2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

EKUMFI DISTRICT

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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 Ekumfi 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

CEB	Children Ever Born
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Service
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CS	Children Surviving
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCE	District Chief Executive
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DFID	Department for International Development
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
fCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MP	Member of Parliament
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
W.C	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organization

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 Ekumfi District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 52,231 representing 2.4 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 46.1 percent and females represent 53.8 percent. About ninety percent of the population (89.4%) is rural. The District has a sex ratio of 85.7. The population of the District is youthful (42.3%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (8.5%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 103.0, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (111.3) than that of females (96.3).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the District 4.0. The General Fertility Rate is 111.3 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the ninth highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 24.7 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 10.7 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing about 70 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of about 30 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 70 and older. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 6.4 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 93.6 percent of deaths in the District. Majority of migrants (53.2%) living in the District were born in another region while 37.9 percent were born elsewhere in the Central Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Western Region constitute 38.1 percent followed by Volta Region with 15.6 percent and Eastern, 14.2 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 51,033 with a total number of 12,631 households. The average household size in the District is 4.1 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 41.5 percent. Spouses form about 8.8 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 28.0 percent of the total number of households in the District.

Marital status

About four in ten (42.5%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 36.9 percent have never married,2.6 percent are in consensual unions, 9.5 percent are widowed, 6.0 percent are divorced and 2.5 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (64.7%) are married compared to a little less than half of males 46.0%). At age 65 and older, widowed females account for as high as 62.3 percent while widowed males

account for only 14.8 percent. Among the married, 42.5percent have no education while about 8.7 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married populations (59.7%) are employed, 35.2 percent are unemployed and 16.5 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (67.0%) are economically not active with 51.1 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 96.8 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 0.4 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the District is 1.7 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 66.0 percent are literate and 34.0 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (78.7 %) than that of females (56.0%). Seven out of ten people (66.7%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the District, 60.0 percent are currently attending school, and 40.0 percent have attended school in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 68.2 percent of the populations aged 15 years and older are economically active while 31.8 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.3 percent are employed while 3.7 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, larger proportions are students (44.5%), 21.6 percent perform household duties and 8.0 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten unemployed (59.4%) are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 52.3 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 17.5 percent in service and sales, 16.6 percent in craft and related trade, and 6.1 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 74.5 percent are self-employed without employees, 10.9 percent are employees, 6.8 percent are contributing family workers, 1.3 percent are casual workers and 0.4 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and self-employed without employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 93.4 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 3.9 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 28.7 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 36.3 percent as compared to 22.7 percent of females. A little over one percent of the population 12 years and older uses internet facilities in the District. Only 206 households representing 1.6 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 male population with disability is slightly lower (4.0%) than females (5.2%). The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 43.8 percent followed by physical disability (36.9%). About 93.2 percent of the population with disability are in the rural localities. Of the population disabled, 56.5 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 61.4 percent of households in the District are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, six out of ten households (63.6%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 39.0 percent of households are into agriculture. Most agriculture households in the District (92.6%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the District

Housing

The housing stock of Ekumfi District is 10,743 representing 3.1 percent of the total number of houses in the Central Region. The average number of persons per house is 4.9.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

A little less than half (45.5%) of all dwelling units in the District are compound houses; 42.2 percent are separate houses and 6.3 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (57.6%) of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 10.5 percent are owned by private individuals; 29.3 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.1 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.7%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the District is cement block/concrete accounting for 66.0 percent with mud brick/Earth constituting 28.9 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Cement/concrete (87.8%) and mud/earth (10.9%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Slate/Asbestos (53.4%) and metal sheet (37.3%) are the two main roofing materials for dwelling units in the District.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (65.3%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 21.0 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The two main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the District are electricity (66.6%) and kerosene (30.6%)). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (57.7%). The proportion for rural (59.6%) is higher than that of urban (37.9%). The four main sources of water in the District are river/stream (26.6%), borehole/pump/tube well (22.8%), public tap (15.3%), and pipe borne outside dwelling (10.6%)

The most important toilet facility used in the District is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 40.4 percent followed by pit latrine (16.3%). About 30.6 percent of the

population in the District has no toilet facility. About two in ten of households (22.9%) in the District own bathroom for exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 77.2 percent. About one in every ten households (11.3%) disposes their solid wastes by burning. House to house waste collection accounts for 1.5 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (54.2%) and onto the street (37.3%) are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

The Ekumfi District is one of the twenty Administrative districts in the Central Region. It was established by a Legislative Instrument (L.I. 2170, 2012). It was carved out of the erstwhile Mfantsiman Municipality as a result of its rapidly growing population which hampered its administration. As a means of ensuring effective administration and holistic development, Ekumfi became a district and was inaugurated in June, 2012 with Essarkyir as its capital. The Ekumfi District is located along the Atlantic Coastline of the Central Region of Ghana. The District is bounded to the West by the Mfantsiman Municipality, to the North by the Ajumako - Enyan – Essiam District, to the East by the Gomoa West District and to the South by the Gulf of Guinea. It occupies a total land area of 276.65 square kilometres or 0.12 percent of Ghana's land area, making it the fifth smallest among the twenty districts in the Central Region.

1.2   Physical Features

1.2.1   Geology and soil

Along the coasts are cretaceous—Eocene marine sands with thin pebbly sands and some limestone. The District consists of upper and lower Birimian rocks and intrusive Tarkwaian rocks. These rocks have metalogenetic materials (metals), which include precious metals, light metals and base metals such as talc and diamonds.

The lower slope of the soil in the District is predominantly sandy loam while the upper slope is predominantly clay loam. The soils contain greater quantities of plant nutrients and, therefore, can support tree crops such as citrus and oil palm which thrive well in the area. Also, vegetables such as garden eggs, okro and tomatoes thrive well while other crops like cassava, plantain and maize also thrive in the soils within the District. Due to the nearness to the sea, the soil is predominantly saline.

1.2.2   Relief and Drainage

The Ekumfi District is basically a low-lying area with loose quaternary sands. The area has an elevation lower than 60m above sea level. The rivers Narkwa and Emissa drain into the sea via the Narkwa and Emissa lagoons at Narkwa and Emissano respectively.

1.2.3   Climate

The Ekumfi District with its proximity to the Atlantic Ocean has mild temperatures, which range between $22^{o}C$ and $34^{o}C$. It has a relative humidity of about 70 per cent (Dickson and Benneh, 2001). The District experiences double maxima rainfall with peaks in May—June and October. Annual total rainfall ranges between 90cm and 110cm in the coastal savanna areas and between 110cm and 160cm in the interior close to the margin of the forest zone. The periods December—February and July to early September are much drier than the rest of the year.

Figure 1.1: Map of Ekumfi District

DISTRICT MAP OF EKUMFI
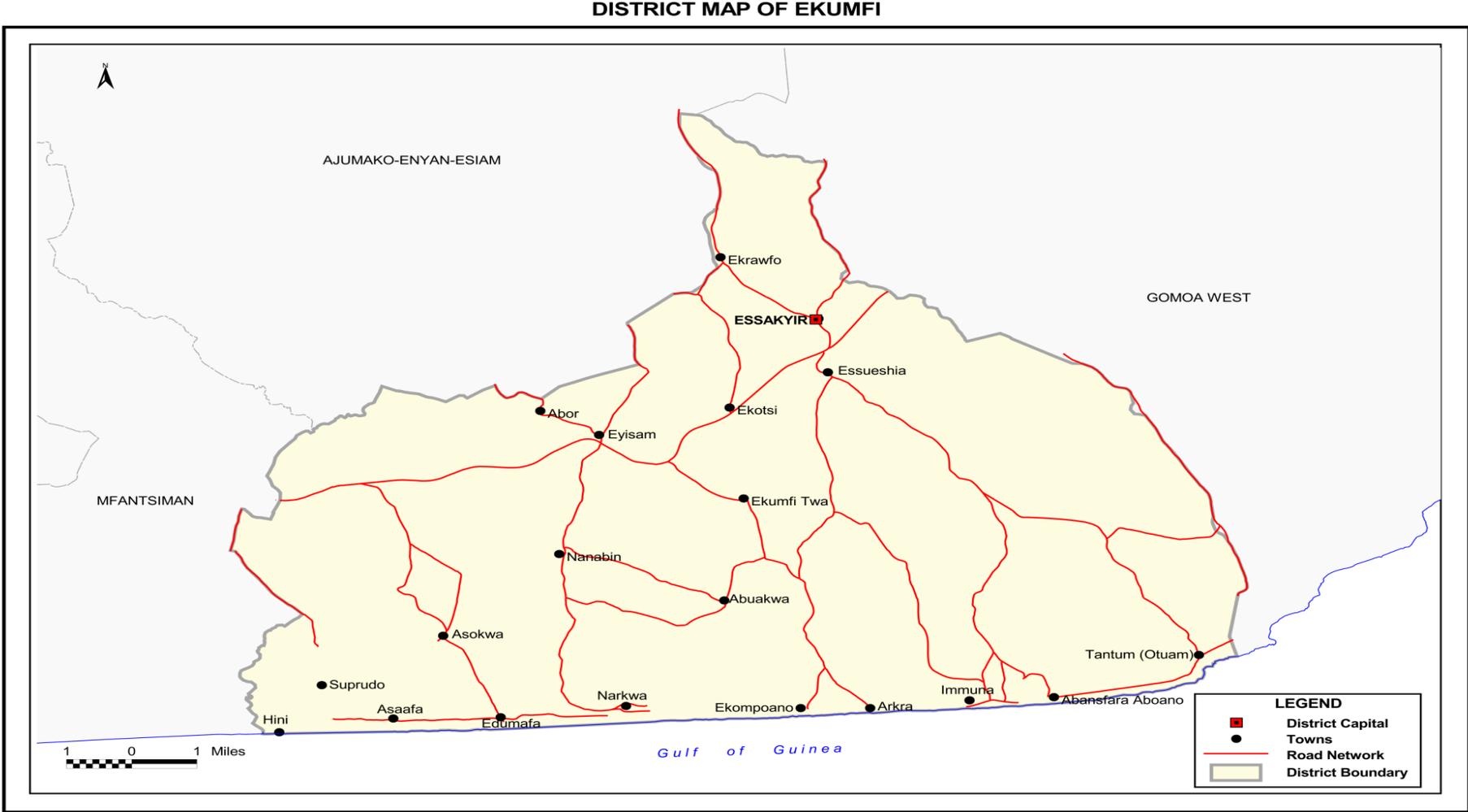
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.4 Vegetation

The vegetation of Ekumfi District consists of dense shrub tangle and grass, which grow to an average height of 4.5m. It is believed that the District was once forested, but has been systematically destroyed through centuries of bad environmental practices such as bush fires and deforestation, among others. However, pockets of relatively dense forest can be found around fetish groves and isolated areas. Figures 1.1 and 1.2 are administrative maps of Central Region and Ekumfi District respectively.

1.3   Political and Administrative Structure

The District is headed by the District Chief Executive appointed by the President with approval by at least two-thirds of the District Assembly members. It also has a Presiding Member who chairs General Assembly meetings. There are currently 37Assembly members with 26 of them being elected members and 11as government appointees. The District has eight Area councils namely; Essarkyir, Ebiram, Ekrawfo, Otuam, Narkwa, Eyisam, Srafa and Asaafa, which allow for grassroot administration. The District has one constituency which is the Ekumfi Constituency and 26 electoral areas.

The Ekumfi District Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the District charged with the responsibility of formulating and executing plans and programmes as well as initiating strategies for the effective mobilization of resources which are necessary for the overall development of the District in line with its mission.

1.4   Social and Cultural Structure

The kinship system is matrilineal and as such inheritance as well as succession is traditionally through the maternal line. The Ekumfi District is predominately dominated by Mfantses (Fantses). Therefore, Mfantse (Fantse) is the commonly spoken language in the District. It is believed that when the Mfantses (Fantses) migrated from the Brong Ahafo Region to the Central Region, some of the migrants (Ekumfis) resettled at the present day Ekumfi, hence the ancestral name of the District. The District is made up of one traditional council called Ekumfi (Borbor Kumkumfi). The first traditional capital was at Akwansa Kokodo, but it is currently situated at Ebiram, which is the seat of the paramount chief of Ekumfi Traditional Council. There are numerous divisional chiefs supporting the traditional council. The main festival of the District is "Ayerye" (Drumming) celebrated by most communities in the District. This is, however, preceded by Akwanbo (Path Clearing). Nevertheless, there are other festivals like Aboakyir (Antelope Hunting) celebrated by the people of Nanaben and Aboakyir (Grass-cutter Hunting) by the people of Asaman.

1.5   Economy

Pineapple production is the main farming activity in the District. Other agricultural products such as vegetables and fruits are also produced on large scales in the District. Fishing is another economic activity carried out by the people, especially along the coastal areas. Salt mining is done on a large scale at Suprodo and Narkwa. Other communities such as Srafa Aboana, Srafa Kokodo, Srafa Mpoano and Ekumpoano are also engaged in small scale salt mining. Although there are several lagoons in the District, the potential of the salt industry is yet to be fully tapped. Trading, which is an important economic activity is carried out virtually in every area in the District with Essuehyia as a major focal point and involves agricultural products and other merchandise. There are large deposits of quality clay for the

construction industry found in the District. There are clay factories located at Akwakrom and Otabanadze producing clay products for the housing and ceramic industry.

Transport and Communication

The Trans-ECOWAS highway passes through the District from Accra in the Greater Accra Region to Takoradi in the Western Region, making it accessible to both the Tema and Takoradi harbours.

The District also has fair access to all the telecommunication networks which ease communication and access to information. Coupled with this is the clear reception of local radio stations from the neighbouring districts which facilitate dissemination and access to information.

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 analogue 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 Ekumfi 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, industry 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 and livestock rearing.

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

It is important that the size, composition and distribution of any population be analyzed to facilitate development planning and implementation of policies. The current decentralized governance system and administration in Ghana require that statistics are provided on the size, composition and distribution of the population at the Metropolitan, Municipal and district levels. This chapter presents results of the analysis of population size, composition, age-sex structure, nationality, birth place, ethnicity, fertility, mortality and the migration pattern in the Ekumfi District.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

This section provides information on sex composition, sex ratio and type of locality. The total population of the District according to the 2010 PHC was 52,231, representing 2.4 percent of the population of the Central Region (Table 2.1).

Females are 53.8 percent while males are 46.1 percent. This means there are more females than males in the District. The sex ratio is 85.7 males to 100 females which is lower than that recorded for the Central Region (91.2). At the early youthful ages (0-14 years), the sex ratio is 103.7 while at the older ages (65 years and older) it is as low as 49.1.

