1 percent (0.1%) of all dwelling unit types.

The proportion of separate houses is higher in rural localities (35.9%) compared with urban localities (24.1%). Compound houses account for 65.8 percent of dwelling unit types in urban localities and 53.6 percent in rural localities. Thus, about 6 out of every 10 houses in urban localities are compound houses.

Furthermore, the proportion of compound houses occupied by female headed households (60.8%) is higher than that headed by male headed households (54.7%). However, the proportion of separate houses occupied by male headed household (34.3%) is higher than that headed occupied by the female headed household (29.5%). In the urban area 65.8 percent of the dwelling units are compound house, and 24.1 percent are separate houses, semi-detached houses are 6.3 percent and flat/apartment is 2.2 percent leaving the rest with very small proportions. Similarly In the rural areas 53.6 percent of the dwelling units are compound house, and 35.9 percent are separate houses, semi-detached houses are 6.0 percent and flat/apartment is 2.0 percent leaving the rest with very small proportions.

Table 8.3: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,106	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	158,608	11,246	32.0	34.3	29.5	24.1	35.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	36,734	2,139	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.0
Flat/Apartment	256,355	22,889	725	2.1	2.6	1.5	2.2	2.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	286,740	20,220	57.6	54.7	60.8	65.8	53.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	8,432	462	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.5
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,817	66	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Tent	10,343	937	57	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,674	62	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,559	49	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	4,370	56	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	9,846	1,003	24	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

8.4.1   Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality is shown in Table 8.4. For the purpose of this analysis, material for outer wall refers to the material used for putting up the dwelling unit. According to the table, the predominant construction material for outer wall in the district is mud brick/earth (48.3%), followed by cement blocks/concrete (45.2%). Wooden material constitutes 0.9 percent of walls in the district. Metal sheet/slate/asbestos (0.4%), stone (0.1%), and bamboo (0.2%) are hardly used in the construction of outer walls.

The proportion of urban areas main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units is mud brick/earth 35.9 percent, which is below the proportion in rural localities (54.0%). This may be due to the high cost of building materials (e.g. cement) and the availability of low cost materials for building (mud bricks) in the rural areas. Cement blocks/concrete make up 57.9 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the urban locality, and 39.4 percent in rural localities (39.4%).

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 Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	567,051	38,413	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	206,207	18,566	48.3	35.9	54.0
Wood	200,594	10,461	332	0.9	0.6	1.0
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,698	168	0.4	0.4	0.5
Stone	11,330	942	48	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	717	1.9	2.0	1.8
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	325,673	17,351	45.2	57.9	39.4
Landcrete	104,270	10,996	956	2.5	2.8	2.4
Bamboo	8,206	766	63	0.2	0.1	0.2
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,295	12	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	39,206	2,624	200	0.5	0.4	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main material for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Table 8.5 shows the main material for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality. The type of material used for the floor has implications for health since contamination and ease of disinfection varies with the type of material used for the floor. As shown in the table, the main material used for floors is cement/concrete (83.3%). Earth/mud floors follow with 15.0 percent of dwelling units in the district.

Cement/concrete is mostly used for floors in both urban and rural localities, but the proportion in urban is higher (87.7%) than for rural (81.1%) localities. The proportion of floors made with earth/mud in rural localities is 17.4 percent compared to that of urban localities (10.0%). Apart from cement/concrete and earth/mud, other construction materials for the floor form constitute very low proportions.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,106	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	59,543	5,273	15.0	10.1	17.4
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	448,599	29,242	83.3	87.7	81.1
Stone	32,817	2,192	144	0.4	0.5	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	718	23	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,924	29	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	38	0.1	0.2	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,534	230	0.7	0.8	0.6
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	63	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other	15,567	1,206	64	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality

Information on the main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality is illustrated in Table 8.6. The highest used material for roofing of dwelling units is metal sheet (90.7%), one of the three highest in the central region, followed by slate/asbestos with only 3.1 percent. Slate/asbestos is expensive and is less likely to be used in rural localities. This may be the explanation why slate/asbestos is less used in the district (which is 68.1 percent rural) than in the region as a whole.

Mud/mud bricks/earth, wood, cement/concrete, and roofing tile, each constitute less than 1 percent of materials used for roofing dwelling units in the district. Bamboo accounts for 2.8% roofing materials in rural localities and thatch/palm leaf or raffia make up 1.7 percent. The use of cement (0.7%) as roofing material, which has the same proportions in both urban (0.7%) and rural (0.7%) localities give an indication of the type of building of some houses. Most houses with concrete or cement roofs are often originally designed as multi-storey buildings but only the ground floor is completed. There are high proportions of dwelling units using metal sheet for roofing in both urban and rural localities, but the urban proportion is higher (93.4%) than the rural (89.5%).

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	District Urban Percent	District Rural Percent
Total	5,817,607	567,051	38,413	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	2,568	210	0.5	0.1	0.7
Wood	45,547	3,047	210	0.5	0.4	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	369,829	34,846	90.7	93.4	89.5
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	146,526	1,179	3.1	3.5	2.9
Cement/Concrete	141,072	10,824	270	0.7	0.7	0.7
Roofing tile	31,456	1,892	217	0.6	0.8	0.5
Bamboo	71,049	9,912	784	2.0	0.3	2.8
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	19,317	479	1.2	0.2	1.7
Other	35,935	3,136	218	0.6	0.5	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of rooms households occupy is one of the good indicators for assessing how crowded dwelling units in a locality are and the space available per person. The size of households in a dwelling unit in terms of the sleeping rooms available to them can have health implications for the household occupying the house. The more crowded the room, the greater the chances of the rapid spread of infections and the likelihood of sleep disturbances.

Table 8.7 presents the households by size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in a dwelling unit. According to the table, more than half (65.4%) of households use single rooms compared to the regional percentage (64.0%). Of all household sizes, those with household size 1 have the highest proportion (92.1%) having access to one sleeping room. The greater proportions of households with sizes ranging from 1 to 7 have access to one sleeping room. where for instance 41.8 percent of households with a size of 7 in a dwelling unit have access to only one sleeping room.

The higher proportion of household sizes ranging from 8 to 10+ has access to two sleeping rooms. Household size 10+ has comparatively the highest proportion accessing three rooms to nine rooms or more.

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

House-hold Sizes	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	35,106	100.0	65.4	21.5	7.5	2.9	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3
1	7,632	100.0	92.1	5	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
2	5,071	100.0	75.5	20.4	2.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
3	4,880	100.0	68.7	22.5	6.4	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
4	4,689	100.0	63.7	24.5	8.4	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
5	4,062	100.0	57.6	27.3	10.1	2.8	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3
6	3,234	100.0	50.8	30.3	10.8	5.3	1.6	0.6	0.4	0	0.2
7	2,388	100.0	41.8	32.5	15.2	6.2	2.3	1	0.4	0.2	0.3
8	1,372	100.0	33.7	33.1	17.1	8.5	3.4	2.5	0.7	0.5	0.4
9	871	100.0	21.8	36.1	18.8	10.8	5.5	3.7	1.6	1	0.7
10+	907	100.0	15.2	26.7	21.2	14.4	9.3	5.5	2.6	1.7	3.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1   Main source of lighting of dwelling units

Table 8.8 provides information on the main source of lighting of dwelling units by type of locality. Three (3) main sources of can be identified: electricity (mains), kerosene lamp, and flashlight/torch.