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Table 2.1 provides information on the age and sex composition of the population by five-year age groups for the District. The population below 15 years (0-14 years) is 42.3 percent. The total labour force (15-64 years) is 49.3 percent of the total population while the elderly population (65 years and older) is 8.5 per cent. The age distribution of the population shows that the population age 0-4 years represents 14.5 percent followed by the 5-9 age group (14.1%). Apart from few age groups in which males are in the majority, female dominance is reflected in all age groups of the population. There are more children at the very young ages (0-9 years) of both sexes in the rural areas than the urban areas. About 88.7 percent of the working age population (15-64 years) is found in the rural areas.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes Number	Both Sexes Percent	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent	Sex ratio	Urban	Rural
All Ages	52,231	100.0	24,102	100.0	28,129	100.0	85.7	5,515	46,716
0 - 4	7,559	14.5	3,772	15.7	3,787	13.5	99.6	764	6,795
5-9	7,361	14.1	3,769	15.6	3,592	12.8	104.9	774	6,587
10-14	7,153	13.7	3,697	15.3	3,456	12.3	107	728	6,425
15 - 19	5,570	10.7	2,894	12.0	2,676	9.5	108.1	652	4,918
20 - 24	3,497	6.7	1,595	6.6	1,902	6.8	83.9	468	3,029
25 - 29	3,013	5.8	1,299	5.4	1,714	6.1	75.8	374	2,639
30 - 34	2,400	4.6	1,048	4.3	1,352	4.8	77.5	282	2,118
35 - 39	2,448	4.7	982	4.1	1,466	5.2	67	240	2,208
40 - 44	2,255	4.3	931	3.9	1,324	4.7	70.3	255	2,000
45 - 49	1,969	3.8	809	3.4	1,160	4.1	69.7	196	1,773
50 - 54	1,947	3.7	743	3.1	1,204	4.3	61.7	192	1,755
55 - 59	1,211	2.3	572	2.4	639	2.3	89.5	116	1,095
60 - 64	1,423	2.7	534	2.2	889	3.2	60.1	139	1,284
65 - 69	1,005	1.9	389	1.6	616	2.2	63.1	90	915
70 - 74	1,206	2.3	410	1.7	796	2.8	51.5	87	1,119
75 - 79	677	1.3	228	0.9	449	1.6	50.8	51	626
80 - 84	731	1.4	198	0.8	533	1.9	37.1	51	680
85 - 89	397	0.8	117	0.5	280	1.0	41.8	32	365
90 - 94	274	0.5	76	0.3	198	0.7	38.4	14	260
95 - 99	135	0.3	39	0.2	96	0.3	40.6	10	125
All Ages	52,231	100.0	24,102	100.0	28,129	100.0	85.7	5,515	46,716
0-14	22,073	42.3	11,238	46.6	10,835	38.5	103.7	2,266	19,807
15-64	25,733	49.3	11,407	47.3	14,326	50.9	79.6	2,914	22,819
65+	4,425	8.5	1,457	6.0	2,968	10.6	49.1	335	4,090
Age-dependency ratio	**103.0**		**111.3**		**96.3**			**89.3**	**104.7**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality, migration and coverage and content errors such as digit preference and age exaggeration particularly at older ages. The pyramid has a broad base and decreases towards the apex and the implication is that higher proportions of the population are within the youthful ages than in the older ages. This means that the District has a youthful population and as a result has a higher tendency of experiencing higher population growth in future. Moreover, there are more females than males in almost all the age groups.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid
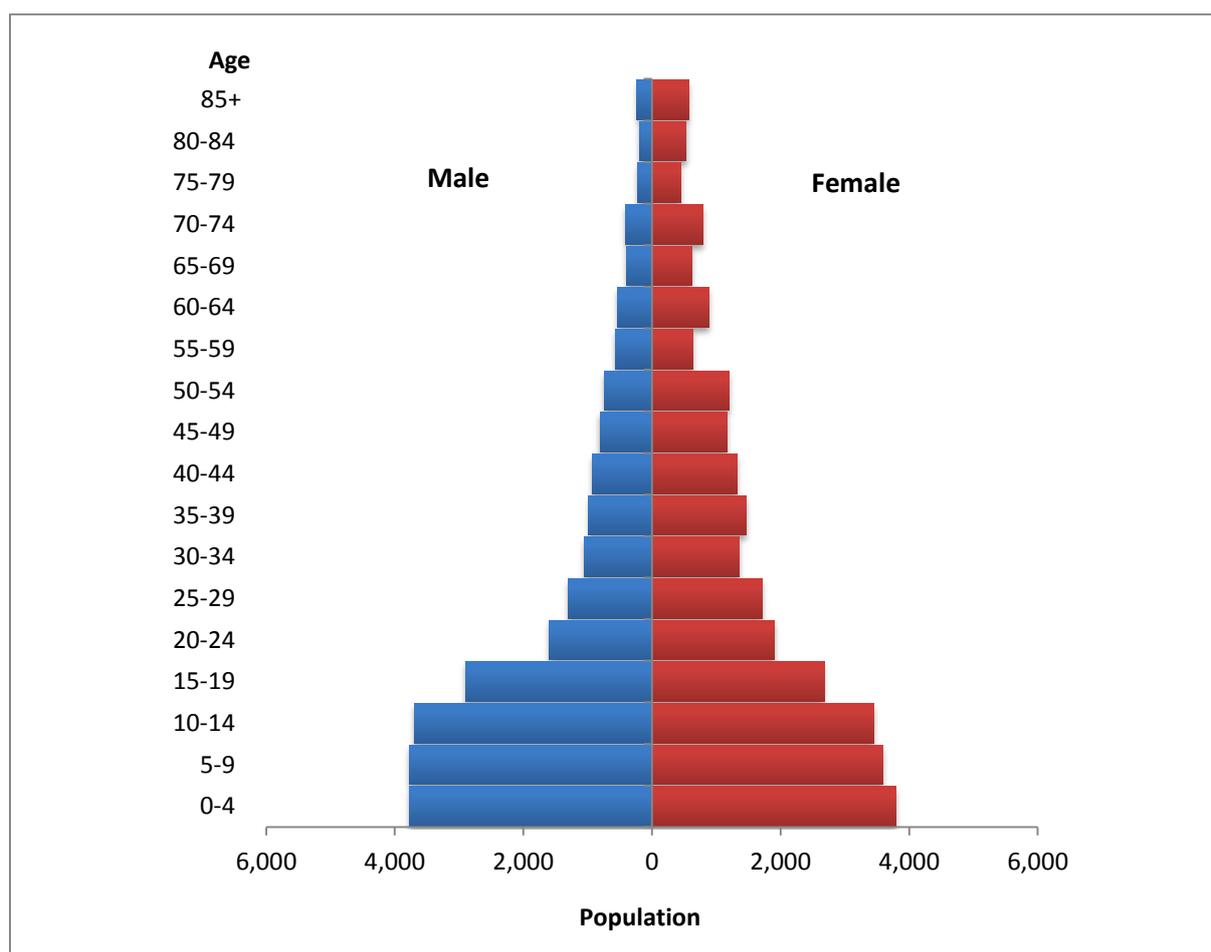
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.3 Age- dependency Ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependent-age population (those under age 15 and ages 65and older) to the working-age population (15 to 64 years). The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden on the working population. Countries with very high birth rates usually have high age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population. From Table 2.1, the age dependency ratio for the District is 103. This means that 103 persons in the economically not active population depend on 100 persons in the economically active population. The age dependency ratio of the District is higher than that of the region which is 81.4.

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The 2010 PHC collected data on fertility, mortality and migration which are the three components of population change. Data collected on fertility were on children ever-born, children surviving and sex of child. Mortality data collected were deaths in households while data on migration covered place of birth, duration of stay in residence, emigration and nationality. The levels and changes of the three components of population are important indicators for understanding demographic, economic, socio-cultural, environmental and political factors. It is also important for planning and policy making in the decentralized

system of governance in Ghana. This section describes results of the analysis on fertility, mortality and migration in the Ekumfi District.

2.4.1 Fertility

Information on fertility is key in analyzing the growth of a country's population. Some definitions on fertility were proposed in the 2010 census. Lifetime fertility was defined as the total number of live births that females 12 years and older had ever had during their life time while current fertility refers to the number of live births that females 12-49 years old had in the 12 months preceding the Census Night. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was defined as the total number of births a woman would have by the end of her childbearing period if she were to pass through those years bearing children at the current observed age-specific fertility rates. General Fertility Rate (GFR) was defined as the number of live births occurring during a specified period per 1,000 women aged 15-49years while Crude Birth Rate (CBR) was defined as the number of births per 1,000 population during a one year period. Women were asked some questions to determine the total number of live births they had in their lifetime, children surviving and births in the past 12 months. Data collected include that of females 12-14 years which is below the recommended age-specific fertility usually used to estimate adolescent fertility in the demographic and health surveys (i.e., 15-19 years).

Table 2.2 shows total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate for the Central Region and the Ekumfi District. The TFR for the District is 4.0, which is slightly higher than the regional average of 3.6. This means that a woman living in the Ekumfi District would have on the average, four children by the end of her reproductive period if the current age-specific fertility rates were to prevail. The GFR of the District is higher (111.3) than the region (105.3) while the CBR of the region is higher (26.5‰) than the District (24.7‰).The high levels of TFR and GFR in the District might be due to low contraceptive use among females.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	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	105.0	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	4.0	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	28.0
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 AtiMorkwa	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	135.0	31.0
TwifoHeman Lower Denkyira	55,131	13,308	1,411	3.6	106.0	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*

Table 2.3 provides information on female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child in the Ekumfi District. The total number of children ever born to the female population 12 years and older in the district is 68,092, out of which 53,514 are children surviving (Table 2.3). The number of male and female children ever born was 33,414 and 34,678 respectively and that for the children surviving were 25,991 and 27,523 respectively. Translating these into proportions (not in the table), we find that the female children have relatively higher survival rates (79.4%) than their male counterparts (78.8%). Similar results are recorded at all age groups with the exception of 40-44 and 55-59 where the survival rates for male children were relatively higher than that for female children.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	19,200	68,092	33,414	34,678	53,514	25,991	27,523
12 - 14	1,906	8	4	4	7	3	4
15 - 19	2,676	394	209	185	350	175	175
20 - 24	1,902	1,992	986	1,006	1,801	870	931
25 - 29	1,714	3,671	1,816	1,855	3,352	1,628	1,724
30 - 34	1,352	4,743	2,419	2,324	4,295	2,142	2,153
35 - 39	1,466	6,529	3,240	3,289	5,742	2,821	2,921
40 - 44	1,324	7,131	3,562	3,569	5,999	3,001	2,998
45 - 49	1,160	6,628	3,329	3,299	5,489	2,707	2,782
50 - 54	1,204	7,311	3,545	3,766	5,750	2,784	2,966
55 - 59	639	3,961	1,888	2,073	3,156	1,506	1,650
60 +	3,857	25,724	12,416	13,308	17,573	8,354	9,219

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2   Mortality

Data on mortality provide an indication of the health status of the population as well as a measure of the living conditions of the people. It also provides information on the potential growth of the population in the future. To reduce the prevailing high levels of mortality in Ghana, successive governments and development agencies have made various interventions over the years, including enhancing access to quality health care services, improving food security and improving environmental conditions, among others.

Table 2.4 shows the total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district in Central Region. Out of the total population of 52,231 in the Ekumfi District, 559 deaths are recorded representing 3.3 per cent. The crude death rate for the District is 10.7 per 1,000 population which is higher than the regional average of 7.6.

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	Percent	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,201,863	16,694	100.0	7.6
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Mun.	144,705	1,321	7.9	9.1
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	881	5.3	5.2
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	974	5.8	8.3
Mfantsiman	144,332	994	6.0	6.9
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	1,828	11.0	13.2
Gomoa West	135,189	1,341	8.0	9.9
Effutu Municipal	68,597	502	3.0	7.3
Gomoa East	207,071	1,121	6.7	5.4
Ewutu Senya	86,884	653	3.9	7.5
Agona East	85,920	668	4.0	7.8
Agona West Municipal	115,358	889	5.3	7.7
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	1,114	6.7	9.9
Assin South	104,244	753	4.5	7.2
Assin North Municipal	161,341	1,080	6.5	6.7
TwifoAtiMorkwa	61,743	339	2.0	5.5
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	542	3.2	7.4
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	414	2.5	6.9
TwifoHeman Lower Denkyira	55,131	455	2.7	8.3
Ekumfi	**52,231**	**559**	3.3	**10.7**
Awutu Senya East Municipal	108,422	266	1.6	2.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.5 presents the causes of deaths in the Ekumfi District. The total household deaths recorded for the past 12 months prior to the census night is 559 deaths constituting 3.3 percent of the total regional deaths. Out of the total household deaths in the District, 93.6 percent were as a result of other causes of death compared with 6.4 percent deaths due to accident/violent/ homicide/suicide.

Table 2.5: Cause of deaths in households

Region/District	Total deaths	Death due to Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide	All other causes
CENTRAL	16,694	2,350	14,344
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Municipal	1,321	149	1,172
Cape Coast Metropolis	881	113	768
Cape Coast South	*608*	*93*	*515*
Cape Coast North	*273*	*20*	*253*
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	974	117	857
Mfantsiman	994	128	866
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	1,828	562	1,266
Gomoa West	1,341	179	1,162
Effutu Municipal	502	59	443
Gomoa East	1,121	114	1,007
Ewutu Senya	655	97	558
Agona East	668	59	609
Agona West Municipal	889	70	819
Asikuma-OdobenBrakwa	1,114	123	991
Assin South	753	90	663
Assin North Municipal	1,080	150	930
Twifo AtiMorkwa	339	51	288
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	542	54	488
Upper Denkyira West	414	90	324
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	455	54	401
Ekumfi	**559**	**36**	**523**
Awutu Senya East Municipal	264	55	209

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The pattern of age-specific death rate (ASDR), which refers to the number of deaths of persons in a specific age group per 1,000 population of that age group, in the District is shown in Figure 2.2. Death rates are higher among females (17 deaths per 1000) than males (12 deaths per 1000) at age 0-4 years. This declines to one male death per 1000 and three female deaths per 1000 in age group 10-14 years. At this point death rates begin to rise with female mortality being higher than that of the males until age group 30-34 years where male mortality exceeds female mortality. Mortality then rises again with female mortality being higher than that of the males until the age group 55-59 years where male mortality again exceeds that of females.

The main factor that may explain the higher death rates among females than males in ages (10-29 years) may be the result of maternal mortality among females in their reproductive ages. In the older ages, male mortality is higher than the females perhaps due to the fact that generally males all over the world have higher mortality than females at older ages.

Figure 2.2: Age-specific deaths rates
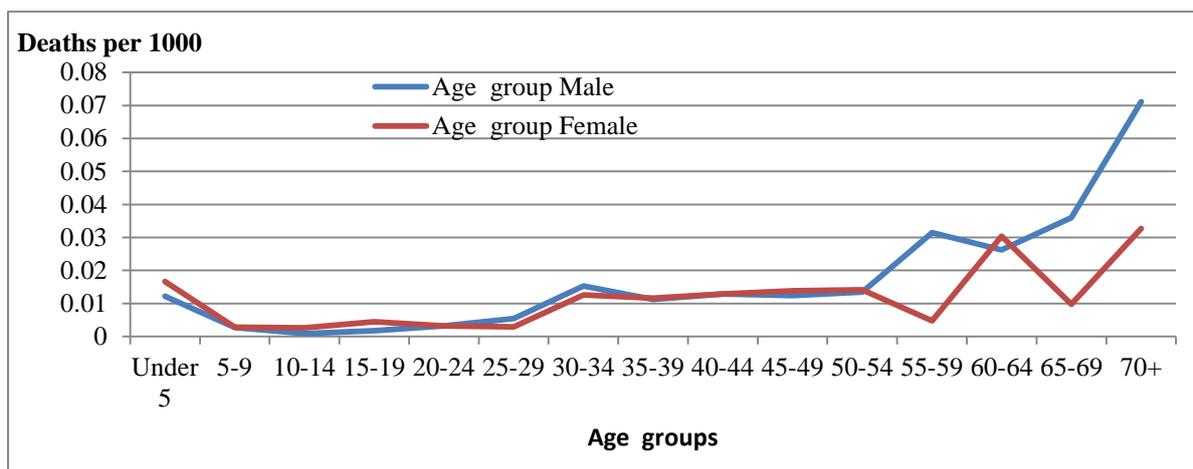
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration may be defined as a spatial movement involving a temporary or permanent change in one's usual place of residence from one geographical area to the other within a specified period of time (Tanle, 2010). In this section, migration is measured with respect to birthplace and duration of residence as shown in the Table 2.6.

The variations in the characteristics of migrants in terms of age, sex, education and other socio-demographic characteristics can have significant impact on the overall social and economic development of a district. Migration is difficult to measure due to its repetitiveness and difficulty in establishing direction and permanency of the event. Nevertheless, in the 2010 PHC, migration is measured with respect to birthplace and duration of residence as shown in table 2.6.

Out of the total population of 52,231 in the District, 9,892 constituting 18.9 percent were migrants born elsewhere in the Central Region, other regions in Ghana or outside Ghana. The table also shows that the majority (5,259) of the migrants (53.2%) that were living in the District were born elsewhere in the region. It is observed that persons born outside the region but resident in the District were mostly from the Western Region (38.1%).

In terms of duration of residence, the results indicate that, majority of the migrants have been in the District for ten years or more (35.5%) followed by those who have stayed between one and four years (30.5%). It further indicates that, amongst those who were born elsewhere in another region, migrants from the Volta, Ashanti and Eastern regions have had the longest stay (20+ years) in the District, recording 24.9 percent, 19.5 percent and 16.8 percent respectively. Of migrants born outside Ghana (884), the highest proportion of 39.6 percent had lived in the District for 1-4 years.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Percent	Duration of residence (%)				
			Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	9,892	100	17.4	30.5	16.7	17.3	18.2
Born elsewhere in the region	5,259	53.2	17.8	28.3	15.9	16.9	21.1
Born elsewhere in another region:							
Western	1,430	38.1	18.2	30.6	21	17	13.2
Central	3749	37.9	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Accra	526	14	18.4	40.7	14.1	14.3	12.5
Volta	586	15.6	9.9	23.5	15.5	26.1	24.9
Eastern	531	14.2	20.2	31.3	14.1	17.7	16.8
Ashanti	348	9.3	16.1	33	14.4	17	19.5
BrongAhafo	238	6.3	10.9	31.5	32.4	16.4	8.8
Northern	58	1.5	25.9	25.9	22.4	15.5	10.3
Upper East	12	0.3	0	91.7	0	0	8.3
Upper west	20	0.5	0	40	40	10	10
Outside Ghana	884	8.9	18.7	39.6	13.9	16.6	11.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

This chapter provides information on some key aspects of the social characteristics of the population of the Ekumfi District. The Government of Ghana has provided various social intervention programmes such as Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP), District Disability Fund and Ghana Youth in Entrepreneurship and Employment Development Agency (GYEEDA) in the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) aimed at improving the well-being of all Ghanaians, particularly the most vulnerable. For these programmes to be effective and achieve the desired goal, there is the need for information on household composition and characteristics. The size of the population is largely an aggregation of individual household members and non-household population (i.e., individuals who at the time of the census in one way or the other were not enumerated as members of their households but enumerated as part of the institutional population).This chapter describes household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and educational status of the population of the Ekumfi District.

3.2   Household Size, Composition and Headship

A household in this context is a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangement and recognize one person as the head. The head by definition need not be the oldest person in the house or the person who is financially responsible for the upkeep of the family. It is rather the person who all members of the household recognize as their head, regardless of age and sex. It is worth noting that members of households are not necessarily related by blood or marriage.

3.2.1   Household Size

The household size provides important information to policy makers and planners with regard to allocating resources for social services such as shelter, health and education. Table 3.1 shows that there are 12,631 households with a household population of 51,033 in the District. The average household size is 4.1 in the District which is almost the same as that of the region (4.2).

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

		District				
			Urban		Rural	
Categories	Region	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total household population	2,113,766	51,033	5,365	10.5	45,668	89.5
Number of households	526,763	12,631	1,120	8.9	11,511	91.1
Average household size	4.2	4.1	4.9		4.1	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition

The household normally consists of a head, with or without spouse, children, in-laws, parents, grandchildren and other relatives. Table 3.2 shows that a total of 51,033 people were recorded as living in all households in the District. Household heads form 24.8 percent of the population while children, grandchildren and other relatives respectively represented 41.5 percent,13.7 percent and5.1 percent. This shows that the traditional household structure remains pervasive in the District. The proportion of non-relatives, step-children and adopted/foster children is significantly low and forms less than two percent of the household population.

3.2.3 Household Headship

The total number of household heads in the District is 12,631; comprising 51.8 percent males and 48.2 percent females. The higher proportion of male household heads is expected because within the Ghanaian cultural setting, males are traditionally expected to be heads of households rather than females. A female may become a head of household under the following circumstances: when she is not married or when she is widowed, divorced or separated or where her husband has migrated (Tanle, 2010).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	51,033	100.0	23,415	100.0	27,618	100.0
Head	12,631	24.8	6,548	28.0	6,083	22.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	4,481	8.8	399	1.7	4,082	14.8
Child (son/daughter)	21,184	41.5	10,525	44.9	10,659	38.6
Parent/Parent in-law	581	1.1	57	0.2	524	1.9
Son/Daughter in-law	120	0.2	30	0.1	90	0.3
Grandchild	7,008	13.7	3,518	15.0	3,490	12.6
Brother/Sister	1,535	3.0	725	3.1	810	2.9
Step child	319	0.6	146	0.6	173	0.6
Adopted/Foster child	152	0.3	55	0.2	97	0.4
Other relative	2,613	5.1	1,183	5.1	1,430	5.2
Non-relative	409	0.8	229	1.0	180	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.4 Household Structure

Household structure is the classification of ties of affiliation of persons who constitute households. It refers to a kind of bonding or type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on census night.Table 3.3 provides information on the structure of households by sex in the Ekumfi District. The household structure in the District is mainly the extended family system (52.0%), followed by the nuclear family system (48.0%). The latter comprises head only (5.1%), head and spouse only (1.5%), head, spouse (s) and children (28.0%) and single parent nuclear (13.4%). This means that the extended family system is common in the District. Single parent extended is the main household system (21.0%) within the extended family system. A higher proportion (51.0%) of the male population is made up the nuclear family compared to the female population which has a higher proportion (54.6%) represented by the extend family.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	51,033	100.0	23,415	100.0	27,618	100.0
Nuclear Family	**24,483**	**48.0**	**11,951**	**51.0**	**12,532**	**45.4**
Head only	2,614	5.1	1,454	6.2	1,160	4.2
Head and a spouse only	760	1.5	383	1.6	377	1.4
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	14,289	28.0	7,302	31.2	6,987	25.3
Single parent Nuclear	6,820	13.4	2,812	12.0	4,008	14.5
Extended Family	**26,550**	**52.0**	**11464**	**49.0**	**15,086**	**54.6**
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	7,462	14.6	3,718	15.9	3,744	13.6
Extended + non relatives	331	0.6	173	0.7	158	0.6
Head spouse(s) and other composition	1,456	2.9	704	3.0	752	2.7
Single parent Extended	10,741	21.0	4,137	17.7	6,604	23.9
Single parent Extended + non relative	545	1.1	220	0.9	325	1.2
Head and other composition but no spouse	6,015	11.8	2,512	10.7	3,503	12.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

The 2010 PHC classified marital status into never married, living together/consensual union, married, separated, divorced and widowed. Persons who were 12 years and older were eligible to provide answers to this question. The definition of marriage includes persons in any of the following types of marriages: civil, traditional and common law/consensual.

The marital status of persons 12 years and older as shown in Figure 3.2 indicates that 43.0 percent were currently married, 37.0 percent were never married and 6.0 percent were divorced.

Figure 3.2: Marital status of persons 12 years and older
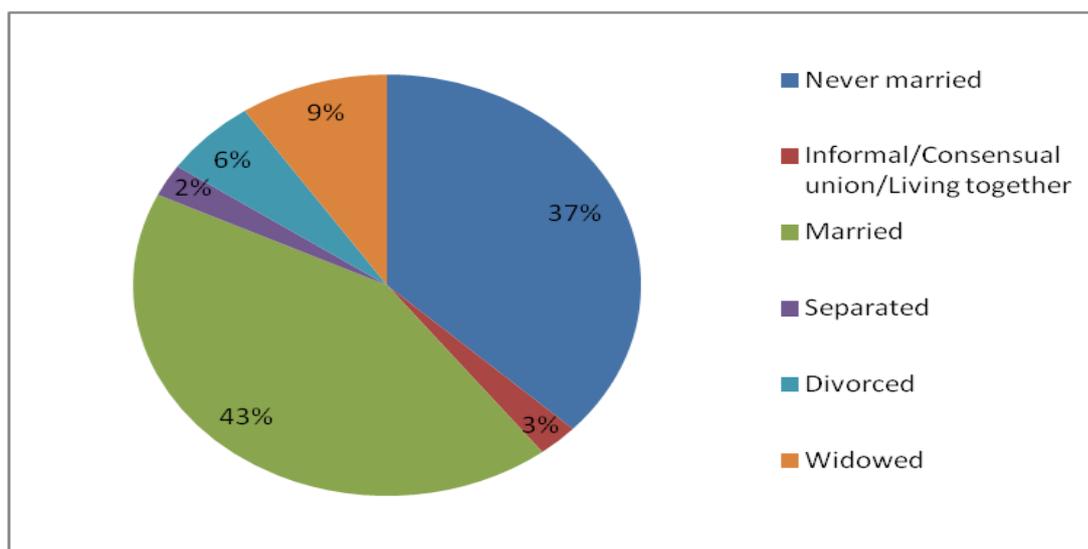
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 shows that there are substantial variations between males and females in terms of marital status by age group. For example, within the age group 25-29 years, 44.9 percent of males have never married compared to 19.0 percent of their female counterparts. The pace of moving out of the never married category is faster for females than males. The proportion of females who were never married declines from 84.8 percent at age 15-19 years to 44.5 percent in the age group 20-24 years and further to 19.0 percent among the 25-29 years old.

The data further show that from age 40 years, the proportion of females who were married begins to decrease while the proportion widowed begins to increase. There were, however, a higher proportion of females than males in consensual unions, especially at ages 20-24 and 25-29 years.

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	34,237	100.0	36.9	2.6	42.5	2.5	6	9.5
12 - 14	4,079	100.0	94.5	0.2	5.3	0	0	0
15 - 19	5,570	100.0	89.7	1.6	8	0.2	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	3,497	100.0	60.7	5.7	29.9	1.6	1.4	0.8
25 - 29	3,013	100.0	30.1	7	56.6	2.5	2.9	0.8
30 - 34	2,400	100.0	12.9	5.1	72.4	3	5.1	1.5
35 - 39	2,448	100.0	6.5	3.5	76.8	3.6	6.7	2.9
40 - 44	2,255	100.0	3.2	2.9	76.3	3.7	9.1	4.7
45 - 49	1,969	100.0	1.6	1.9	74.4	4.7	12.1	5.3
50 - 54	1,947	100.0	2	1.7	65	4.3	13.8	13.1
55 - 59	1,211	100.0	2	0.8	65.4	4.4	12.3	15.1
60 - 64	1,423	100.0	1.7	0.7	51.9	4.9	16	24.8
65+	4,425	100.0	2.4	0.5	35	3.6	11.9	46.7
Male								
Total	15,037	100.0	47.3	2.1	42.9	1.9	3.5	2.3
12 - 14	2,173	100.0	94.3	0	5.6	0	0	0
15 - 19	2,894	100.0	94.3	0.3	5.1	0	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	1,595	100.0	79.9	2.8	15.5	1.1	0.5	0.3
25 - 29	1,299	100.0	44.9	6.4	46	0.9	1.6	0.2
30 - 34	1,048	100.0	19.5	6.3	67	3.1	3.6	0.6
35 - 39	982	100.0	10.1	4.1	77.6	3.1	3.9	1.3
40 - 44	931	100.0	5.3	2.8	82.1	3.7	5.4	0.9
45 - 49	809	100.0	2.2	2.1	83.1	4.7	6.8	1.1
50 - 54	743	100.0	2.7	1.6	81.7	3.4	6.6	4
55 - 59	572	100.0	2.1	0.9	84.6	3.1	6.3	3
60 - 64	534	100.0	2.6	0.2	75.5	3.9	10.7	7.1
65+	1,457	100.0	3.6	0.8	65.2	4	11.6	14.8

Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status (cont'd)

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Female								
Total	19,200	100.0	28.9	3	42.2	2.9	7.9	15.1
12 - 14	1,906	100.0	94.6	0.4	5	0	0	0
15 - 19	2,676	100.0	84.8	2.9	11.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
20 - 24	1,902	100.0	44.5	8.1	42	2	2.1	1.3
25 - 29	1,714	100.0	19	7.5	64.7	3.7	3.9	1.3
30 - 34	1,352	100.0	7.8	4.1	76.6	3	6.3	2.1
35 - 39	1,466	100.0	4.1	3.1	76.2	4	8.6	4
40 - 44	1,324	100.0	1.8	3	72.3	3.7	11.8	7.4
45 - 49	1,160	100.0	1.1	1.7	68.4	4.7	15.8	8.3
50 - 54	1,204	100.0	1.6	1.7	54.7	4.9	18.3	18.8
55 - 59	639	100.0	1.9	0.8	48.2	5.5	17.7	26
60 - 64	889	100.0	1.1	1	37.7	5.5	19.2	35.4
65+	2,968	100.0	1.8	0.4	20.1	3.4	12	62.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Marital status and level of Education

Table 3.5 shows that out of the total population of 12,646 persons who had never married, 78.4 percent have had basic education, 9.1 percent have had secondary education and8.7 percent do not have any formal education. Amongst the married population of 14,563 persons, however, 50.9 percent have had basic education, 42.5 percent have had no formal education and 3.2 percent have obtained secondary education.

Similarly, amongst the population who are in informal or consensual unions, majority (64.0%) have had basic education. This shows that comparatively the never married persons who are likely to be much younger have relatively higher level of education than their counterparts of other marital statuses, thus showing the educational gap between the younger and older generations.

It is also to be noted from table 3.5 that at each marital status, a higher proportion of males than females are likely to have some form of education. This is a reflection of the lower level of formal education among females compared to their male counterparts in the region and the country in general.

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]	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	34,237	100.0	35	56.9	5	0.7	2.1	0.4
Never married	12,646	100.0	8.7	78.4	9.1	0.6	2.8	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	890	100.0	28.9	64	3.9	0.9	1.7	0.6
Married	14,563	100.0	42.5	50.9	3.2	0.9	2.1	0.5
Separated	846	100.0	57.4	39	2.4	0.2	0.8	0.1
Divorced	2,050	100.0	60	37.1	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.1
Widowed	3,242	100.0	83.4	15.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1
Male								
Total	15,037	100.0	22	66.3	6.4	1	3.7	0.6
Never married	7,105	100.0	7.7	78.3	9	0.6	4	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	316	100.0	24.1	65.2	5.1	0.9	3.5	1.3
Married	6,458	100.0	32.3	57.4	4.4	1.5	3.7	0.8
Separated	285	100.0	47	46.7	3.9	0.4	1.8	0.4
Divorced	524	100.0	45	49.2	1.9	1.3	2.3	0.2
Widowed	349	100.0	64.8	30.1	1.7	1.4	1.7	0.3
Female								
Total	19,200	100.0	45.1	49.5	3.9	0.4	0.8	0.2
Never married	5,541	100.0	10.1	78.6	9.2	0.5	1.3	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	574	100.0	31.5	63.4	3.3	0.9	0.7	0.2
Married	8,105	100.0	50.6	45.6	2.2	0.5	0.8	0.2
Separated	561	100.0	62.7	35.1	1.6	0.2	0.4	0
Divorced	1,526	100.0	65.2	33	1	0.3	0.4	0.1
Widowed	2,893	100.0	85.7	13.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
*Basic: Middle and JSS/JHS, *Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary*
Post middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ college of education, Agric, nursing etc.

Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 shows the distribution of the population 12 years and older by marital status and economic activity. The results show that majority (67.0%) of those who are economically not active and those who are unemployed (51.1%) have never married. About 60.0 percent of the employed were married while 16.5 percent of those who were economically not active are married.

The results further show that a higher proportion of the employed males (64.1%) are married compared to their female counterparts (56.5%). Furthermore, a higher proportion of the unemployed males (66.6%) than the females (37.7%) are never married. A higher proportion of females who are economically not active are widowed (18.3%) than their male counterparts (2.7%).

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Economically active				Economically not active	
			Employed		Unemployed			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	34,237	100.0	20,326	100.0	758	100.0	13,153	100.0
Never married	12,646	36.9	3,440	16.9	387	51.1	8,819	67.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	890	2.6	754	3.7	30	4.0	106	0.8
Married	14,563	42.5	12,128	59.7	267	35.2	2,168	16.5
Separated	846	2.5	628	3.1	21	2.8	197	1.5
Divorced	2,050	6.0	1,598	7.9	32	4.2	420	3.2
Widowed	3,242	9.5	1,778	8.7	21	2.8	1,443	11.0
Male								
Total	15,037	100.0	8,532	100.0	350	100.0	6,155	100.0
Never married	7,105	47.3	1,990	23.3	233	66.6	4,882	79.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	316	2.1	291	3.4	5	1.4	20	0.3
Married	6,458	42.9	5,469	64.1	93	26.6	896	14.6
Separated	285	1.9	208	2.4	4	1.1	73	1.2
Divorced	524	3.5	393	4.6	11	3.1	120	1.9
Widowed	349	2.3	181	2.1	4	1.1	164	2.7
Female								
Total	19,200	100.0	11,794	100.0	408	100.0	6,998	100.0
Never married	5,541	28.9	1,450	12.3	154	37.7	3,937	56.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	574	3.0	463	3.9	25	6.1	86	1.2
Married	8,105	42.2	6,659	56.5	174	42.6	1,272	18.2
Separated	561	2.9	420	3.6	17	4.2	124	1.8
Divorced	1,526	7.9	1,205	10.2	21	5.1	300	4.3
Widowed	2,893	15.1	1,597	13.5	17	4.2	1,279	18.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person is a citizen of. 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.

Nationality status of the District's population is discussed with reference to Table 3.7.Ghanaians (by birth, dual nationality or naturalization) constituted 98.4 percent of the total population while non-Ghanaians were 1.6 percent. There are equal proportions of males (0.4%) and females (0.4%) who are Ghanaians by naturalization, but a higher proportion of males (1.4%) than females (0.5%) are ECOWAS nationals.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,231	100.0	24,102	100.0	28,129	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	50,548	96.8	23,185	96.2	27,363	97.3
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	610	1.2	275	1.1	335	1.2
Ghanaian by naturalisation	197	0.4	95	0.4	102	0.4
ECOWAS	456	0.9	329	1.4	127	0.5
African other than ECOWAS	198	0.4	105	0.4	93	0.3
Other	222	0.4	113	0.5	109	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 presents the religious affiliation of the population of the District. As shown in the table, Christianity is the dominant religion (76.2%) made up of Catholics, Protestants, Pentecostal/Charismatic and Other Christians with Islam representing 16.7 percent while 5.5 percent of the people have no religion. It is worth noting that out of the total population of 52,231, females affiliated to Christianity are higher by proportion (78.8%) than the males (72.8%), implying that females are more attracted to Christianity than their male counterparts. In contrast, a higher proportion of males (18.1%) than females (15.5%) profess to belong to Islam.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,231	100.0	24,102	100.0	28,129	100.0
No religion	2,894	5.5	1,736	7.2	1,158	4.1
Catholic	3,005	5.8	1,386	5.8	1,619	5.8
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	15,135	29.0	6,629	27.5	8,506	30.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	11,368	21.8	5,118	21.2	6,250	22.2
Other Christian	10,216	19.6	4,414	18.3	5,802	20.6
Islam	8,721	16.7	4,366	18.1	4,355	15.5
Traditionalist	580	1.1	300	1.2	280	1.0
Other (Specify)	312	0.6	153	0.6	159	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

Education is essential for the development of the human resources needed for accelerated socio-economic 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).

In the 2010 census, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding in any language. It is an indicator of the extent to which societal knowledge can be transmitted from generation to generation in written form. Thus, literacy is important for the development of the individual and society. The 2010 Population and

Housing Census collected information from persons 11 years and older on literacy in three languages: Ghanaian languages, English (the official language), and French.