From the Figure, the highest proportion of dwelling units (64.6%) in the district uses electricity (mains) as the main source of lighting. Dwelling units that use electricity from private generator is less than 1 percent (0.8%), similar to that of the region (0.7%). The use of private generator for electricity has been brought about by load shedding and frequent power outages.

Kerosene is the next highest (24.2%) after electricity (mains). It used to be the most used source of lighting. Flash light follows with 9.4 percent. Flashlight is becoming a major source of lighting due to the introduction of long-lasting batteries and rechargeable lamps consequent upon load shedding and frequent power outages. The least used source of lighting is solar energy (0.1%) and crop residue (0.1%), which is a reflection of both the regional and the national picture.

The data indicates that while 80.3 percent of urban dwelling units use electricity (mains), 57.3 percent use it in rural localities. Flashlight usage forms 9.4 percent of urban dwelling units while it is 13.3 percent in rural localities. A higher proportion of dwelling units in rural localities use flashlight (13.3%) than the urban locality (9.4%), this may be due to the fact that rural dwellers have lesser access to electricity (mains).

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

	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of light						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,106	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	347,998	22,747	64.6	80.3	57.3
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,806	276	0.8	0.7	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	109,111	8,482	24.2	16.9	27.7
Gas lamp	9,378	817	62	0.2	0.3	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	592	29	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,796	71	0.2	0.2	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	59,233	3,285	9.4	1.3	13.3
Firewood	13,241	822	65	0.2	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	357	34	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,231	55	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

Table 8.9 makes available information on the main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households.

The Table draws attention to three (3) main sources of cooking fuel used by households in the district: wood (69.2%), charcoal (20.4%) and gas (5.0%). At the regional level 44.2 percent of households use wood, 36.9 percent use charcoal and 12.5 percent use gas. The order is the same at the national level where wood is 40.2 percent, charcoal is 33.7 percent and Gas is 18.2 percent. The use of gas is becoming common since its introduction to curb the use of wood and charcoal.

The Table depicts 4.2 percent of households in the district who do not cook. This may be due to the increase in single-member households.

Though wood is the main source of cooking for both urban and rural households, the rural proportion (78.4%) is much higher than the urban (50.3%). This is because wood is locally available to rural households. On the contrary, the proportion of urban households that use charcoal (35.9%) is higher than that of the rural (12.9%). The dominance of wood and charcoal as the main sources of cooking fuel can have dire consequences on the vegetation.

The percentage distribution of cooking spaces available to households, as given in Table 8.9, shows that the most common cooking spaces available in the district, as well as the region and the country are separate room for exclusive use of household, open space in compound and verandah.

Structures with roof but without walls are also used in the district. Households who use separate room exclusively in the district constitute 36.2 percent (about 1 out of every 3 households). Those that use open spaces constitute 22.7 percent (about 1 out of every 5), while 11.2 percent use verandah and 11.1 percent use structure with roof but without walls.

The proportion of rural households that use separate room exclusively (41.5%) is higher than the urban proportion (25.3%). However the urban proportion for open space in compound (26.3%) is higher than the rural (20.9%).

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 Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,106	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	26,767	1,460	4.2	3.8	4.3
Wood	2,197,083	232,964	24,295	69.2	50.3	78.4
Gas	996,518	65,955	1,748	5.0	9.0	3.0
Electricity	29,794	1,221	63	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,935	149	0.4	0.3	0.5
Charcoal	1,844,290	194,256	7,159	20.4	35.9	12.9
Crop residue	45,292	1,477	172	0.5	0.4	0.6
Saw dust	8,000	514	9	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	209	10	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	465	41	0.1	0.0	0.2
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,106	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	34,823	1,854	5.3	4.5	5.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	176,215	12,706	36.2	25.3	41.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	35,850	3,389	9.7	13.0	8.0
Enclosure without roof	117,614	8,635	843	2.4	2.6	2.3
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	34,193	3,892	11.1	9.1	12.1
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	8,387	321	0.9	1.1	0.8
Verandah	1,173,946	108,346	3,919	11.2	17.5	8.1
Open space in compound	1,115,464	117,661	7,956	22.7	26.3	20.9
Other	21,007	2,653	226	0.6	0.5	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and other Domestic Use

8.7.1 Main Source of drinking water for dwelling units

Table 8.10 presents the main source of drinking water for dwelling units and other domestic purposes. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has tremendous effect on the burden of disease in a community. The main health benefit of clean water supply is a reduction in diarrheal disease, although the effects on other diseases are also substantial. Water is often classified as "improved" or "unimproved". Sources considered as improved are household connection to public pipe borne water supply system, public standpipe, and borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks are considered unimproved.

According to Figure 8.10, there are six (6) main sources of drinking water for dwelling units in the district. These are pipe borne outside the dwelling unit (27.8%), public tap/standpipe (22.6%), borehole/pump tube well (18.4%), river/stream (13.2%), pipe-born inside the dwelling unit (5.7%) and protected well (3.6%). The order is a little different from the regional perspective where the public standpipe is 23.3%, pipe-borne water outside the dwelling unit has 20.9%, borehole or pump tube well takes 18.3%, pipe-borne water inside the dwelling forms 9.3%, sachet water constitutes 8.1%, and rivers and streams make up 7.8%.

Pipe borne water sources put together constitute 56.1 percent, which is above that of the region (53.6%) and the national average (46.5%).

Only 2.1 percent of the dwelling units in the district use sachet water for drinking compared to the regional figure of 8.1 percent. The use of sachet water calls for attention to unhygienic production methods and plastic waste disposal.

Springs, rivers, streams, ponds and lakes- sources considered as "unprotected" provide drinking water to 16.4 percent of dwelling units compared to about 10 percent at the regional level (see appendix table A8.2). Rivers/Streams are more used in the district (13.2%) compared to the region (7.8%). This is accounted for by its high usage in rural localities (19.3%) while that of the urban is 0.7 percent. In urban localities, more dwelling units use sachet water (3.0%) compared to 0.7 percent for river/stream. However, in rural localities more dwelling units use water from the river/stream (19.3%) compared to 0.7 percent in the urban areas.