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 shows that the population age 11 years and above in the Ekumfi District was 35,367. Compared with the region, literacy is higher in the region (78.2%) than in the District (66.0%), the proportion that is not literate being higher in the District (34.0%) than in the region (21.8%).In the District, 20.1 percent is literate in English only, 12.2 percent in a Ghanaian language only and 66.7 percent is literate in both English and Ghanaian language. Less than one percent of the population is literate in English and French.

More females (8702) than males (3326) are not literate while more males (12,271) than females (11,068) are literate. About 77.0 percent of those aged 60-64 years are literate in both English and Ghanaian language. Among those aged 65 years and older, a higher proportion of females (23.0%) than males (17.8%) are literate in Ghanaian language only. It is also clear that at all ages, males are more likely to be literate than females, which is a reflection of the gap in literacy between males and females in the general Ghanaian population.

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

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	**12,028**	**23,339**	100.0	20.1	12.2	66.7	0.7	0.4
11-14	209	5,000	100.0	28.6	11.4	59.6	0.1	0.3
15-19	370	5,200	100.0	20.4	7.3	71.4	0.6	0.3
20-24	645	2,852	100.0	19.3	8.5	69.3	2.3	0.6
25-29	741	2,272	100.0	17.4	12.3	68.4	1.3	0.5
30-34	846	1,554	100.0	17.1	15.6	65.8	1	0.5
35-39	1,000	1,448	100.0	19.6	18.7	61.4	0.3	0
40-44	1,131	1,124	100.0	14.9	19.6	64.9	0.1	0.5
45-49	963	1,006	100.0	15	16	68.7	0	0.3
50-54	1,061	886	100.0	15.1	15.9	68.2	0.1	0.7
55-59	559	652	100.0	14	14.9	69.5	0.5	1.2
60-64	933	490	100.0	8.6	13.7	76.5	0.2	1
65+	3,570	855	100.0	13.5	19.5	66.4	0.2	0.4
Male								
Total	**3,326**	**12,271**	100.0	18.5	11.0	69.0	1.2	0.4
11- 14	94	2,639	100.0	26.7	11.6	61.5	0.1	0.1
15-19	141	2,753	100.0	20.5	7.0	71.3	1.0	0.2
20-24	212	1,383	100.0	16.8	7.2	71.2	4.5	0.3
25-29	222	1,077	100.0	17.1	9.1	70.3	2.7	0.8
30-34	249	799	100.0	16.1	13.0	68.2	2.0	0.6
35-39	268	714	100.0	17.6	16.2	65.7	0.4	0.0
40-44	325	606	100.0	13.4	17.3	68.3	0.2	0.8
45-49	259	550	100.0	12.4	12.5	74.5	0.0	0.5
50-54	279	464	100.0	12.5	15.5	70.9	0.0	1.1
55-59	181	391	100.0	11.3	12.0	75.2	0.5	1.0
60-64	212	322	100.0	5.0	10.2	83.9	0.3	0.6
65+	884	573	100.0	9.9	17.8	71.7	0.2	0.3

Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy (cont'd)

Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Female		-						
Total	**8,702**	**11,068**	100.0	21.9	13.5	64.1	0.1	0.4
11-14	115	2,361	100.0	30.7	11.1	57.6	0.0	0.5
15-19	229	2,447	100.0	20.3	7.6	71.6	0.2	0.3
20-24	433	1,469	100.0	21.6	9.8	67.5	0.3	0.9
25-29	519	1,195	100.0	17.7	15.1	66.8	0.1	0.3
30-34	597	755	100.0	18.1	18.3	63.3	0.0	0.3
35-39	732	734	100.0	21.5	21.1	57.2	0.1	0.0
40-44	806	518	100.0	16.6	22.2	61.0	0.0	0.2
45-49	704	456	100.0	18.2	20.2	61.6	0.0	0.0
50-54	782	422	100.0	18.0	16.4	65.2	0.2	0.2
55-59	378	261	100.0	18.0	19.2	60.9	0.4	1.5
60-64	721	168	100.0	15.5	20.2	62.5	0.0	1.8
65+	2,686	282	100.0	20.6	23	55.7	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.2 is a graphical presentation of the proportions of the literate population 11 years and older by language of literacy. About two-thirds of the population is literate in English and Ghanaian language (66.7%). The second highest proportion of the literate population is represented by persons who are literate in English language only (20.1%), followed by Ghanaian Language only (12.2%). In spite of several attempts being made towards encouraging literacy in French, the statistics from the District show limited literacy in the language (0.7%).

Figure 3.3: Literacy
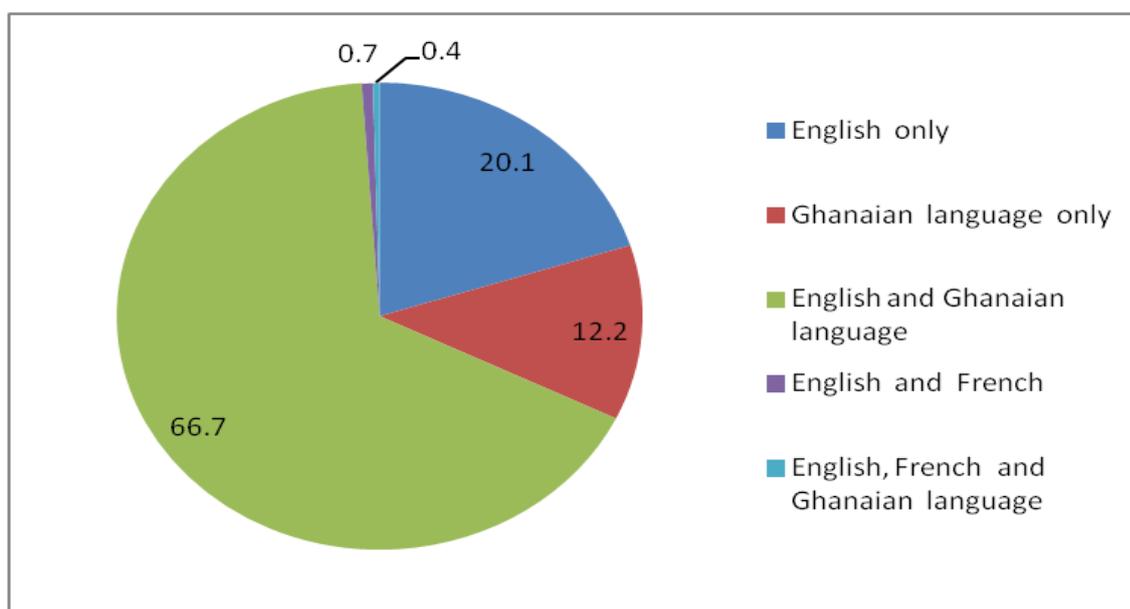
3.6.2 Education

Current school attendance defines the human resource potential of the country. For this reason, data on the population currently attending educational institutions are important for human resource planning to sustain improvements in socio-economic conditions in the country. Again, information on past school attendance provides an indication of formal schooling in the society. In a society where few people have attended formal school in the past, there will be few people with the requisite knowledge and skills needed for social and economic development.

Out of the 20,574people currently attending school, 10,845 were males while 9,729 were females (Table 3.10).The highest proportion among current school attendance was those who attend primary school (48.9%). A slightly higher proportion of females (49.9%) than males (48.1%) currently attend primary school. About 26.7 percent were enrolled in the pre-school (nursery and kindergarten) while 0.6 percent attended tertiary institutions.

Table 3.10 also shows that among those who attended school in the past, 6,938 were males while 6,653 were females. The highest proportion of those who attended school in the past is recorded for JSS/JHS (35.6%).A higher proportion of the females (38.2%) than males (33.1%) attended JSS/JHS in the past. A higher proportion of females (29.9%) who attended school in the past also attended primary school compared to their male counterparts (18.2%).

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	20,574	100.0	10,845	100.0	9,729	100.0	13,591	100.0	6,938	100.0	6,653	100.0
Nursery	2,182	10.6	1,095	10.1	1,087	11.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	3,306	16.1	1,715	15.8	1,591	16.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	10,068	48.9	5,215	48.1	4,853	49.9	3,249	23.9	1,262	18.2	1,987	29.9
JSS/JHS	3,930	19.1	2,144	19.8	1,786	18.4	4,838	35.6	2,295	33.1	2,543	38.2
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,797	27.9	2,293	33.0	1,504	22.6
SSS/SHS	759	3.7	406	3.7	353	3.6	715	5.3	406	5.9	309	4.6
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	234	1.7	152	2.2	82	1.2
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	30	0.1	20	0.2	10	0.1	210	1.5	136	2.0	74	1.1
Post middle/ secondary certificate	185	0.9	173	1.6	12	0.1	209	1.5	145	2.1	64	1.0
Tertiary	114	0.6	77	0.7	37	0.4	339	2.5	249	3.6	90	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

This chapter analyzes data on the economic activity status of the population, the age and sex structure of the employed population, employment status and sector, and the age and sex composition of the unemployed population. The economic and social development of the District is dependent upon the quality and quantity of its productive resources, of which labour is important. The other productive resources, namely physical capital and land, are dependent upon labour.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

The economically active persons include all persons (i) who worked for pay or profit or family gain during the seven days preceding the census or (ii) who did not work but had jobs to return to, such as those on leave with or without pay, temporarily ill persons, temporarily laid off persons or (iii) who did not work during the reference period, but were actively looking for work (i.e., the unemployed). On the other hand, economically not active people are homemakers (persons who engaged in household duties without pay), students, the aged, pensioners and persons with disability.

Table 4.1 shows the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older in the District. The total number of persons 15 years and older is 30,158, representing 57.7 percent of the entire population of the District. Out of this number, 68.2 percent is economically active while 31.8 percent is economically not active. The region has less economically active (49.6%) but more economically not active (54.3%) population compared to the District. About 96.3 percent of the economically active are employed while only 3.7 percent are unemployed. The largest proportion of economically not active are those in full time education (44.5%) while pensioner/retired (1.8%) are the least of the economically not active.

A slightly higher proportion of males (32.9%) than females (31.0%)are economically not active. Again, a higher proportion of males (57.8%) are economically not active due to full time education compared to females (33.9%). This implies that there is potentially a much larger male than female labour force for the future development of the District.

Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	30,158	**100.0**	12,864	**100.0**	17,294	**100.0**
Economically active	**20,565**	**68.2**	**8,635**	**67.1**	**11,930**	**69.0**
Employed	*19,811*	*96.3*	*8,288*	*96.0*	*11,523*	*96.6*
Worked	*18,466*	*93.2*	*7,734*	*93.3*	*10,732*	*93.1*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*1,292*	*6.5*	*525*	*6.3*	*767*	*6.7*
Did voluntary work without pay	*53*	*0.3*	*29*	*0.3*	*24*	*0.2*
Unemployed	*754*	*3.7*	*347*	*4.0*	*407*	*3.4*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*306*	*40.6*	*131*	*37.8*	*175*	*43.0*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*448*	*59.4*	*216*	*62.2*	*232*	*57.0*
Economically not active	9,593	**31.8**	4,229	**32.9**	5,364	**31.0**
Did home duties (household chore)	2,070	21.6	677	16.0	1,393	26.0
Full time education	4,265	44.5	2,445	57.8	1,820	33.9
Pensioner/Retired	168	1.8	124	2.9	44	0.8
Disabled/Sick	765	8.0	319	7.5	446	8.3
Too old/young	1,895	19.8	496	11.7	1,399	26.1
Other	430	4.5	168	4.0	262	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 provides information on the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older across the various age groups in the District. From the table, the population aged 15-19 years constituted 6.0 percent of the employed population while those in the age group 55-59 years were the least (5.3%). The age group 20-24 years recorded the highest proportion of the unemployed (34.6%). Within this same age group (20-24), a higher proportion of females (36.3%) than males (33.2%) were unemployed. The highest proportion (44.2%) of economically not active persons was recorded among those aged 15-19 years. A higher proportion of the males (53.7%) were economically not active than the females (36.7%) within the age group 15-19 years plausibly due to differences in current school attendance between the males and females.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	30,158	100.0	19,811	100.0	754	100.0	9,593	100.0
15-19	5,570	18.5	1,193	6.0	135	17.9	4,242	44.2
20-24	3,497	11.6	1,983	10.0	261	34.6	1,253	13.1
25-29	3,013	10.0	2,411	12.2	140	18.6	462	4.8
30-34	2,400	8.0	2,045	10.3	55	7.3	300	3.1
35-39	2,448	8.1	2,171	11.0	33	4.4	244	2.5
40-44	2,255	7.5	2,023	10.2	23	3.1	209	2.2
45-49	1,969	6.5	1,772	8.9	24	3.2	173	1.8
50-54	1,947	6.5	1,731	8.7	16	2.1	200	2.1
55-59	1,211	4.0	1,047	5.3	16	2.1	148	1.5
60-64	1,423	4.7	1,067	5.4	32	4.2	324	3.4
65+	4,425	14.7	2,368	12.0	19	2.5	2,038	21.2
Male								
Total	12,864	100.0	8,288	100.0	347	100.0	4,229	100.0
15-19	2,894	22.5	547	6.6	75	21.6	2,272	53.7
20-24	1,595	12.4	838	10.1	126	36.3	631	14.9
25-29	1,299	10.1	1,060	12.8	49	14.1	190	4.5
30-34	1,048	8.1	915	11.0	24	6.9	109	2.6
35-39	982	7.6	892	10.8	9	2.6	81	1.9
40-44	931	7.2	837	10.1	14	4.0	80	1.9
45-49	809	6.3	750	9.0	10	2.9	49	1.2
50-54	743	5.8	664	8.0	7	2.0	72	1.7
55-59	572	4.4	511	6.2	7	2.0	54	1.3
60-64	534	4.2	409	4.9	16	4.6	109	2.6
65+	1,457	11.3	865	10.4	10	2.9	582	13.8
Female								
Total	17,294	100.0	11,523	100.0	407	100.0	5,364	100.0
15-19	2,676	15.5	646	5.6	60	14.7	1,970	36.7
20-24	1,902	11.0	1,145	9.9	135	33.2	622	11.6
25-29	1,714	9.9	1,351	11.7	91	22.4	272	5.1
30-34	1,352	7.8	1,130	9.8	31	7.6	191	3.6
35-39	1,466	8.5	1,279	11.1	24	5.9	163	3.0
40-44	1,324	7.7	1,186	10.3	9	2.2	129	2.4
45-49	1,160	6.7	1,022	8.9	14	3.4	124	2.3
50-54	1,204	7.0	1,067	9.3	9	2.2	128	2.4
55-59	639	3.7	536	4.7	9	2.2	94	1.8
60-64	889	5.1	658	5.7	16	3.9	215	4.0
65+	2,968	17.2	1,503	13.0	9	2.2	1,456	27.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3   Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in or a person's principal or usual work or business especially as a means of earning a living. In the 2010 PHC, the question on occupation was asked only of persons who worked for at least one hour during the seven days before the census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to, as well as those who were unemployed but had worked before. All persons who worked during the seven 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.

Table 4.3 shows the occupation and sex of the employed population 15 years and older in the Ekumfi District. The results indicate that females (26.1%)engaged in Service and Sales were almost five times that of the males (5.6%). This is expected because traditionally such occupations are associated with females. On the other hand, a higher proportion of males (63.2%) were involved in skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers than females (44.4%).A higher proportion of females (20.1%) than males (11.9%) were, however, engaged in craft and related trades. This shows some level of gender stereotyping in occupation in the District.

Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,811	100.0	8,288	100.0	11,523	100.0
Managers	287	1.4	103	1.2	184	1.6
Professionals	785	4.0	514	6.2	271	2.4
Technicians and associate professionals	133	0.7	76	0.9	57	0.5
Clerical support workers	64	0.3	52	0.6	12	0.1
Service and sales workers	3,471	17.5	464	5.6	3,007	26.1
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	10,357	52.3	5,242	63.2	5,115	44.4
Craft and related trades workers	3,297	16.6	983	11.9	2,314	20.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	654	3.3	633	7.6	21	0.2
Elementary occupations	756	3.8	215	2.6	541	4.7
Other occupations	7	0.0	6	0.1	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Table 4.4 shows the distribution of the employed population by industry and sex in the District. From the Table, the District is predominantly an agrarian area as more than half (52.1%) of its employed population are engaged in agriculture forestry and fishing industry which is higher than the proportion engaged in agriculture in the region (42.6%). The second major industry in the District is wholesale and retail which employs 15.0 percent of the employed population 15 years and older, followed by manufacturing industry (10.8%). However, real estates, electricity gas stream and extraterritorial activities appear to be largely non-existent in the District with a negligible proportion of the employed population located in the information and communication (0.1%) and financial and insurance (0.1%) industries. The main industries for males in the District are agriculture, forestry and fishing (63.2%) while wholesale and retail (21.3%) constitute the major industry for 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	19,811	100.0	8,288	100.0	11,523	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	10,326	52.1	5,241	63.2	5,085	44.1
Mining and quarrying	57	0.3	40	0.5	17	0.1
Manufacturing	2,138	10.8	526	6.3	1,612	14.0
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	7	0.0	7	0.1	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	94	0.5	42	0.5	52	0.5
Construction	380	1.9	378	4.6	2	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,978	15.0	521	6.3	2,457	21.3
Transportation and storage	596	3.0	572	6.9	24	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,536	7.8	92	1.1	1,444	12.5
Information and communication	19	0.1	18	0.2	1	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	22	0.1	18	0.2	4	0.0
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	154	0.8	59	0.7	95	0.8
Administrative and support service activities	77	0.4	47	0.6	30	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	92	0.5	68	0.8	24	0.2
Education	621	3.1	413	5.0	208	1.8
Human health and social work activities	87	0.4	31	0.4	56	0.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	37	0.2	33	0.4	4	0.0
Other service activities	511	2.6	167	2.0	344	3.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of households for own use	79	0.4	15	0.2	64	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. In the 2010 PHC, eight employment status categories are 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 are classified as "other". The total population of persons 15 years and older employed in the Ekumfi District is 19,811 (Table 4.5). Amongst those who are employed, 8,288 are males while 11,523 are

females. A higher proportion of males (18.5%) than females (5.5%) are employees. About 75.0 percent of the population of persons 15 years and older are self-employed without employee(s) while 6.8 percent are contributing family workers. The proportion of self-employed without employee(s) in the Region (65.2%) is lower than that of the District. A higher proportion of females (81.6%) than males (64.8%) are classified as self-employed without employee(s). On the other hand, a higher proportion of males (6.1%) than females (3.6%) are engaged in self-employment with employee (s). A slightly higher proportion of females (7.2%) than males (6.2%) are contributing family workers. This is expected because females are mostly associated with family or domestic work (Tanle and Awusabo-Asare, 2007).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,811	100.0	8,288	100.0	11,523	100.0
Employee	2,166	10.9	1,537	18.5	629	5.5
Self-employed without employee(s)	14,769	74.5	5,371	64.8	9,398	81.6
Self-employed with employee(s)	922	4.7	505	6.1	417	3.6
Casual worker	254	1.3	195	2.4	59	0.5
Contributing family worker	1,344	6.8	514	6.2	830	7.2
Apprentice	251	1.3	113	1.4	138	1.2
Domestic employee (House-help)	88	0.4	44	0.5	44	0.4
Other	17	0.1	9	0.1	8	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 4.2 is a graphical presentation of the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex in the District. It shows that the most visible variation between the males and females is among the self-employed without employees where the proportion is far higher for the females than the males and among the employee group where the reverse is the case.

Figure 4.2: Economic Activity status of population 15 years and older by sex
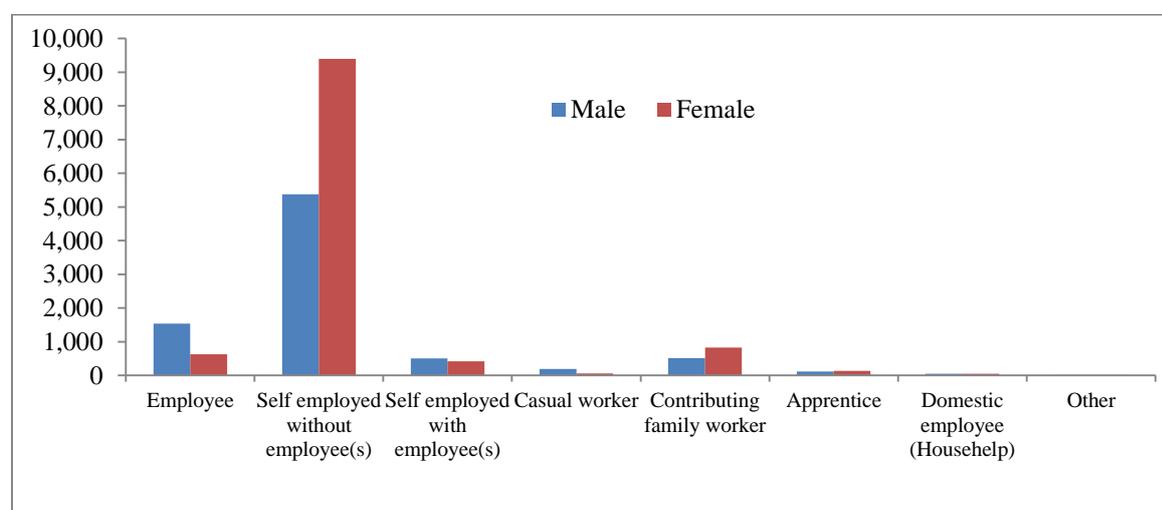
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

This refers to the sector in which a person worked. The employment sectors covered in the 2010 PHC were public, private formal, private informal, semi-public/parastatal, NGOs and international organizations.

Table 4.6 shows the employment sector of the population 15 years and older in the District. The private informal sector is the major employer (93.4%) in the District and the proportion was higher than that of the region (88.2%). A higher proportion of females (96.2%) than males (89.5%) were engaged in the private informal sector, but the reverse is the case with respect to the public (government) sector employees where the proportion is higher among males (6.2%) than females (2.2%). It can be concluded that the low proportion of females in both the public and private formal sectors could be due to their low level of formal education since formal educational qualification is one of the requirements for employment in the formal sector.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,811	100.0	8,288	100.0	11,523	100.0
Public (Government)	766	3.9	513	6.2	253	2.2
Private Formal	476	2.4	317	3.8	159	1.4
Private Informal	18,504	93.4	7,417	89.5	11,087	96.2
Semi-Public/Parastatal	15	0.1	7	0.1	8	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	46	0.2	30	0.4	16	0.1
Other International Organisations	4	0	4	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information communications technology (ICT) is important for sustainable development in every country. Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become an important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. It is also recognized as an important component of socio-economic development. This section presents information on households' access to ICT in the Ekumfi District.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Bittner (1989) defines mobile phones as a telephone system that can move or be moved easily and quickly from place to place. Mobile phones were once the tool of the rich and business executives who could afford. Mobile phones are, however, now the ICT that is reshaping and revolutionizing the communications industry globally. Its impact on the economic activities of nations, businesses and small entrepreneurs is phenomenal. According to Marcelle (2000), the availability of this new technology has been reshaping the material basis of the society as well as bringing about a profound restructuring of economic, political and cultural relations among countries, including Ghana. The use of mobile phones has been an important mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians in the recent past (Ayensu, 2003).

Table 5.1 shows that the number of persons 12 years and older in the District who owned mobile phones was 9,817, representing 28.7 percent which is lower than mobile phone ownership in the region (44.9%). This may be as a result of poor telecommunications network coverage in the District or low income levels of the people. A higher proportion of the males (36.3%) than females (22.7%) own mobile phones in the District.

5.3 Use of internet

Accessibility to the Internet is very essential in this era of technological advancement where almost all aspects of human life can be found on the Internet. The Internet enhances access to information, research, education, entertainment and so forth. Table 5.1 has information on access to the Internet by persons 12 years and older in the District. From the table, out of the total population of persons 12 years and older (34,237), only 1.6 percent has access to the Internet compared to 7.0 percent in the region. A higher proportion of males (2.5%) than females (0.8%) have access to the Internet perhaps on account of differences in educational attainment between the sexes with the females relatively more disadvantaged.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,237	100.0	9,817	28.7	532	1.6
Male	15,037	100.0	5,462	36.3	372	2.5
Female	19,200	100.0	4,355	22.7	160	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4   Households Ownership of Desktop or laptop computer

Table 5.2 also shows the proportion of households owning desktop or laptop computers in the District. About 2.0 percent (1.6%) of households owned desktop/laptop computers in the District compared with 5.3 percent in the region. Again, a higher proportion of households in the District that are headed by males (2.2%) than females (1.0%) own desktop or laptop computers. The lower desktop/laptop computer ownership among female-headed households may be due to their lower economic status or lower educational level of the heads.

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

Sex	Number of Households		Households having desktop/laptop Computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,631	100.0	206	1.6
Male	6,548	100.0	147	2.2
Female	6,083	100.0	59	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Disability is an impairment that may be physical, cognitive, mental, sensory, emotional, developmental, or a combination of these. Information on the characteristics and numbers of people with disabilities and their socio-economic situations can inform policies and programmes designed to address barriers that prevent persons with disabilities (PWDs) from participating more effectively in national development. This chapter describes the disability status of People with Disabilities (PWDs) in the Ekumfi District.

6.2   Population with disability

Table 6.1 presents information on persons with disability (PWDs) in the Ekumfi District. The results show that 95.3 percent of the total population of the District has no disability while 4.7 percent of them have one form of disability or the other which is higher than that of the region (3.4%). Of the disabled persons, 39.6 percent were males while 60.4 percent were females.

6.3   Type of Disability by Locality and Sex

As shown in Table 6.1, the types of disability in the District include sight (43.8%), physical (36.9%), hearing (15.8%) while 7.2 percent of the disabled population are classified under " other forms of disability" that could not be identified with any of the specified disability types.

Table 6.1 further shows that 3.0 percent and 4.9 percent of the population of the urban and rural localities in the District respectively have some form of disability. In the urban localities, 44.0 percent and 56.0 percent of persons with disability are males and females respectively. Similarly, in the rural areas, the breakdown is 60.7 percent females and 39.3 percent males. Sight disability which is the most common disability in the District is more among females than males at both the urban (59.6% versus 40.4%) and rural (62.2% compared to 37.8%) localities. On the other hand, emotional disability (8.0%) which is the least reported form of disability in the District is more a rural challenge (94.8%) than urban (5.2%).

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	52,231	100.0	24,102	46.1	28,129	53.9
No disability	49,793	95.3	23,136	46.5	26,657	53.5
With a disability	2,438	4.7	966	39.6	1,472	60.4
Sight	1,067	43.8	406	38.1	661	61.9
Hearing	385	15.8	132	34.3	253	65.7
Speech	310	12.7	125	40.3	185	59.7
Physical	899	36.9	343	38.2	556	61.8
Intellectual	227	9.3	106	46.7	121	53.3
Emotional	194	8.0	75	38.7	119	61.3
Other	176	7.2	86	48.9	90	51.1
Urban						
Total	5,515	100.0	2,634	47.8	2,881	52.2
No disability	5,349	97.0	2,561	47.9	2,788	52.1
With a disability	166	3.0	73	44	93	56
Sight	89	53.6	36	40.4	53	59.6
Hearing	14	8.4	5	35.7	9	64.3
Speech	10	6.0	3	30	7	70
Physical	33	19.9	14	42.4	19	57.6
Intellectual	9	5.4	2	22.2	7	77.8
Emotional	10	6.0	3	30	7	70
Other	20	12.0	12	60	8	40
Rural						
Total	46,716	100.0	21,468	46	25,248	54
No disability	44,444	95.1	20,575	46.3	23,869	53.7
With a disability	2,272	4.9	893	39.3	1,379	60.7
Sight	978	43.0	370	37.8	608	62.2
Hearing	371	16.3	127	34.2	244	65.8
Speech	300	13.2	122	40.7	178	59.3
Physical	866	38.1	329	38	537	62
Intellectual	218	9.6	104	47.7	114	52.3
Emotional	184	8.1	72	39.1	112	60.9
Other	156	6.9	74	47.4	82	52.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 6.1 shows pictorially the type of disability by sex in the Ekumfi District. It shows quite clearly that disability affects females more than males in the District. Hearing impairment (65.7%) is the highest form of disability in the District among females, followed by sight (61.9%). In contrast, other forms of disability not specified appear to be the most common among the males (48.9%). The least type of disability is hearing impairment (34.3%) among males.

Figure 6.1: Type of disability
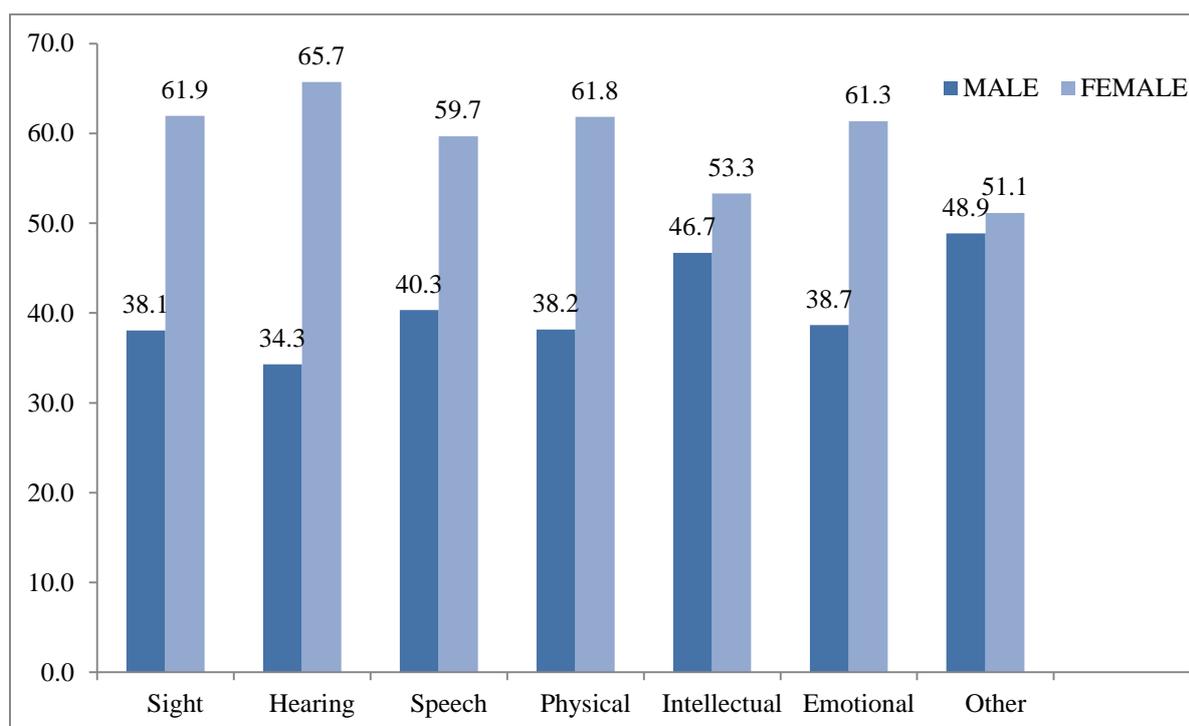
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4   Disability and Economic Activity Status

Table 6.2 shows that 6.9 percent of the population 15 years and older are with disability whilst 93.1 percent have no disability. Of the population with disability, 51.2 percent is employed, 1.1 percent is unemployed while 47.7 percent is economically not active. The proportion of persons with disability that are employed in the region (53.1%) is slightly higher than that of the District (51.2%). About 60.0 percent (58.2%) of persons with sight disability is employed, 1.1 percent is unemployed and 40.7 percent is economically not active. Among persons with physical disability, 38.0 percent is employed, 0.4 percent is unemployed and 61.6 percent is economically not active.

Table 6.2 also shows that 7.5 percent of females and 6.0 percent of males 15 years and older are recorded as having some form of disability. A higher proportion of females (70.3%) than males (59.0%) with intellectual disability were economically not active. However, lower proportions of both males (40.9%) and females (36.3%) with physical disability are employed compared with higher proportions of males (60.4%) and females (57.0%) with sight disability who are employed. This suggests that persons with sight disability are more likely to be employed than others who suffer from physical disability in the District.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	30,158	100.0	19,811	65.7	754	2.5	9,593	31.8
No disability	28,092	100.0	18,754	66.8	731	2.6	8,607	30.6
With a disability	2,066	100.0	1,057	51.2	23	1.1	986	47.7
Sight	919	100.0	535	58.2	10	1.1	374	40.7
Hearing	310	100.0	167	53.9	3	1.0	140	45.2
Speech	228	100.0	91	39.9	7	3.1	130	57
Physical	818	100.0	311	38	3	0.4	504	61.6
Intellectual	184	100.0	61	33.2	3	1.6	120	65.2
Emotional	166	100.0	59	35.5	3	1.8	104	62.7
Other	144	100.0	75	52.1	6	4.2	63	43.8
Male								
Total	12,864	100.0	8,288	64.4	347	2.7	4,229	32.9
No disability	12,097	100.0	7,871	65.1	339	2.8	3,887	32.1
With a disability	767	100.0	417	54.4	8	1.0	342	44.6
Sight	321	100.0	194	60.4	5	1.6	122	38
Hearing	100	100.0	59	59	0	0.0	41	41
Speech	92	100.0	44	47.8	0	0.0	48	52.2
Physical	298	100.0	122	40.9	1	0.3	175	58.7
Intellectual	83	100.0	33	39.8	1	1.2	49	59
Emotional	63	100.0	22	34.9	1	1.6	40	63.5
Other	68	100.0	33	48.5	1	1.5	34	50
Female								
Total	17,294	100.0	11,523	66.6	407	2.4	5,364	31
No disability	15,995	100.0	10,883	68	392	2.5	4,720	29.5
With a disability	1,299	100.0	640	49.3	15	1.2	644	49.6
Sight	598	100.0	341	57	5	0.8	252	42.1
Hearing	210	100.0	108	51.4	3	1.4	99	47.1
Speech	136	100.0	47	34.6	7	5.1	82	60.3
Physical	520	100.0	189	36.3	2	0.4	329	63.3
Intellectual	101	100.0	28	27.7	2	2.0	71	70.3
Emotional	103	100.0	37	35.9	2	1.9	64	62.1
Other	76	100.0	42	55.3	5	6.6	29	38.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5   Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 shows the level of education of persons 3 years and older with disability in the Ekumfi District. It shows that 56.4 percent of persons with disability in the District have never attended school compared to 41.4 percent in the region. About 40.0 percent of them have had basic education (nursery to middle school) while 0.6 percent have had post-secondary or tertiary education. From the results, it appears that disability and education are inversely related considering that only few persons with disability are able to continue their education to higher levels. Also, it is evident from Table 6.3 that persons with disability are more likely to never attend school, particularly when they have hearing (68.1%), physical (63.2%) and intellectual (63.0%) disabilities.