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	526,763	35,106	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	48,916	1,984	5.7	11.4	2.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	109,946	9,747	27.8	43.7	20.0
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	122,845	7,950	22.6	23.1	22.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	96,113	6,474	18.4	8.4	23.3
Protected well	321,091	22,615	1,252	3.6	6.5	2.1
Rain water	39,438	8,361	599	1.7	1.0	2.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,530	125	0.4	0.5	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	1,482	61	0.2	0.3	0.1
Satchet water	490,283	42,729	723	2.1	3.0	1.6
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	15,072	392	1.1	0.0	1.6
Unprotected well	112,567	10,210	874	2.5	1.0	3.2
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,041	17	0.0	0.0	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	41,341	4,645	13.2	0.7	19.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	4,197	242	0.7	0.3	0.9
Other	3,972	365	21	0.1	0.0	0.1

Table 8.10: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes (cont'd)

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,106	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	1,946	5.5	11.5	2.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	8,769	25.0	40.9	17.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	117,824	6,835	19.5	19.5	19.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,438	6,939	19.8	11.0	24.0
Protected well	465,775	37,995	1,764	5.0	9.4	2.9
Rain water	39,916	6,583	579	1.6	0.8	2.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	155	0.4	0.8	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	20,059	226	0.6	0.1	0.9
Unprotected well	152,055	15,523	1,356	3.9	2.5	4.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,783	34	0.1	0.2	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	52,309	5,931	16.9	2.7	23.8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	5,823	496	1.4	0.6	1.8
Other	10,302	940	76	0.2	0.0	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of water of dwelling unit for other domestic use

According to Table 8.10, the main source of water for other domestic purposes are pipe borne water outside dwelling unit (25.0%), bore-hole/pump tube well (19.8%), public tap/stand pipe (19.5%), pipe-borne water inside dwelling unit (5.5%), river/stream (16.9%) and protected well (5.0%). At the regional level public tap/stand pipes are the most used (22.3%) whiles at the national level bore-hole/pump tube well are the most used-23.4 percent (see appendix table A8.2).

Dwelling units using pipe-borne water for other domestic purposes are 50.0 percent. Pipe-borne water usage is more among dwelling units in the urban (71.9%) than in the rural areas (39.4%) and amongst the pipe borne water forms the highest proportion in the rural locality is public tap/stand pipes (19.4%) compared to the urban (19.5%). Rivers/Streams are also used (16.9%) in the district for other domestic purposes but this is used much more in the rural locality (23.8%) than in the urban (2.7%).

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

An assessment of the bathing and toilet facilities used by households is important in assessing sanitary conditions and it is indirect measure of poverty status.

8.8.1 Main Type of bathing facilities used by households

Table 8.11 presents the type of bathing facility used by household by type of locality. The Table depicts three (3) main bathing facilities used by households: shared separate bathroom in the same house (30.2%), own bathroom for exclusive use (25.2%), and shared open bathing cubicle

(19.5%). Households that use bathroom in another house are 7.5 percent compared with 7.3 percent at the regional level and 3.4 percent at the national level. Those that use open space around the house form 8.1 percent, with the rural proportion of 9.9 percent being higher than the urban 4.6 percent. Bathrooms in another house are also higher in the rural areas (9.2%) than in the urban areas (3.9%).

Households that use shared separate facilities in the same house are more in the urban areas 40.5 percent, than the rural areas 25.2 percent and more households use shared open bathing cubicle in urban areas 22.8 percent than the rural areas 17.9 percent. However, own bathroom for exclusive use is higher in the rural 26.6 percent than in the urban areas of 22.4 percent %) areas.

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

Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,106	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	121,297	8,851	25.2	22.4	26.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	160,291	10,617	30.2	40.5	25.2
Private open cubicle	381,979	36,157	2,607	7.4	4.7	8.7
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	118,153	6,839	19.5	22.8	17.9
Public bath house	140,501	12,895	414	1.2	0.4	1.6
Bathroom in another house	187,337	38,394	2,621	7.5	3.9	9.2
Open space around house	372,556	35,703	2,852	8.1	4.6	9.9
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,773	185	0.5	0.1	0.8
Other	16,276	2,100	120	0.3	0.6	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Main type of Toilet facilities used by households

Table 8.12 shows that public toilets are the most used toilet facility (46.2%) in the district, followed by the pit latrine 28.7 percent. The KVIP recorded 8.7 percent and W.C. 3.0 percent. The order is the same at the regional level: Public toilets 39.5 percent, pit latrine-23.1 percent, KVIP-11.8 percent and W.C.-9.2 percent

Households using public toilets in the district are 46.2 percent, which is higher than at the regional level (39.5%) and more than the national average (34.6%). Public toilets are used more by rural households (52.4%) than urban households 33.4 percent. Even though the use of the bucket/pan has been discouraged it is still being used by some few households (0.2%).

The proportion of households that have no toilet facilities which is about 12.9 percent is too high. Households without toilet facilities use the open fields. There are more households with no toilet facility in rural localities (14.4%) than in the urban (9.8%).

Table 8.12: Type of toilet facility used by household

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,106	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	80,936	4,524	12.9	9.8	14.4
W.C.	839,611	48,303	1,070	3	5.3	2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	121,805	10,060	28.7	40.2	23.1
KVIP	572,824	62,088	3,045	8.7	10.8	7.7
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,729	85	0.2	0.3	0.2
Public toilet (WC,KVIP,PitPan etc)	1,893,291	208,323	16,203	46.2	33.4	52.4
Other	23,385	2,579	119	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Waste disposal is a challenge in both urban and rural areas. Table 8.13 shows the method of solid and liquid waste disposal.

According to the table, public dumping of solid waste in a container recoded 13.5 percent of households and public dumping at open dump site 70.7 percent is most used method of solid waste disposal by households. The story is the same at the regional level: public dumping in a container (18.7%) and public dumping at open dump site (53.8%). This is a reflection of the national picture.

Only in 1.0 percent households have their solid waste collected from the dwelling unit compared to 3.9 percent at the regional level. Indiscriminate disposal of solid waste takes 2.4 percent while it is 5.4 percent at the regional level. Those that burn their solid waste form 8.7 percent and are 13.4 percent at the regional level.

The dumping of solid waste is the most common method both in the urban (47.2%) and the rural (82.2%) areas. The table also shows that majority of households units dispose their liquid waste on the street (43.3%), followed by those that throw it onto the compound (33.4%) and those that throw it into the gutters (16.1%). At the regional level, those that throw liquid waste onto the compound (41.0%) are the highest, followed by those that throw it onto the street (31.1%) and into the gutters (16.9%). About 1 out of 20 dwelling units (5.2%) dispose off liquid waste through a drainage system into a gutter and 0.6 percent has drainage through a pit (use the soak away system). The percentage of dwelling units connected to the central sewage system is 0.3 percent compared to 1.3 percent at the regional level and the national average of 3.4 percent.

More dwellings units in the rural areas throw their liquid waste onto the street (urban-33.2%, rural-48.2%) or throw it onto the compound (urban-27.5%, rural-36.3%). Urban dwelling units have 0.4 percent that access the central sewage compared to 0.2 percent in the rural areas.

Table 8.13: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,106	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	20,490	344	1.0	1.5	0.7
Burned by household	584,820	70,553	3,041	8.7	13.2	6.5
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	98,454	4,741	13.5	32.0	4.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	283,454	24,829	70.7	47.2	82.2
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	28,334	851	2.4	1.8	2.7
Buried by household	182,615	17,727	1,038	3.0	3.4	2.7
Other	53,805	7,751	262	0.7	0.9	0.7
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,106	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,670	107	0.3	0.4	0.2
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	35,183	1,816	5.2	9.6	3.0
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	9,059	197	0.6	0.7	0.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	163,838	15,202	43.3	33.2	48.2
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	89,199	5,657	16.1	27.0	10.8
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	216,209	11,728	33.4	27.5	36.3
Other	38,294	6,605	399	1.1	1.6	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Summary of Findings

Demographic Characteristics

The population of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District in 2010 was 138,046 making up 6.3 percent of the population of Central Region. Males make up 46.7 percent whiles the females are 53.3 percent. The rural population is 68.1 percent with the remaining 31.9 percent being urban. The proportion of the population under 15 years is 42.0 percent whiles 15.5 percent are under 5 years old. The youthful population (15-35 years) constitutes 29.4 percent of the total population of the district. The dependency ratio is 97.8 percent, the highest in Central Region.

Fertility, Migration and Mortality

Fertility

The General Fertility Rate (GFR)-the number of births per 100 women aged15-49 years-of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District was 115.5; this is higher than the regional GFR (105.3). GFR in Central Region is higher in rural areas (120.4) than in urban areas (90.8) and Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District is not an exception. The Crude Birth Rate in the District is 26.3 which is lower than the central regional crude birth rate of 26.8. The crude birth rate in central region is lower in urban areas (25.0) than in the rural areas (28.4). The District also recorded a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 4.0 compared to that of the whole Central Region (3.6).

Migration

Migrants (32,591) form 23.6 percent of the total population of the District (138,046). Migrants, as used here, refer to people born outside the District. Of the total number of migrants, 65.6 percent were born outside the District but in Central Region. Migrants born in Upper West form the least of migrants (0.2%). There are also migrants who were born outside the country (2.3%). Amongst those born in Central region, 28 percent have resided for 1-4 years. This group also has the highest proportion for those that stayed for 20+ years. This means that most migrants born in Central Region tend to stay longer in the District as compared to the proportions of other groups. For all migrant groups, the highest proportion stay for 1-4 years and the least proportion stay for 10-19 years or 20 + years.

Mortality

Mortality is highest for people aged less than 5 years old (42.3 of total deaths) and people aged 70 + years (17.7% of total deaths). Of the total deaths (1,828), 62.6 percent were males (1,144) and 37.4 percent were females (684). Mortality rate for both male and female is highest at age 70+, with 54 deaths per every 1000 males aged 70+ and 34 deaths per every 1000 female aged

70+. Mortality rate, at all age brackets, is higher for males than females, except for age bracket 15-19 years where the female mortality rate (0.003) approximates that of the male (0.003). The mortality rate for males under 5 years (0.051) is more than twice that of the females (0.019) within the same age bracket.

Social Characteristics

Households

Households in the District are 35,106, of which 32.7 percent are in the urban localities and 67.3 percent are in the rural locality. Majority of the households are nuclear families (27.1%), consisting of the head only or the head and a combination of spouse and/or biological or adopted children. Most of the household members are children (41.7%) and 25.7 percent are heads. There are 47.5 percent households headed by females and 52.5 percent headed by males. Average household size is 3.9, which is below that of the region (4.0) and the Country (4.4).

Marital Characteristics

The married form 42.0 percent of the population 12 years and older in the district, while 3.5 percent are living together or in a consensual union. Those who have never married are 36.8 percent and those who have ever married but are no more in any marital union are 17.7 percent (separated-2.7%, divorced-7.1%, widowed-7.9%). There are some differences between the marital statuses of the sexes. While 40.6 percent of males 12 years and older have never married, it is 29.0 percent for the females. There are also some teenagers who are married or in some form of marital union: 3.0 percent of people aged 12-14 years who are married, and 0.2 percent are in consensual union; 5.5 percent of peopled aged 15-19 years who are married, and 2.0 are in consensual union.

Religious Affiliation

Christian groups collectively make-up 85.5 percent of the population. The largest religious group is the protestant Christian group (27.0% of the population). The Pentecostal/Charismatic group constitutes 24.8 percent, the Catholic is 13.3 percent and other Christians are 20.4 percent. Muslims make up 8.1percent, Traditionalists are 0.5 percent and other religions are 0.8 percent. Those who claimed no affiliation to any religion are 5.2 percent.

Literacy and Education

Almost 8 out of every 10 persons (76.0%) aged 11 years and older in the District is literate and the remaining 24.0 percent are not literate. The percentage of literate persons aged 11 years and older is high, but it is still below the regional percentage of 78.2 percent. More than half of the literate population (67.9%) is literate in English and Ghanaian Language, 19.8 percent are literate in English only and 11.8 percent are literate in Ghanaian Language only. There are differences in the proportions of male and female literacy status. While only 13.6 percent of males are not literate in any language, the proportion of females not literate in any language is 32.2 percent. The proportion of males literate in English and Ghanaian Language is 61.4 percent compared to the female proportion of 43.9 percent.

School Attendance

Table 3.7 gives statistics on the educational level of the people in the district who are 3 years and older. It describes the educational characteristics of persons who attended school in the past and those currently attending.

More than half (50.6%) of the population 3 years and older who have ever attended school falls within the primary level. Also 16.8 percent got to the JHS/JSS level and closely followed by those who got to the kindergarten level (15.4%).

Economic Characteristics

Economic activity status for person 15 years and older

Table 16 shows the Population 15 years and older by their economic activity status and sex. The population aged 15 years and older is 58.0 percent of the total population (138,046). Seven out of every ten people (74.3%) of the total population 15 years and older are economically active. The economically not active group (those not working and not seeking employment) are 25.7 percent. The proportion of males who are economically active is 74.0 percent and the female proportion is 74.6 percent.

Occupation of Persons 15 years and older

Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery employ the largest (58.5%) of the employed population. The next largest is Service and sales workers which employs 15.5 percent. Craft and related trades also employ 12.4 percent. Managers, Professionals, and Technicians together employ 6.5 percent. The proportion of males in Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery (62.4%) is higher than the proportion of females in the same category (55.5%). However, for the Service and Sales workers group, the proportion of females is 22.5 percent which far exceeds that of the males (6.1%). This may be due to the low educational levels of females that make them go into petty trading, hairdressing, tailoring and other service occupations. Clerical support workers employ the least proportion of males (0.9%) whiles Plant and machinery operators and assemblers employ the least of the females (0.2%).

Industry of employed persons 15 years and older

More than half (58.5%) of the population are in Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. This means that over 5 out of every 10 persons are in this industry. The Wholesale and retail industry has 12.8 percent, the manufacturing industry has 8.8 percent, whiles Accommodation and food service activities have 6.1 percent. Education takes 3.3 percent of the employed. The proportion of males in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (62.9%) is more than that of the females (55.2%). On the other hand the female proportion in wholesale and retail (18.0%) is far more than that of the males (5.9%). The manufacturing industry employs 8.0 percent of males and 9.4% of females. The industry which employs the least is the real estate industry and it has only 1 person, a male. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies also employ only 2 people, who are both male.

Employed Person 15 years and older by employment status

The highest proportion of the employed (71.0%) are self-employed (without employees). Also, 8.8 percent are employees, 14.0 percent are "contributing family workers," while 1.2 percent are casual workers and 1.5 percent are apprentices. The proportion for self-employed (with employees) is very low (3.2%) compared to the self-employed (without employees), 71.0 percent. The proportion of the self-employed (without employees) for the females (74.8%) far outweighs that of the males (66.0%). The proportion of females who are "contributing family workers" (15.0%) also exceeds that of males (12.7%). On the contrary, while 13.8 percent of the employed males are employees, only 5.1 percent of the employed females are employees. This may be attributed to the low education of the females which does not enable them to enter into formal sectors, but rather take to petty trading as self-employers due to insufficient capital outlay.