Comparing disability by sex and type, it is shown that females with hearing (77.5%) and speech (65.0%) disability reported higher proportions never attended school compared to their male counterparts with the same hearing (49.6%) and speech (45.0%) disabilities. The same gender gap in the general population is at play also among persons with disability where the females are still disadvantaged relative to their male counterparts.

The high proportion of persons with disability who have never attended school could be due to the fact the general population does not see the benefit in educating their children who are unfortunate to be afflicted with disabilities. It could also be that there are not enough special schools to cater for the special educational needs of persons with disability or the existing schools are not disability friendly, thus making the school environment not conducive to persons with disability.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	47,912	13,747	5,488	25,882	2,795	100.0	28.7	11.5	54	5.8
No disability	45,522	12,397	5,400	25,028	2,697	100.0	27.2	11.9	55	5.9
With a disability	2,390	1,350	88	854	98	100.0	56.5	3.7	35.7	4.1
Sight	1,048	587	28	382	51	100.0	56	2.7	36.5	4.9
Hearing	370	252	16	97	5	100.0	68.1	4.3	26.2	1.4
Speech	300	171	24	100	5	100.0	57	8	33.3	1.7
Physical	885	560	19	265	41	100.0	63.3	2.1	29.9	4.6
Intellectual	216	136	11	66	3	100.0	63	5.1	30.6	1.4
Emotional	192	109	10	68	5	100.0	56.8	5.2	35.4	2.6
Other	169	74	10	81	4	100.0	43.8	5.9	47.9	2.4
Male										
Total	21,953	4,170	2,810	13,209	1,764	100.0	19	12.8	60.2	8
No disability	21,009	3,835	2,759	12,723	1,692	100.0	18.3	13.1	60.6	8.1
With a disability	944	335	51	486	72	100.0	35.5	5.4	51.5	7.6
Sight	394	135	20	203	36	100.0	34.3	5.1	51.5	9.1
Hearing	125	62	10	52	1	100.0	49.6	8	41.6	0.8
Speech	120	54	9	54	3	100.0	45	7.5	45	2.5
Physical	336	131	10	162	33	100.0	39	3	48.2	9.8
Intellectual	101	52	4	43	2	100.0	51.5	4	42.6	2
Emotional	73	29	2	37	5	100.0	39.7	2.7	50.7	6.8
Other	83	31	4	44	4	100.0	37.3	4.8	53	4.8
Female										
Total	25,959	9,577	2,678	12,673	1,031	100.0	36.9	10.3	48.8	4
No disability	24,513	8,562	2,641	12,305	1,005	100.0	34.9	10.8	50.2	4.1
With a disability	1,446	1,015	37	368	26	100.0	70.2	2.6	25.4	1.8
Sight	654	452	8	179	15	100.0	69.1	1.2	27.4	2.3
Hearing	245	190	6	45	4	100.0	77.6	2.4	18.4	1.6
Speech	180	117	15	46	2	100.0	65	8.3	25.6	1.1
Physical	549	429	9	103	8	100.0	78.1	1.6	18.8	1.5
Intellectual	115	84	7	23	1	100.0	73	6.1	20	0.9
Emotional	119	80	8	31	0	100.0	67.2	6.7	26.1	0
Other	86	43	6	37	0	100.0	50	7	43	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURE

7.1   Introduction

Agriculture is known to be the bedrock of Ghana's economy and has consistently contributed significantly to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This chapter describes households engaged in agricultural activities in the Ekumfi District. It covers crop production, tree planting, livestock rearing and fishing farming.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 shows the proportion of households engaged in agriculture by type of locality. The results indicate that about 61.4 percent of households in the Ekumfi District are engaged in agriculture compared to 51.4 percent in the region. About 64.0 percent of households are engaged in agriculture in the rural areas compared to 39.0 percent of urban households.

Figure 7.1: Households in agriculture
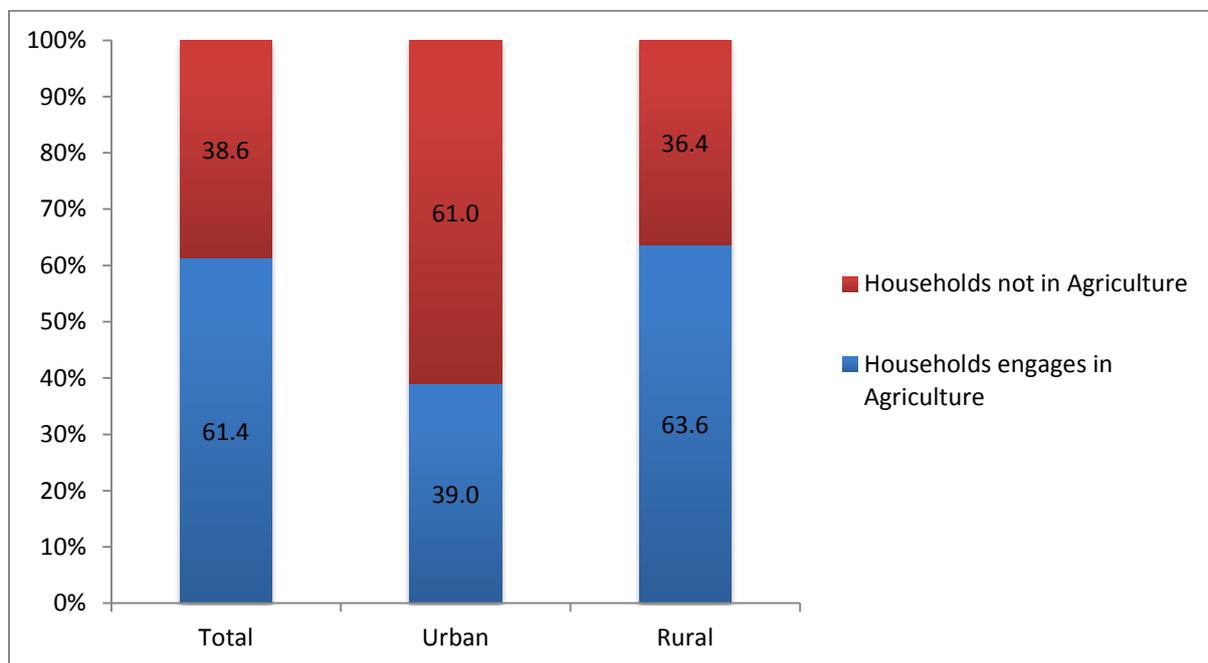
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From the information provided in Table 7.1, it could be deduced that about 93.0 percent of the households engaged in agriculture are crop farmers while 33.2 percent reared livestock. Again, of the total number of households engaged in agriculture, 94.4 percent are located in rural areas while 5.6 percent are in urban areas, indicating that agriculture is the main livelihood activity in the rural areas of the Ekumfi District. This reflects the general situation in the country where agriculture is the main enterprise in rural areas in Ghana (GSS, 2010).

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	12,631	100.0	1,120	8.9	11,511	91.1
Households engaged in Agriculture	7,760	100.0	437	5.6	7,323	94.4
Crop Farming	7,189	100.0	353	4.9	6,836	95.1
Tree Planting	172	100.0	24	14	148	86.0
Livestock Rearing	2,577	100.0	211	8.2	2,366	91.8
Fish Farming	5	100.0	1	20.0	4	80.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Type of Farming Activities by Locality

Figure 7.2 shows households by agricultural activities and locality. The data indicate that crop farming is the main agricultural activity (95.1%) for agricultural households in the rural localities. Similarly, crop faming is also the main agricultural activity in the region (94.1%).Livestock rearing (91.8%), tree planting (86.0%) and fish farming (80.0%) are also commonly done in the rural areas than in the urban localities in the District**.**

Figure 7.2: Households by Agricultural activities and localities
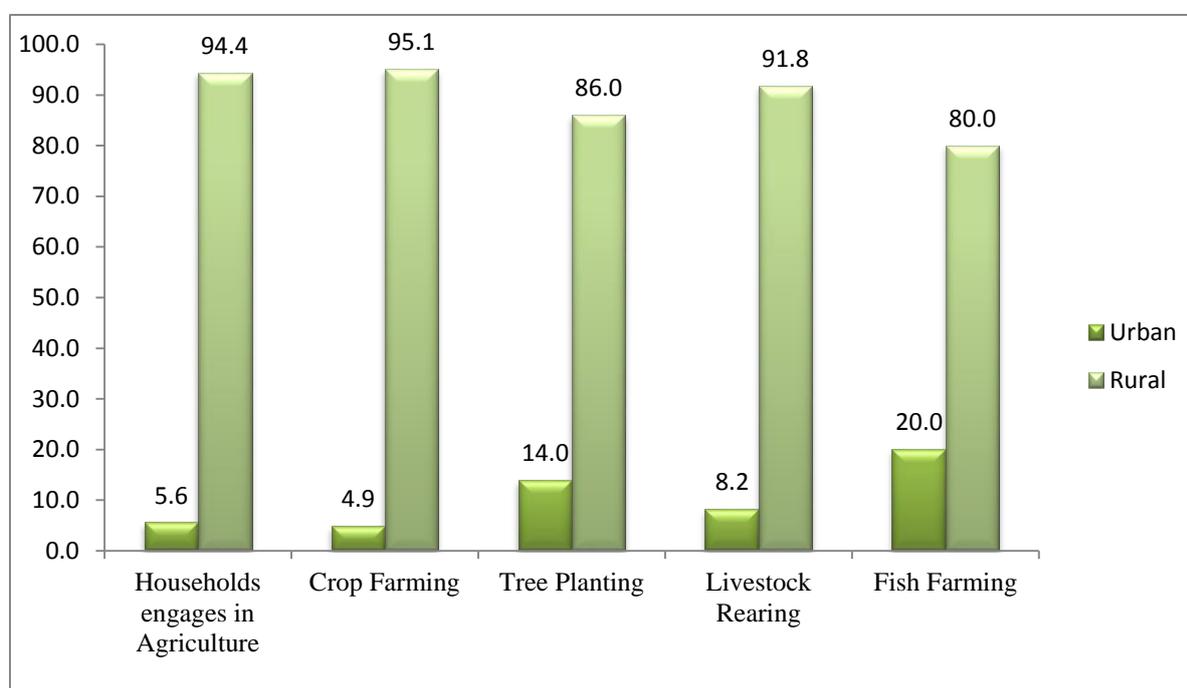
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4   Distribution of Livestock and Keepers

In the Ekumfi District, livestock rearing is the second largest agricultural activity after crop farming. Table 7.2 provides information on the distribution of livestock among keepers in the District. In all, there are 36,983 livestock, made up of birds, fishes to ruminants. Chicken represents 57.4 percent of the entire livestock in the District with 41.3 percent of keepers, followed by goats (22.9%) with 36.7 percent of keepers and sheep (11.1%) with 13.3 percent of keepers. Bees and ostrich are among the least reared livestock in the District. On the average, there are 10 livestock per keeper in the District. Of the 3,630 keepers of livestock in the District, 96.1 percent keep traditional livestock such as chicken, goats, sheep and pigs.

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The rearing/keeping of non-traditional livestock needs to be encouraged to diversify livestock rearing in the District.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

	Livestock, birds, fishes and others		Keepers		Average per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	36,983	100.0	3,630	100.0	10
Beehives	1	0.0	1	0.0	1
Cattle	304	0.8	10	0.3	30
Chicken	21,231	57.4	1,498	41.3	14
Dove	128	0.3	8	0.2	16
Duck	320	0.9	49	1.3	7
Goat	8,485	22.9	1,334	36.7	6
Grass-cutter	156	0.4	22	0.6	7
Guinea fowl	87	0.2	6	0.2	15
Ostrich	13	0.0	3	0.1	4
Pig	1,617	4.4	173	4.8	9
Rabbit	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Sheep	4,101	11.1	482	13.3	9
Silk worm	29	0.1	4	0.1	7
Snail	32	0.1	3	0.1	11
Turkey	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Other	189	0.5	32	0.9	6
Fish farming	290	0.8	5	0.1	58
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
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

Housing is one of the basic necessities of human life. The UN definition of a 'house' as adopted during the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 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". Information on number of houses and housing characteristics is relevant for housing planning and policy interventions. This chapter describes the housing stock, type of dwelling, ownership of dwelling, main construction materials, access to utilities, sources of fuel and waste disposal sites in the Ekumfi District.

8.2   Housing stock

Table 8.1 shows that the Ekumfi District has a total population of 52,231 which represents 2.4 percent of the population of the Central Region. There are 10,743 houses which accommodate 12,631 households. Of the total number of households, 91.1 percent are located in rural areas and 8.9 percent in the urban centres. On the average, there are 1.2 households per house in the District: 1.4 in urban areas and 1.2 in rural localities.

The District has an average household size of 4.1 which is slightly lower than that recorded for the entire region (4.2), and there are about 5 persons in a house. The urban areas have larger household sizes (4.9) and higher number of persons in a house (7.0) than the rural areas (4.1 and 4.7 respectively). This partly explains the rising level of congestion in the urban localities in the District.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District Total	District Urban	District Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	52,231	5,515	46,716
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	51,033	5,365	45,668
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	10,743	792	9,951
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	12,631	1,120	11,511
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2
Population per house	7.3	6.4	4.9	7.0	4.7
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.9	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3   Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1   House Ownership

Table 8.2 shows that 57.6 percent of dwelling units in the District are owned by household members, 29. 3 percent are owned by a relative who is not a household member, about 11 percent is owned by other private individual with 2.0 percent owned by public or government, private employer, other private agency and other persons. On headship of dwelling units, the proportion of dwelling units of female-headed households owned by

household members (58.9%) are higher than those of male-headed households (56.4%). In the urban localities, 62.5 percent of dwellings are owned by household members compared with 57.1 percent in rural areas.

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

Type of dwelling	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	12,631	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	272,070	7,278	57.6	56.4	58.9	62.5	57.1
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,896	83	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.6
Relative not a household member	851,630	115,683	3,695	29.3	28.5	30.1	29.4	29.2
Other private individual	1,439,021	118,549	1,332	10.5	12.3	8.6	4.9	11.1
Private employer	83,610	5,191	50	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Other private agency	21,123	1,788	24	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,496	135	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1
Other	24,000	2,090	34	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of Dwelling

Table 8.3 shows that in the Ekumfi District, 45.5 percent of households live in compound houses, 42.2 percent lives in separate houses while 6.3 percent is housed in semi-detached houses. Female-headed households (47.9%) recorded a higher proportion in compound houses than male-headed households (43.3%), but the opposite is the case with regard to separate houses where the male-headed households (43.8%) rather than the females (40.5%) have a higher proportion. Separate and compound houses are the most common houses used by households in both urban and rural localities. However, there are slight differences between urban and rural localities with respect to the proportion of households living in compound houses (46.7% urban versus and 45.4% rural) and separate houses where the urban areas have 44.4 percent compared to 42.0 percent in rural localities.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	12,631	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	158,608	5,331	42.0	43.8	40.5	44.4	42.0
Semi-detached house	391,548	36,734	796	6.3	6.1	6.5	4.7	6.5
Flat/Apartment	256,355	22,889	254	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.7	2.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	286,740	5,748	46.0	43.3	47.9	46.7	45.4
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	8,432	196	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.3	1.7
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,817	93	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.8
Tent	10,343	937	23	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,674	47	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,559	41	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	4,370	87	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7
Other	9,846	1,003	15	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction materials

8.4.1   Materials for Outer Wall

Among the various materials listed for the construction of the outer walls of household dwellings in the District, cement blocks/concrete (66.0%) is the most common (Table 8.4). This is followed by mud/brick/earth (28.9%). In terms of locality, cement blocks/concrete is still the main constructional material for outer walls in either urban (71.9%) or rural (65.5%) areas. The observation that cement blocks/concrete is the most preferred constructional material for out walls of household dwelling units in the Ekumfi District is consistent with the situation in more than half of the Districts in the Central Region.