Employment sector of employed persons 15 years and older

Whiles the Public (Government sector) employs only 4.5 percent of the employed; the Private Informal employs 92.8 percent. There are more males in the formal sector and more females in the informal sector. Employed males in the Public Sector are 6.9 percent and that of the females 2.7 percent. Both proportions (for male and female in the Public Sector) are higher than those in the Private Formal Sector (male-3.6%, female-1.5%). Females employed in the Private Informal Sector exceeds (95.5%) that of the males (89.1%). The situation has implications on the accessibility to social security, banking, and credit facilities by women.

Information Communication Technology

Persons with mobile phones

People who own mobile phones are less than half of the population aged 12 years and older (34.6%). Whiles 51.9 percent of mobiles phone owners are males, the females are 48.1 percent.

Internet users

Only 2.4 percent of the population 12 years and older use the internet. There are only 3.9 percent of males and 1.3 percent of the females in the district who use the internet. .

Households owning desktop or laptop

Out of the 35,106 households, only 853 (2.4%) households have desktop/ laptop. The male headed households with desktop/laptop computers are 3.4 percent and the female headed households are 1.3 percent.

Disability

Population with disability

Among the total population of the Ajumako Enyan Essiam District, 4.7 percent of people have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of Persons with disability is higher among females (5.0%) than males (4.4%).

Type of disability

The most common type of disability in the district is sight related disability accounting for 46.3 percent of the among the PWDs in the district. Physical challenge constitutes the next highest disability type (26.6%) and the least type is the "other" type of disability (6.6%).

Distribution of disability by type of locality

There is a close proportional difference between urban and rural PWD (Persons with Disability) populations in the district. There are 5.0 percent of PWDs in the urban areas of the district, whilst the rural areas have 4.5 percent. Out of this, those with sight related disability constitute 52.0 percent of the PWDs in the urban areas and 43.4 percent of the rural PWDs. Besides visual impairment and hearing, rural localities have more of the other types of disability. For the physically challenged 28.0 percent of PWDs live in rural areas whilst 24.0 percent live in urban areas. That of speech is same with 11.0 percent in rural areas and 9.3 percent in urban areas. Emotional disability is 15.7 percent for rural and 12.2 percent for urban.

Disability and Activity

In the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District, Persons with disability constitute 5.7 percent of the employed, 3.4 percent of the unemployed and 11.2 percent of the economically not-active. Among the people with sight related disability 60.6 percent are employed and 1.1 percent are unemployed whilst 38.3 percent are economically not active. Almost the same proportion of the male (5.6%) and females (5.7%) with disability are employed.

Disability, Education, and Literacy

Of the total population aged 3 years and older (124,897) 5.1 percent has some form of disability. The educational level attained is comparatively low for people with disability. 20.3 percent of the PWDs have never attended school, 11.3 percent of them had pre-primary education 59.4 percent have attained basic education (primary and JSS) and only 9.1 percent have attained Sec/SHS and higher level of education

Agricultural Activities

Households in Agriculture

The major economic activity in the district is agriculture-77.1 percent of households in the District (35,106) are engaged in Agriculture. About 72.1 percent of the households engaged in Agriculture are from the rural areas and the remaining 27.9 percent are from the urban locality.

Type of farming activities

Agriculture activities have been grouped into four (4) categories- Crop farming, Tree planting, Livestock Rearing and Fish farming. Households into agriculture have 96.6 percent engaged in crop farming and 37.7 percent engaged in livestock rearing. This means that crop farming is the dominant agricultural activity in the district, with the highest proportion in the rural areas (urban-94.8%, rural-97.3%). The least agricultural activity is fish farming (0.1% of agricultural households). The rural proportions are higher than that of the urban for all categories of agricultural activities except for tree planting (total-0.4%, urban-0.5%, rural-0.3%).

The highest proportion of livestock is chicken (64.4%). This is followed by goat with 25.1 percent then sheep (5.9%) and fish (1.7%) whiles Pigs constitute 0.7 percent of livestock animals. The keepers of chicken constitute 51.0 percent of livestock keepers. The average animal per keeper is 16.6 for chicken, an indication that chicken keeping is widely distributed in the District as against fish farming that forms only 1.7 percent of the livestock and has a very high average animal per keeper to be 307. Snails and Beehives have the least number of keepers (3 each).

Housing Conditions

Type of dwelling unit

The total occupied dwelling units in the District (35,106) forms 6.7 percent of occupied dwelling units in Central Region. Compound house (rooms) is the commonest type of dwelling unit with 57.6 percent. This is comparable to the regional percentage for compound houses which is also more than half of dwelling units (51.3%). Flats/Apartments make up 2.1 percent whiles "other dwellings" constitute less than 1 percent (0.1%) of all dwelling unit types. The proportion of separate houses is more in rural localities (35.9%) than in urban localities (24.1%).. Compound houses account for 65.8 percent (6 out of every 10 houses) of dwelling unit types in the urban locality and 53.6 percent in the rural. The most significant difference in the sex of household head for all types of dwelling units is at Compound house and Separate house. The proportion of female headed households in compound house (60.8%) is more than that of males (54.7%), whiles the proportion of male heads of households in separate houses (34.3%) is more than that of females (29.5%). This seems to suggest that more male heads are able to afford separate houses than female heads.

House ownership

More than half (53.0%) of the houses in the district are owned by a household member. Those owned by a relative who is not a household member is 29.7 percent, and those owned by other private individuals is 14.8 percent. Furthermore, only 0.8 percent of the dwelling units in the household have Public/Government ownership, 0.4 percent is owned by Private employers, whiles 0.9% are being purchased (e.g. mortgage). For most of the ownership status of dwelling units, there are more male headed households than female headed households,.

Materials for Outer Wall

There are two predominant construction materials for outer wall in the District -Mud brick/Earth (48.3%), followed by Cement blocks/Concrete (45.2%). More than half of the dwelling units in the rural locality have mud brick/Earth outer walls (54.0%) whiles the proportion of urban dwelling units with mud brick/Earth outer wall is 35.9 percent. Cement blocks/Concrete make up 57.9 percent (more than half) of outer walls of dwelling units in the urban localities, compared to that of the rural of 39.4 percent.

Materials for floor

The main material used for floors in the district is Cement/Concrete (83.3%). This is in line with that of the regional percentage of 85.2 percent, the highest in the country. Earth/Mud floors follow with 15.0 percent of dwelling units in the District. Cement/Concrete is the most used

material for floors in both urban and rural localities, but the proportion of the urban is higher (87.7%) than that of the rural (81.1%). The proportion of floors made with Earth/Mud in the rural locality is 17.4 percent compared to that of the urban (10.0%). Apart from Cement/Concrete and Earth/Mud, other construction materials for the floor form very low proportions.

Materials for roof

The most used material for roofing of dwelling units in the district is metal sheet (90.7%), one of the three highest in the Central Region, followed by Slate/Asbestos with only 3.1 percent. Mud/Mud bricks/Earth, Wood, Cement/Concrete, and Roofing tile, each constitute less than 1 percent of materials used for roofing dwelling units in the District. Bamboo accounts for 2.8% roofing materials in the rural locality and Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia make up 1.7 percent. The use of cement as roofing material constitutes 0.7 percent and has the same proportions in both urban (0.7%) and rural (0.7%) localities. There are high proportions of dwelling units using metal sheet for roofing in both urban and rural localities, but the urban proportion is higher (93.4%) than the rural (89.5%).

Room occupancy

More than half (65.4%) of households use single rooms compared to the regional percentage of 64.0 percent. For most dwelling units, irrespective of the size of households, the access to sleeping room is either one or two rooms. Households with size 1 have the highest proportion (92.1%) having access to one sleeping room. The highest proportion of household sizes ranging from 8 to 10+ has access to two sleeping rooms. Household size 10+ has comparatively the highest proportion accessing three rooms to nine rooms or more.

Dwelling facilities

Source of lighting

Three (3) main sources of lighting were identified in the district: Electricity (mains)-(64.8%), Kerosene lamp (24.2%), and Flashlight/Torch (9.4%). Less than 1 percent (0.8%) of dwelling units derive electricity from private generators.. The least used source of lighting is solar energy (0.1%) and crop residue (0.1%), While 80.3% of urban dwelling units use electricity (mains), 57.3% use it in the rural locality. Flashlight usage forms 9.4 percent of urban dwelling units whiles it is 13.3 percent in the rural locality. More dwelling units in the rural locality use flashlight (13.3%) than the urban locality (9.4%).

Source of energy for cooking

Three (3) main sources of cooking fuel used by households in the District are identified: Wood (69.2%), Charcoal (20.4%) and Gas (5.0%). The use of gas is becoming common since its introduction to curb the use of wood and charcoal. There are 4.2 percent of households in the district who do no cooking. Though wood is the main source of cooking for both urban and rural households, the rural proportion (78.4%) is higher than the urban (50.3%). On the contrary, the proportion of urban households that use charcoal (35.9%) is more than that of the rural (12.9%).

Cooking space

Households who use separate room exclusively for cooking in the district constitute 36.2 percent. Those that cook in open spaces constitute 22.7 percent, while 11.2 percent use verandah and 11.1 percent use structures with roof but without walls. The proportion of rural households that cook in a separate room exclusively (41.5%) is higher than the urban proportion (25.3%). However the urban proportion of households that cook in open spaces in the compound (26.3%) is higher than the rural (20.9%).

Main source of drinking water

There were six (6) main sources of drinking water identified for dwelling units in the District. These are Pipe borne outside the dwelling unit (27.8%), Public tap/Standpipe (22.6%), Borehole/Pump tube well (18.4%), River/Stream (13.2%), Pipe-born inside the dwelling unit (5.7%) and Protected well (3.6%). Pipe borne water sources together form 56.1 percent, this is above that of the region (53.6%) and the National average (46.5%). A proportion of 2.1 percent of the dwelling units in the District use sachet water as the main source of drinking water, compared to the regional percent of 8.1 percent. Springs, rivers, streams, ponds and lakes- sources considered as "unprotected"-provide drinking water to 16.4 percent of dwelling units compared to about 10 percent at the regional level. Rivers/Streams are more used in the District (13.2%) compared to the region (7.8%). This is accounted for by its high usage in the rural locality (19.3%) while that of the urban is 0.7 percent).

Main source of water for other domestic purposes

The main source of water for other domestic purposes are Pipe borne water outside dwelling unit (25.0%), Bore-hole/Pump tube well (19.8%), Public tap/Stand pipe (19.5%), Pipe-borne water inside dwelling unit (5.5%), River/Stream (16.9%) and Protected well (5.0%). Dwelling units using pipe-borne water for other domestic purposes are 50.0 percent. Pipe-borne water usage is more among dwelling units in the urban (71.9%) than in the rural (9.4%) and amongst the pipe borne water forms the highest proportion in the rural locality is Public tap/stand pipes (19.4%) compared to the urban (19.5%). Rivers/Streams are also used (16.9%) in the District for other domestic purposes but this is used much more in the rural locality (23.8%) than in the urban (2.7%).

Sanitation-bathing facilities

Three (3) main bathing facilities used by households: shared separate bathroom in the same house (30.2%), Own bathroom for exclusive use (25.2%), shared open bathing cubicle (19.5%). Households that use bathroom in another house are 7.5 percent Those that use open space around the house form 8.1 percent, with the rural proportion (9.9%) being higher than the urban (4.6%). Bathrooms in another house are also higher in the rural (9.2%) than in the urban (3.9%). Households use more shared separate facilities (urban-40.5%, rural-25.2%) and more shared open bathing cubicle (urban-22.8%, rural-17.9%) in the urban than in the rural areas. However, own bathroom for exclusive use is higher in the rural (26.6%) than in the urban (22.4%) areas.

Sanitation-toilet facilities

Public toilets are the most used (46.2%) in the District, followed by the Pit latrine (28.7%), The Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP)- 8.7 percent, and the Water Closet (W.C.)- 3.0 percent.

Public toilets are used more by rural households (52.4%) than urban households (33.4%). The proportion of households that use no toilet facilities is 12.9 percent. There are more households with no toilet facility in rural localities (14.4%) than in the urban (9.8%).The use of bucket/pan is very low (0.2%) due to the fact that is use has been discouraged.

Sanitation-disposal of solid waste

Public dumping in a container (13.5%) and public dumping at open dump site (70.7%) were the most used methods of solid waste disposal. Only in 1.0 percent dwelling units do we have solid waste collected on a routine basis from the dwelling unit. Indiscriminate disposal of solid waste is done by 2.4 percent of dwelling units while it is 5.4 percent at the regional level. Those that burn their solid waste formed 8.7 percent. The dumping of solid waste is the most common method both in the urban (47.2%) and the rural (82.2%) areas.

Sanitation-disposal of liquid waste

Majority of dwelling units dispose their liquid waste on the street (43.3%), followed by those that throw it onto the compound (33.4%) and those that throw it into the gutters (16.1%). About 1 out of 20 dwelling units (5.2%) dispose off liquid waste through a drainage system into a gutter and 0.6 percent has drainage through a pit (use the soak away system). The percentage of dwelling units connected to the central sewage system is 0.3 percent. More dwellings units in the rural areas throw their liquid waste onto the street (urban-33.2%, rural-48.2%) or throw it onto the compound (urban-27.5%, rural-36.3%). Urban dwelling units have 0.4 percent that access the central sewage compared to 0.2 percent in the rural areas.

9.2   Policy Implications

Almost 5 in 10 households are headed by a female (47.5%). This is contrary to the popular perception that almost all households are headed by males. It would be worth taking note of this when Policy makers, health promotion professionals and other development experts are designing messages and interventions at the community or household level.

Less than half (34.6%) of the population 12 years and older use mobile phones in the district. Hence, mobile phone communication companies should be encouraged to come into the district, and especially access should be expanded to the rural areas which are often the most deprived of this facility due to network coverage.

As low as 2.4 percent of persons 12 years and older use internet in the district. As well, only 2.4 percent of households have desktop/laptop. This must be taken seriously considering the importance of computer and internet in teaching and learning, information dissemination and many more. Private-Public Partnerships and other interventions should be initiated to expand computer ownership and the use of internet in the district.