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

| | | | District | | | |
| | | | Total | | | |
Material for Outer wall	Total Country	Region	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	567,051	14,557	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	206,207	4,206	28.9	24.6	29.3
Wood	200,594	10,461	156	1.1	2.5	0.9
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,698	49	0.3	0.3	0.3
Stone	11,330	942	18	0.1	0.2	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	51	0.4	0.1	0.4
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	325,673	9,613	66.0	71.9	65.5
Landcrete	104,270	10,996	107	0.7	0.0	0.8
Bamboo	8,206	766	18	0.1	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,295	301	2.1	0.3	2.2
Other	39,206	2,624	38	0.3	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2   Main materials for floor

Table 8.5 indicates that the main construction material used for the floor of dwelling units is the same as the material for the outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Like the outer walls, cement/concrete (87.8%) is the main construction material for floor of dwelling units in either the urban (94.2%) or rural (87.2%) localities. The proportion of earth/mud material used in rural localities (11.6%) compared with urban areas (4.1 %) signifies that earth/mud is more commonly used for the floor of dwelling units in rural areas than in the urban localities. This might be due to the higher rural than urban poverty in the District considering that compared to cement mud/earth is less expensive and readily availability.

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

	Total country	Region	District			
			Total			
Materials for the floor			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	12,631	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	59,543	1,377	10.9	4.1	11.6
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	448,599	11,090	87.8	94.2	87.2
Stone	32,817	2,192	38	0.3	0.1	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	718	8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,924	9	0.1	0.3	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	12	0.1	0.2	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,534	63	0.5	1.0	0.5
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	15,567	1,206	23	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main materials for roofing

From Table 8.6, the main constructional material for roofing of dwelling units in the District is slates/Asbestos (53.4%), followed by metal sheet (37.3%). Although slates/asbestos is the material commonly used for roofing in both urban and rural areas, the proportion is higher (83.2 %) in the former than the latter (50.7%). The predominance of slate/asbestos as roofing material in the Ekumfi District might be due to its resistance to the corrosive effects of the sea.

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

	Total country	Region	District			
			Total			
Main Roofing material			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	567,051	14,557	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	2,568	64	0.4	1.2	0.4
Wood	45,547	3,047	58	0.4	1.1	0.3
Metal sheet	4,152,259	369,829	5,428	37.3	11.2	39.7
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	146,526	7,770	53.4	83.2	50.7
Cement/Concrete	141,072	10,824	166	1.1	1.1	1.1
Roofing tile	31,456	1,892	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	9,912	35	0.2	0.2	0.2
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	19,317	959	6.6	1.8	7.0
Other	35,935	3,136	62	0.4	0.1	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Information on the number of persons sleeping in a room determines whether the room is overcrowded or not and this has possible health implications on the people. Table 8.7 provides an overview of household size and the number of sleeping rooms they occupy in a dwelling unit. It indicates that 65.3 percent of households in the District occupy one sleeping room while 21.1 percent occupy two sleeping rooms. This means that 76.4 percent of households in the District have one or two sleeping rooms. There is an inverse relationship

between household size and the proportion of persons using one sleeping room. Consistent with this observation, 90 .0 percent of all households with one person have one sleeping room compared to 21.0 percent of their counterparts with 10 or more members. This means that as household size increases, there is need for more sleeping rooms. It is, however, clear that for every household size, 68 percent or higher of them have up to three sleeping rooms, which suggests some overcrowding at the household level particularly for households with more persons.

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

House-hold size	Total households		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	12,631	100.0	65.3	21.1	6.7	3.1	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.5
1	2,614	100.0	90.0	5.5	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
2	1,812	100.0	74.8	19.6	2.3	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4
3	1,678	100.0	68.4	20.3	7.1	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.5
4	1,683	100.0	64.2	22.9	7.7	2.3	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.3
5	1,502	100.0	60.2	26.2	6.8	3.1	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.5
6	1,170	100.0	53.5	29.4	8.9	4.4	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.4
7	802	100.0	46.8	32.7	11.0	5.0	2.4	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.4
8	569	100.0	36.2	35.1	13.4	7.2	2.8	2.6	1.2	0.9	0.5
9	316	100.0	30.1	38.3	15.2	8.2	1.9	3.2	0.9	1.3	0.9
10+	485	100.0	21.0	25.6	21.4	11.3	7.4	7.0	1.0	2.9	2.3

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 unit by type of locality

Figure 8.1 shows that majority of households in the District are connected to the national grid with 66.6 percent of households using electricity (main), 30.6 percent of households use kerosene lamp while 2.8 percent of households depend on other sources of lighting ranging from gas, kerosene lamp to flashlight/torch. Electricity (mains) serves 77.3 percent of urban households compared to 65.5 percent of rural households. There is no household that uses solar energy and firewood for lighting in the urban areas in the District (Table 8.8).

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	12,631	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	347,998	8,411	66.6	77.3	65.5
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,806	86	0.7	1.8	0.6
Kerosene lamp	971,807	109,111	3,860	30.6	20.1	31.6
Gas lamp	9,378	817	12	0.1	0.4	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	592	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,796	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	59,233	189	1.5	0.1	1.6
Firewood	13,241	822	15	0.1	0.0	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	357	12	0.1	0.3	0.1
Other	11,739	1,231	19	0.2	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.1: Sources of lighting to households
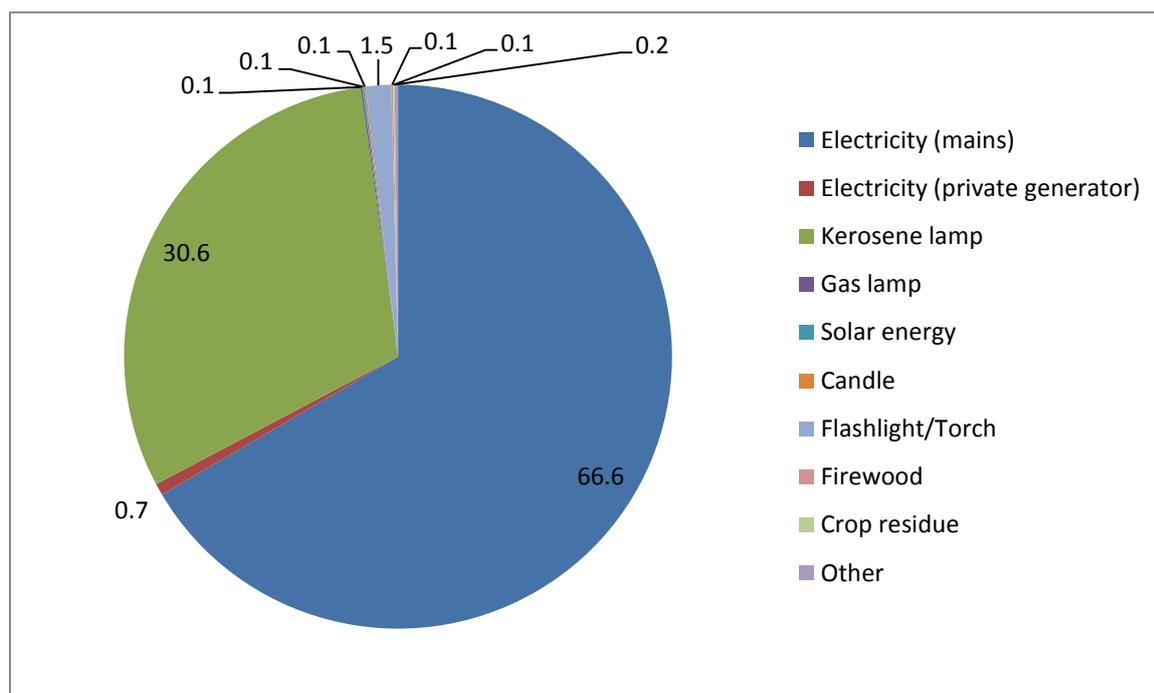
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main sources of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 provides information on sources of cooking fuel in the Ekumfi District. Wood (58%) and charcoal (33%) are the two main sources of cooking fuel for households in the District. Households that do not cook represent 4.0 percent of the total number of households in the District. Households that depend on cooking fuels such as kerosene, gas, electricity and crop residue together form 4.9 percent. Sawdust and animal waste are, however, not used in the District for cooking.

According to Table 8.9, wood is the most used cooking fuel in the rural areas (59.6%) whereas charcoal is the most widely used fuel in the urban localities (48.7%). The use of electricity as cooking fuel is limited with only 0.2 percent of rural households and 0.1 percent of urban households depending on electricity for their cooking.

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	Total Percent	Urban Number	Urban Percent	Rural Number	Rural Percent
Main source of cooking fuel								
Total	5,467,054	526,763	12,631	100.0	1,120	100.0	11,511	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	26,767	506	4.0	52	4.6	454	3.9
Wood	2,197,083	232,964	7,291	57.7	425	37.9	6,866	59.6
Gas	996,518	65,955	416	3.3	46	4.1	370	3.2
Electricity	29,794	1,221	26	0.2	1	0.1	25	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,935	98	0.8	41	3.7	57	0.5
Charcoal	1,844,290	194,256	4,215	33.4	545	48.7	3,670	31.9
Crop residue	45,292	1,477	49	0.4	9	0.8	40	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	514	6	0.0	1	0.1	5	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	209	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
Other	7,759	465	21	0.2	0	0.0	21	0.2
Cooking space used by household								
Total	5,467,054	526,763	12,631	100.0	1,120	100.0	11,511	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	34,823	741	5.9	66	5.9	675	5.9
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	176,215	3,386	26.8	177	15.8	3,209	27.9
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	35,850	783	6.2	101	9.0	682	5.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	8,635	401	3.2	35	3.1	366	3.2
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	34,193	1,651	13.1	181	16.2	1,470	12.8
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	8,387	147	1.2	15	1.3	132	1.1
Verandah	1,173,946	108,346	1,903	15.1	182	16.3	1,721	15.0
Open space in compound	1,115,464	117,661	3,518	27.9	363	32.4	3,155	27.4
Other	21,007	2,653	101	0.8	0	0.0	101	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Cooking space used by households

Information on cooking space is relevant for describing household characteristics. The results in figure 8.1 indicate that 27.9 percent of households in the Ekumfi District cook in an open space in compound, 26.8 percent cook in a separate room for exclusive use of household, 15.1 percent cook on the verandah and 13.1 percent cook under structure with roof but without walls.

Table 8.9 further shows that 32.4 percent of urban households cook in an open space in compound while 1.3 percent uses the bedroom/hall/living room as cooking space. In the rural areas, separate room for exclusive use (27.9%) and open space in compound (27.4%) are the two main cooking spaces available to households. However, 5.9 percent of households do not have any cooking space either in the urban or rural localities in the District.

Figure 8.2: Cooking space
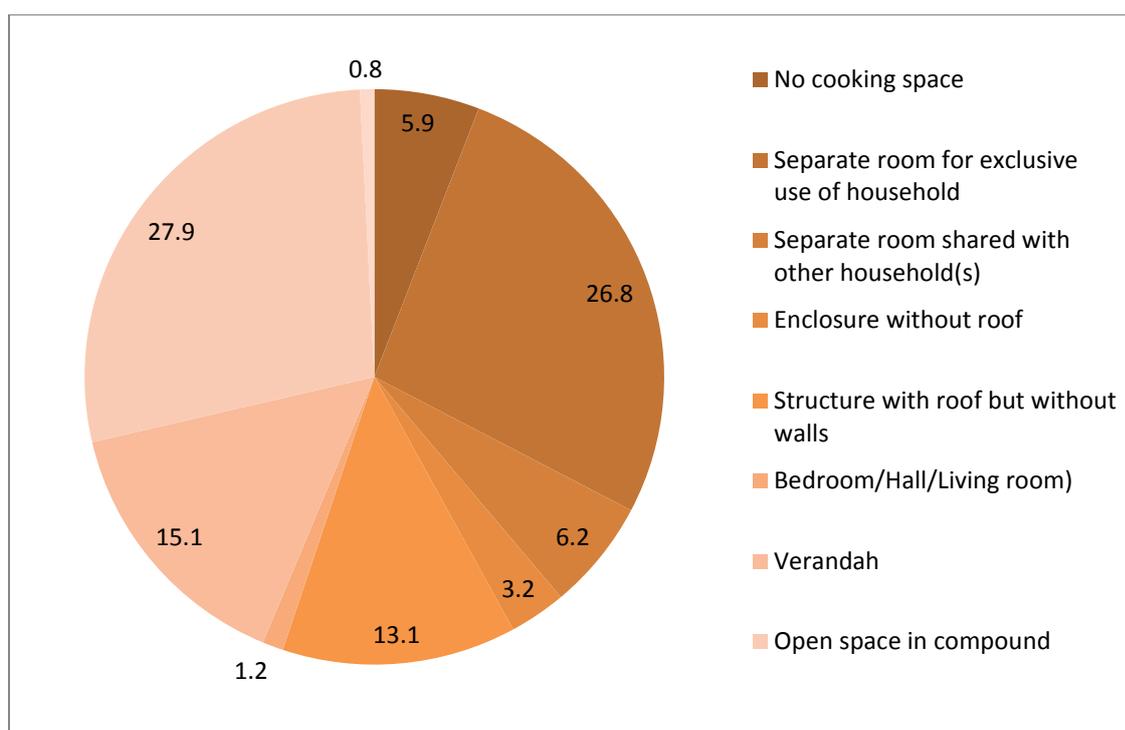
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7   Main Source of Water for Drinking and Other Domestic Use

8.7.1   Main sources of drinking water

Water is important in human life and, therefore, its quality has some health implications on the population. Access to safe drinking water is part of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7, target 10(World Bank, 2003). Figure 8.2 provides information on the main sources of drinking water for households in the Ekumfi District. The river/stream is the main source of drinking water as it serves 26.6 percent of all households in the District. It is followed by bore-hole/pump/tube well (22.8%), public tap/stand pipe (15.3%) while protected spring and bottled water constitutes 0.1 percent of the sources of drinking water in the District. About 75.0 percent of households in the urban localities rely on bore-hole/pump/tube well as their main source of drinking water compared to 22.8 percent of the rural households.

Figure 8.3: Main source of drinking water
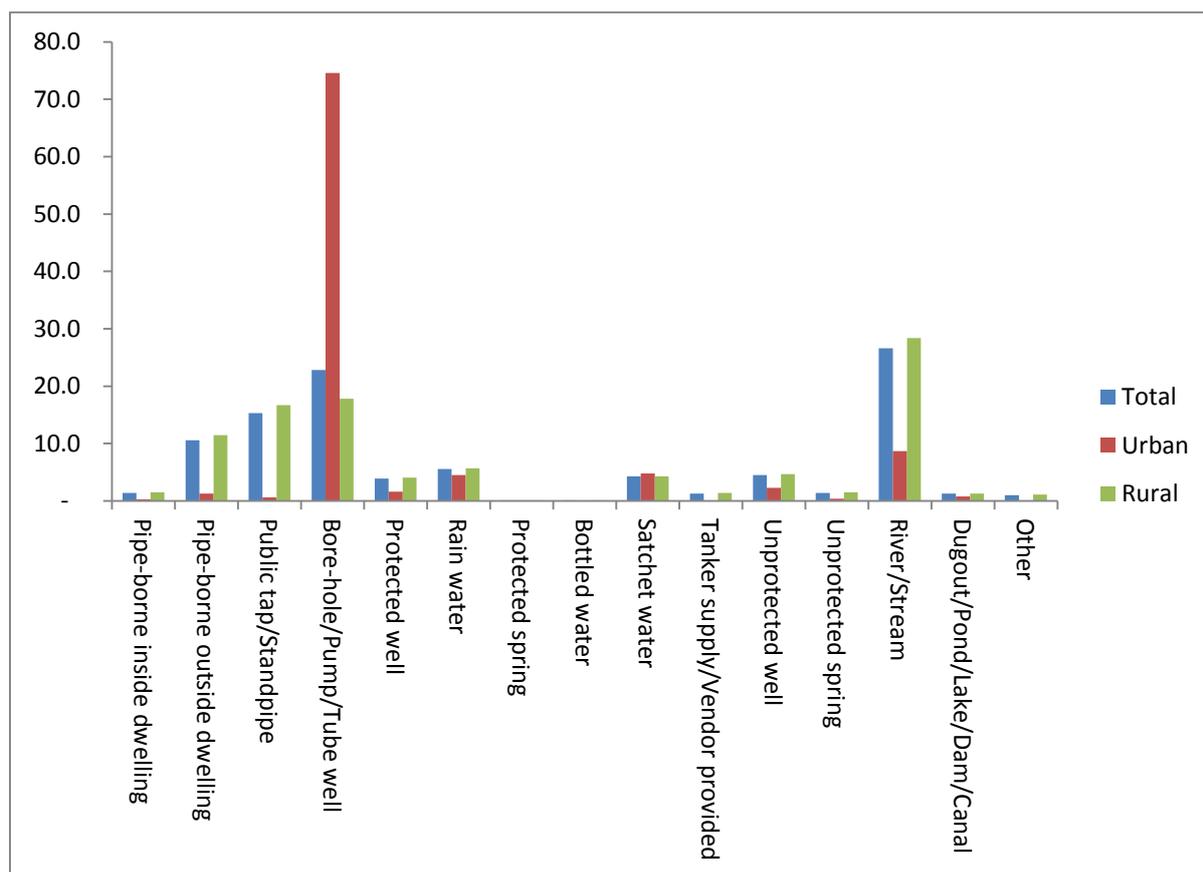

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic purposes

The main source of water for other domestic purposes in the District is river/stream (27.7%). The next commonly used source of water is borehole/pump/tube well (26.8%) while protected spring water (0.1%) is the least used water domestically (Table 8.10). It is also to be noted that a higher proportion of rural households than the urban households use unsafe sources of water for domestic purposes. This may practice could expose people to all kinds of water-borne diseases.