The usage of wood (69.2%) and charcoal (20.4%) as the major sources of cooking fuel has negative implications on the vegetation. It could lead to rapid deforestation if not addressed early enough. The use of gas should be encouraged to curb the use of wood and charcoal.

Despite the School of Languages, University of Education, Winneba, is located in the district, almost a quarter of the population 11 years and older are not literate. One contributory factor could be that the university mainly serves non-residents. Measures must be taken to ensure that

the population benefits from the location of the School of Languages in the district. Also, attention should be paid to upgrading the standard of schools at all levels of education in the district.

More than half of households (65.4%) in the district use single rooms. The greatest proportions of households with sizes ranging from 1 to 7 have access to only one sleeping room, for example, the greater proportion of households with a size of 7 (41.8%) use to only one sleeping room. This gives a picture of overcrowding, which calls for interventions to revamp the housing system in the district.

An analysis of toilet and bathing facilities can be used to assess sanitary conditions and poverty levels. Households that use bathroom in another house are 7.5 percent. Those that use open space around the house are 8.1 percent, The proportion of dwelling units that use Public toilets in the district is 46.2. Also, households with no toilet facilities constitute 12.9 percent. There are more households with not toilet facility in rural localities (14.8%) than in the urban (9.8%). The data on bathing and toilet facilities show that, together with revamping the housing situation in the district, attention should be paid to the provision of modern housing facilities for bathing and toilet.

Finally, the dependency ratio in the district is 97.8, meaning that for every 100 people in the working population (15-64 years), there are about 98 people who depend on them for survival, in other words every working age person in the district has about one person within the dependency age group to cater for. This ratio is the highest in Central region. Considering the fact that agriculture is the main economic activity in the district (77.1% of households are into agriculture), authorities concerned should encourage the working population to go into agriculture. Support, in various forms, should be given to people into agriculture, for example, provision of certain vital inputs, and education on modern methods of farming. This could go a long way to help support the dependent population in the district.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Population size by locality of residence by district, region and sex

Region/District/ Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Central	2,201,863	100.0	1,037,878	47.1	1,163,985	52.9
Total	**138,046**	**100.0**	**43,996**	**31.9**	**94,050**	**68.1**
Male	64,418	100.0	20,176	31.3	44,244	68.7
Female	73,628	100.0	23,822	32.4	49,806	67.6
Percent of regional population	**6.3**					

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by Age and Sex

Age group	Sex of Population		
	Both	Male	Female
Total	138,046	64,418	73,628
Under 5	21,397	11,525	9,872
4-9	18,715	9,481	9,234
10-14	17,812	9,032	8,780
15-19	14,577	7,384	7,193
20-24	9,256	3,951	5,305
25-29	7,801	3,320	4,481
30-34	6,846	2,875	3,971
35-39	6,450	2,706	3,744
40-44	6,076	2,577	3,499
45-49	5,561	2,335	3,226
50-54	5,874	2,416	3,458
55-59	3,773	1,612	2,161
60-64	3,587	1,476	2,111
65-69	2,413	963	1,450
70+	7,908	2,765	5,143

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3:   Mortality by Age and Sex

Age Group	Both	Male	Female
Total	1,828	1,144	684
Under 5	773	588	185
9-May	29	21	8
14-Oct	24	18	6
15-19	42	19	23
20-24	26	13	13
25-29	37	17	20
30-34	77	42	35
35-39	66	29	37
40-44	76	43	33
45-49	90	40	50
50-54	82	45	37
55-59	72	55	17
60-64	51	26	25
65-69	60	38	22
70+	323	150	173

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	**136,633**	**43,245**	**93,388**	**63,801**	**19,859**	**43,942**	**72,832**	**23,386**	**49,446**
Head only	7,632	2,669	4,963	4,346	1,522	2,824	3,286	1,147	2,139
Household with head and a spouse only	2,596	798	1,798	1,292	395	897	1,304	403	901
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	19,496	6,531	12,965	8,035	2,652	5,383	11,461	3,879	7,582
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	36,959	9,898	27,061	19,164	5,061	14,103	17,795	4,837	12,958
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	22,700	6,739	15,961	11,427	3,393	8,034	11,273	3,346	7,927
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	882	232	650	450	122	328	432	110	322
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	3,889	1,312	2,577	1,925	637	1,288	1,964	675	1,289
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	27,643	9,786	17,857	10,812	3,850	6,962	16,831	5,936	10,895
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,390	531	859	569	238	331	821	293	528
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	13,446	4,749	8,697	5,781	1,989	3,792	7,665	2,760	4,905

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Sex/Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle /JSS/ JHS	Sec. /SSS /SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect)
Total	124,897	25,354	3,590	10,481	34,858	39,287	7,061	1,145	2,361	666	94
No disability	118,539	22,523	3,536	10,349	33,764	37,514	6,847	1,070	2,212	636	88
With a disability	6,358	2,831	54	132	1,094	1,773	214	75	149	30	6
Sight	2,959	1,407	10	37	449	833	91	31	80	18	3
Hearing	917	485	6	23	200	150	31	14	6	2	0
Speech	661	305	14	21	141	137	26	8	9	0	0
Physical	1,708	904	18	30	222	425	41	22	38	8	0
Intellectual	597	297	4	8	92	165	16	6	8	1	0
Emotional	913	326	3	11	184	326	41	4	17	1	0
Other	414	176	9	13	58	122	16	9	8	0	3
Male											
Total	57,154	7,118	1,823	5,345	16,410	19,802	3,889	614	1,610	465	78
No disability	54,406	6,313	1,793	5,271	15,896	18,809	3,756	560	1,496	439	73
With a disability	2,748	805	30	74	514	993	133	54	114	26	5
Sight	1,197	369	5	25	201	442	52	22	62	16	3
Hearing	346	126	5	8	95	74	22	8	6	2	0
Speech	341	119	11	9	78	91	17	7	9	0	0
Physical	720	251	6	15	103	270	21	15	32	7	0
Intellectual	298	112	4	4	45	110	12	6	5	0	0
Emotional	425	102	0	9	81	194	26	4	8	1	0
Other	194	52	5	11	30	72	11	7	4	0	2
Female											
Total	67,743	18,236	1,767	5,136	18,448	19,485	3,172	531	751	201	16
No disability	64,133	16,210	1,743	5,078	17,868	18,705	3,091	510	716	197	15
With a disability	3,610	2,026	24	58	580	780	81	21	35	4	1
Sight	1,762	1,038	5	12	248	391	39	9	18	2	0
Hearing	571	359	1	15	105	76	9	6	0	0	0
Speech	320	186	3	12	63	46	9	1	0	0	0
Physical	988	653	12	15	119	155	20	7	6	1	0
Intellectual	299	185	0	4	47	55	4	0	3	1	0
Emotional	488	224	3	2	103	132	15	0	9	0	0
Other	220	124	4	2	28	50	5	2	4	0	1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A6: **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	35,106	136,633	63,801	72,832	49,456	22,545	26,911
Households engaged in agricultural activities	27,073	115,112	54,245	60,867	49,456	22,545	26,911
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	26,159	111,498	52,731	58,767	47,912	21,989	25,923
Households engaged in crop farming	26,143	111,433	52,704	58,729	47,863	21,963	25,900
Households engaged in tree growing	102	411	219	192	222	119	103
Agro forestry (tree planting)	102	411	219	192	222	119	103
Alligator pepper	6	30	12	18	8	1	7
Apples	39	147	75	72	61	30	31
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	18	82	38	44	30	13	17
Avocado	21	100	46	54	39	19	20
Banana	33	176	80	96	62	28	34
Beans	27	124	62	62	67	32	35
Black pepper	4	23	12	11	6	2	4
Cabbage	29	135	67	68	55	25	30
Carrot	242	939	454	485	455	210	245
Cashew	70	280	140	140	111	51	60
Cassava	20,524	88,551	41,441	47,110	37,755	16,921	20,834
Citronella	43	231	120	111	78	38	40
Citrus	1,982	9,488	4,694	4,794	4,020	2,021	1,999
Cloves	11	38	18	20	13	8	5
Cocoa	8,810	38,887	19,162	19,725	16,849	8,366	8,483
Coconut	288	1,367	666	701	622	307	315
Cocoyam	1,000	4,252	2,022	2,230	1,849	808	1,041
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	69	311	133	178	140	61	79
Cola	4	12	5	7	4	3	1
Cotton	12	41	20	21	27	12	15
Cucumber	69	279	132	147	119	58	61
Egg plant	19	79	42	37	32	14	18
Garden eggs	1,668	7,660	3,564	4,096	3,035	1,298	1,737
Ginger	4	18	8	10	11	5	6
Groundnut	3	9	5	4	7	4	3
Guava	16	77	44	33	31	16	15
Kenaf	22	105	50	55	40	21	19
Lemon grass	2	6	4	2	6	4	2
Lettuce	69	291	119	172	131	51	80
Maize	7,630	33,569	15,913	17,656	14,180	6,535	7,645
Mango	7	25	11	14	14	8	6

Table A 6: 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
Melon (agusi)	4	38	16	22	8	2	6
Millet	157	621	314	307	307	154	153
Nut meg	4	22	8	14	6	4	2
Oil palm	6,919	31,518	15,569	15,949	13,519	6,766	6,753
Okro	135	663	319	344	246	119	127
Onion	19	64	24	40	32	14	18
Pawpaw	37	179	91	88	85	38	47
Peas	16	81	41	40	25	10	15
Pepper	3,061	13,508	6,218	7,290	5,699	2,335	3,364
Pineapple	104	505	259	246	198	99	99
Plantain	10,182	44,994	21,142	23,852	19,029	8,499	10,530
Potatoes	12	47	19	28	22	9	13
Rice	30	120	62	58	61	28	33
Rubber	82	483	255	228	235	133	102
Shallot	1	6	3	3	2	0	2
Soya beans	1	4	1	3	2	0	2
Spinach	12	42	12	30	15	3	12
Sugarcane	62	317	176	141	141	76	65
Sun flower	2	10	2	8	4	2	2
Sweet pepper	8	30	12	18	14	6	8
Sweet potatoes	8	40	20	20	23	11	12
Tiger nut	3	12	8	4	5	3	2
Tobacco	48	266	106	160	52	27	25
Tomatoes	1,013	4,593	2,098	2,495	1,969	815	1,154
Water melon	13	73	37	36	30	19	11
Yam	797	3,576	1,717	1,859	1,595	724	871
Other (specify)	439	2,114	1,006	1,108	874	429	445

Source: Ghana Statistical Service Population and Housing Census

Table A7: Total Population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Besease	15,616	7,171	8,445	4,135	2,463
2	Nkwantanum-Essiam	10,461	4,826	5,635	2,764	1,617
3	Abaasa	6,123	2,783	3,340	1,574	1,147
4	Enyan Denkyira	5,949	2,687	3,262	1,520	1,010
5	Ajumako	5,399	2,505	2,894	1,369	738
6	Enyan Maim	4,766	2,157	2,609	1,333	782
7	Ochiso	4,535	2,122	2,413	1,327	821
8	Kokoben	3,746	1,754	1,992	946	611
9	Ajumako Mando	3,707	1,738	1,969	927	678
10	Entumbil	3,376	1,593	1,783	884	661
11	Assasan	3,265	1,496	1,769	791	507
12	Osedzi	2,616	1,215	1,401	657	568
13	Enyan Apaa	2,483	1,135	1,348	584	336
14	Onwane	2,358	1,051	1,307	570	480
15	Kromaim	2,217	975	1,242	563	476
16	Eshiem	2,158	987	1,171	453	407
17	Techiman	2,063	941	1,122	519	366
18	Baa	2,041	926	1,115	534	400
19	Etsi Sonkwa	1,987	951	1,036	557	455
20	Amia	1,859	823	1,036	499	420

Source: Ghana Statistical Service Population and Housing Census

Table A8: Population of age group in the 20 largest communities

S/No	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			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	Besease	15,616	2,175	2,075	2,037	1,821	1,136	890	779	746	686	564	633	420	432	292	360	570
2	Nkwantanum-Essiam	10,461	1,607	1,439	1,370	1,149	799	655	533	429	425	404	410	278	241	179	224	319
3	Abaasa	6,123	888	762	744	631	408	391	329	240	250	258	303	198	190	121	148	262
4	Enyan Denkyira	5,949	982	795	738	631	401	345	246	278	268	213	232	211	144	88	141	236
5	Ajumako	5,399	753	521	643	720	607	366	360	265	196	230	213	148	105	79	72	121
6	Enyan Maim	4,766	793	641	572	478	313	286	237	262	204	209	198	127	115	83	86	162
7	Ochiso	4,535	709	591	609	422	293	222	216	238	197	220	220	137	117	90	93	161
8	Kokoben	3,746	520	582	486	370	192	179	197	183	171	170	151	130	104	68	91	152
9	Ajumako Mando	3,707	550	508	442	443	293	195	180	167	171	137	131	102	100	58	99	131
10	Entumbil	3,376	490	420	408	309	212	188	172	169	151	152	197	109	117	83	71	128
11	Assasan	3,265	527	442	412	319	229	202	159	157	124	138	110	92	81	50	92	131
12	Osedzi	2,616	371	339	314	273	160	128	128	121	159	138	123	83	71	56	63	89
13	Enyan Apaa	2,483	398	368	280	244	174	153	137	135	127	73	110	47	65	62	48	62
14	Onwane	2,358	334	301	355	245	175	118	102	101	103	86	104	46	71	63	62	92
15	Kromaim	2,217	317	261	277	262	140	104	91	83	93	99	103	49	76	70	81	111
16	Eshiem	2,158	317	275	269	255	143	153	122	94	82	81	95	62	57	26	53	74
17	Techiman	2,063	326	283	248	251	158	134	115	87	94	63	76	36	41	38	45	68
18	Baa	2,041	322	244	234	230	160	115	93	69	85	75	86	60	46	34	76	112
19	Etsi Sonkwa	1,987	292	282	283	205	102	64	83	95	94	97	115	40	63	40	35	97
20	Amia	1,859	269	236	185	191	134	96	99	87	84	74	78	57	70	33	64	102

Source: Ghana Statistical Service Population and Housing Census

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