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

| Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	12,631	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	48,916	172	1.4	0.3	1.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	109,946	1,338	10.6	1.3	11.5
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	122,845	1,927	15.3	0.6	16.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	96,113	2,880	22.8	74.6	17.8
Protected well	321,091	22,615	487	3.9	1.6	4.1
Rain water	39,438	8,361	705	5.6	4.5	5.7
Protected spring	19,345	1,530	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	1,482	7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Satchet water	490,283	42,729	549	4.3	4.8	4.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	15,072	159	1.3	0.0	1.4
Unprotected well	112,567	10,210	566	4.5	2.3	4.7
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,041	181	1.4	0.4	1.5
River/Stream	502,804	41,341	3,363	26.6	8.7	28.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	4,197	158	1.3	0.8	1.3
Other	3,972	365	130	1.0	0.0	1.1
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	12,631	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	157	1.2	0.0	1.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	1,153	9.1	1.3	9.9
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	117,824	1,721	13.6	0.7	14.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,438	3,380	26.8	74.5	22.1
Protected well	465,775	37,995	846	6.7	1.6	7.2
Rain water	39,916	6,583	449	3.6	2.8	3.6
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	20,059	125	1.0	0.1	1.1
Unprotected well	152,055	15,523	735	5.8	2.6	6.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,783	169	1.3	0.1	1.5
River/Stream	588,590	52,309	3,495	27.7	15.4	28.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	5,823	184	1.5	0.7	1.5
Other	10,302	940	207	1.6	0.3	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

The nature of toilet and bathing facilities used by people could have some implications on their health. Figure 8.3 indicates that public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan, etc.) is the main toilet facility (40.4%) used by households in the District. The proportion of households in the District that has no toilet facility (Bush/Beach/Field) is quite high (54.8% in the urban and 28.3% in the rural areas). The use of public toilet is relatively more common in the rural areas (41.6%) than in urban localities (28.3%). The use of WC is not widespread among households in the District. Just about two percent of the households use WC (2.1% and 2.8% respectively in rural and urban areas). Households should be educated to construct their own toilet facilities to reduce the health implications associated with the use of open air defecation which is widespread in the District.

Figure 8.4: Toilet facilities
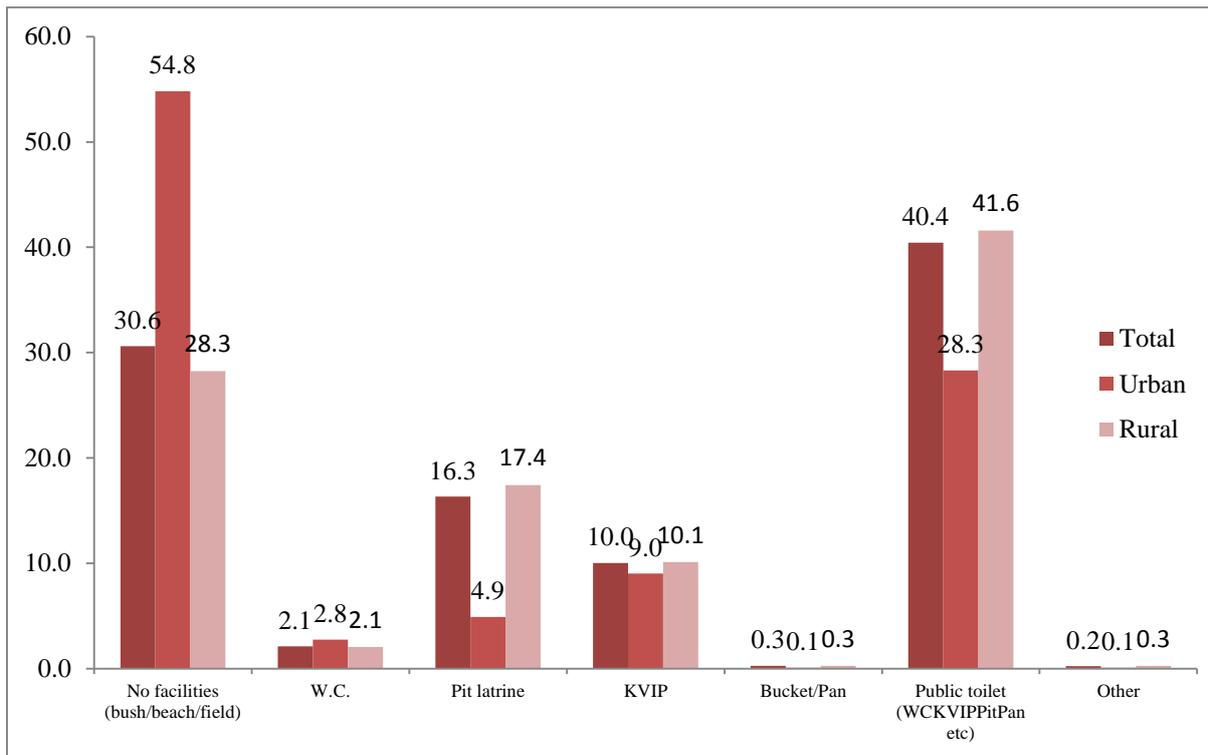
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2   Bathing facilities

Table 8.11 presents information on bathing and toilet facilities used in the Ekumfi District. Own bathroom for exclusive use constitutes 22.9 percent, shared open cubicle accounts for 22.0 percent, about 20 percent uses shared separate bathroom in the same house while 11.5 percent of households use open space around the house. Shared open cubicle (37.5%) is the main bathing facility in the urban areas while own bathroom for exclusive use (23.3%) is the most commonly used in the rural areas. Given the poor attitude towards the maintenance of shared facilities in Ghana, households in the District should be encouraged to build their own bathing facilities.

Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet facility	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	District Urban Number	District Urban Percent	District Rural Number	District Rural Percent
Toilet facility								
Total	5,467,054	12,631	12,631	100.0	1,120	100.0	11,511	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	3,866	3,866	30.6	614	54.8	3,252	28.3
W.C.	839,611	267	267	2.1	31	2.8	236	2.1
Pit latrine	1,040,883	2,062	2,062	16.3	55	4.9	2,007	17.4
KVIP	572,824	1,266	1,266	10.0	101	9.0	1,165	10.1
Bucket/Pan	40,678	33	33	0.3	1	0.1	32	0.3
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, PitPan etc)	1,893,291	5,106	5,106	40.4	317	28.3	4,789	41.6
Other	23,385	31	31	0.2	1	0.1	30	0.3
Bathing facility used by household								
Total	5,467,054	12,631	12,631	100.0	1,120	100.0	11,511	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	2,895	2,895	22.9	212	18.9	2,683	23.3
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	2,472	2,472	19.6	240	21.4	2,232	19.4
Private open cubicle	381,979	744	744	5.9	55	4.9	689	6.0
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	2,775	2,775	22.0	420	37.5	2,355	20.5
Public bath house	140,501	438	438	3.5	12	1.1	426	3.7
Bathroom in another house	187,337	1,629	1,629	12.9	101	9.0	1,528	13.3
Open space around house	372,556	1,450	1,450	11.5	80	7.1	1,370	11.9
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	152	152	1.2	-	-	152	1.3
Other	16,276	76	76	0.6	-	-	76	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9   Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1   Method of solid waste disposal

To achieve the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7, target 10 (halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation (World Bank, 2003), there is the need to ensure proper waste disposal. Table 8.12 shows that 77.2 percent of households in the District use public dump (open space) as their main method of waste disposal, 11.3 percent of them burn their waste, 4.1 percent dumps them indiscriminately while 1.5 percent of households have their solid waste collected for disposal. The low proportion (2.9%) of households disposing solid waste into public dump (container) as against public dump (open space) (77.2%) is an indication that either public refuse containers are not available to households or households in the District refuse to use that facility. Interestingly, the proportion of households having their solid waste collected in the rural localities is relatively higher (1.6%) than that of urban households (0.5%). This means that solid waste collection is more effective in rural than urban areas in the District. There is the need to ensure proper waste disposal (using refuse containers provided) and effective waste collection in the District.

8.9.2   Method of liquid waste disposal

The main method of liquid waste disposal is by throwing onto compound (54.2%), followed by being thrown onto the street/outside (37.3%) while the use of the sewage system (0.3%) is almost non-existent in the District (Table 8.12).While a higher proportion of urban households throw their liquid waste into the gutter (9.5%) than their rural counterparts (3.9%), the use of the drainage into a pit (soak away) is higher in rural (1.5%) than urban areas. The proper methods of disposing liquid waste such as through the sewage system, drainage system into a gutter and drainage into a pit (3.7%) are not common practices in the District. The need for proper disposal of liquid waste in the Ekumfi District is long overdue.

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

Waste disposal method	Total country	Region	District Total N	%	Urban N	%	Rural N	%
Method of rubbish disposal								
Total	5,467,054	12,631	12,631	100.0	1,120	100.0	11,511	100.0
Collected	785,889	188	188	1.5	6	0.5	182	1.6
Burned by household	584,820	1,426	1,426	11.3	145	12.9	1,281	11.1
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	366	366	2.9	23	2.1	343	3.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	9,752	9,752	77.2	862	77.0	8,890	77.2
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	512	512	4.1	17	1.5	495	4.3
Buried by household	182,615	285	285	2.3	50	4.5	235	2.0
Other	53,805	102	102	0.8	17	1.5	85	0.7
Method of liquid waste disposal								
Total	5,467,054	12,631	12,631	100.0	1,120	100.0	11,511	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	33	33	0.3	2	0.2	31	0.3
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	258	258	2.0	101	9.0	157	1.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	177	177	1.4	5	0.4	172	1.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	4,706	4,706	37.3	171	15.3	4,535	39.4
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	552	552	4.4	106	9.5	446	3.9
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	6,842	6,842	54.2	732	65.4	6,110	53.1
Other	38,294	63	63	0.5	3	0.3	60	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF MAIN FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the main findings, conclusions and policy implications of analysis of data collected on selected topics on the population of the Ekumfi District in the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The 2010 PHC, the fifth in the history of modern census-taking in the country, derived its basic features from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations (2010) for countries taking part in the 2010 round of population and housing census and experiences from previous censuses.

Following the publication of the results of the 2000 Population and Housing Census, the Ghana Statistical Service in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government agreed to produce a District Census Analytical Report with the aim of providing useful materials for planners, academics and policy makers as well as the general reading public on some of the results from the 2010 PHC at the Metropolitan, Municipal and District levels.

The 2010 PHC collected data on basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, sex, relationship to head of household, marital status, ethnicity, religion, literacy, education, economic characteristics and housing. In addition to these population characteristics, the 2010 PHC for the first time collected data on Information and Communications Technology (ICT), disability, mortality and agriculture. Although censuses are organized every ten years, the results form the basis of a wide range of planning, policy-making and research activities.

9.2 Summary of Main Findings

9.2.1 Demographic characteristics

The total population of the Ekumfi District in 2010 was 52,231, comprising 58.9 percent females and 46.1 percent males. The sex ratio is 85.7 males to 100 females. This means there are more females than males in the District. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 103. The TFR for the District is 4.0 children per woman which is slightly higher than the regional average of 3.6. About 19 percent of the population in the District is made up of migrants.

9.2.2 Social characteristics

The District has a household size of 4.1 which is slightly lower than that of the region (4.2).Children, grandchildren and other relatives form the highest household membership in the District and are respectively represented by 41.5 percent, 13.3 percent and 5.1 percent. Household heads (24.8%), children (41.5%), grandchildren (13.3%) and other relatives (5.1%) form the household composition in the District. A higher proportion of the households are headed by males (51.8%) compared with females (48.2%).The household structure in the District is mainly the extended family system (52.0%).

In terms of marital status, 43.0 percent of the eligible population is classified as currently married while 37.0 percent are never married. About 51.0 percent of the married population has had basic education while 42.5 percent have no formal education. There are a higher proportion of males than females in almost all educational levels in the District.

The highest proportion among current school attendance is recorded among those attending primary school (48.9%) while the highest proportion of those who attended school in the past are JSS/JHS (35.6%). A higher proportion of females (38.2%) than males (33.1%) attended JSS/JHS in the past. Two-thirds of the people in the District are literate, particularly in both English and Ghanaian language.

Ghanaians (by birth, dual nationality or naturalization) represent 98.4 percent of the total population of the District.

9.2.3 Economic Characteristics

More than two-thirds of the population 15 years and older is economically active while 31.8 percent is economically not active. About 96.3 percent of the economically active population is employed and only 3.7 percent is unemployed. The largest proportion of the economically not active population is represented by those in full time education (44.5%).

Agriculture/forestry/fishing is the largest industrial sector employing about 52.1 percent of the economically active population. The proportion of the total population that is engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers is 52.3 percent. Furthermore, about 75.0 percent of the population of persons 15 years and older are self-employed without employee(s) while 6.8 percent are contributing family workers.

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

The use of ICT is generally low in both the District and the Region, particularly among females. About 29.0 percent of persons 12 years and older in the District own mobile phones, which is higher among the males (36.3%) than the females (22.7%). Only 1.6 percent of persons 12 years and older has access to the Internet, and this is higher among the males (2.5%) than the females (0.8%). On the other hand, only 0.2 percent of the households in the District have fixed telephones compared to 1.4 percent in the Region. About 2.0 percent of households own desktop/laptop computers in the District compared with 5.3 percent in the Region.

9.2.5 Disability status

The Ekumfi District has 4.7 percent of its population recorded with disability, which is higher among females than the males. Sight disability (43.8%) is the main type of disability in the District.

A little more than half of persons with disability are employed and about half of them are economically not active. Persons with physical disability are more likely to be unemployed compared to persons with other forms of disability. Again, about 57.0 percent of the persons with disability have never attended school.

9.2.6 Agriculture

Agriculture is the main livelihood activity in the Ekumfi District, particularly in rural areas. About 62.0 percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture, especially crop farming.

Livestock rearing is the second largest agricultural activity and chicken constitutes 57.4 percent of the entire livestock reared with 41.3 percent of all livestock keepers. Non-traditional livestock such as ostrich, rabbit and turkey are not reared in the District.

9.2.7 Housing conditions

There are 12,631 households living in 10,743 houses in the District. The District has an average household size of 4.1. More than half of the housing dwellings in the District (57.6%) are owned by a household members. Household heads are mainly males (51.8%). The relationship between household size and number of sleeping rooms available to them shows some overcrowding at the household level which could have some negative health implications for the population in the District. The most common dwelling type in the District is compound house.

The major material used for the floor and outer walls of dwelling units is cement/concrete. Slate/asbestos is the main construction material for roofing in the District. Electricity (mains) is the main source of lighting for households in the District while the river/stream is the main source of drinking water as well as for domestic purposes. Pipe-borne inside dwelling is the least used source of drinking water alongside bottled and protected spring water.

Wood and charcoal are the main cooking fuel used for cooking with open space in compound as the main cooking space available to households.

Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) and own bathroom for exclusive use are the toilet and bathing facilities commonly used by households in the District. However, there is substantial proportion (30.6%) of households with no toilet facility and, therefore, make use of the bush/beach/field. Furthermore, public dumping (open space) of waste is the most commonly used method of solid waste disposal while liquid waste is largely thrown onto compound as the main method of liquid waste disposal in the District.

9.3 Conclusions

The Ekumfi District has a youthful population with a high total dependency ratio. Fertility level is quite high in the District compared to the Region. One-fifth of the population of the District is made up of internal migrants. Most houses in the District are owned by household members. There is some evidence of overcrowding in sleeping rooms as most people have only one sleeping room. The private sector is the main employer in the District, and females are in the majority in the private informal sector. Toilet facilities such as public toilets and open defecation are the most common facilities. These are unhygienic facilities because they are used by most people and their health implications could be highly negative. Both solid and liquid wastes are improperly disposed in the District. About seven out of ten of the population 11 years and older are literate, especially in both English and Ghanaian language. More males than females have access to formal education, especially at the higher level. The use of ICT in the District is generally low.

9.4 Policy Recommendations

The District has a youthful population and also attracts a significant proportion of migrants. There is the need to provide basic socio-economic infrastructure such as schools, healthcare centres, water and sanitation facilities and recreational grounds for the growing population. There is the need for government to intensify the decentralization process in the country to ensure that the provision of basic infrastructure and development projects is driven by the

desire to ensure a balanced spatial development across the country. This could redirect both intra and inter-regional migration to where they would be more productive.

The high fertility rate in the District could be the result of low contraceptive use among persons of reproductive ages. The District Assembly should intensify education on family planning to encourage the use of contraceptives to reduce fertility. There should be education on marriage and relationships so as to enlighten people on marriage, divorce, separation and informal consensual unions. Marriage still remains an important institution for companionship and procreation and for that matter the observations need to be studied further for policies that may be useful for the District's developmental goals.

Although the literacy level in the District is quite high, more males than females have access to formal education resulting in a small proportion of female employees in public sector employment. There is the need to encourage female education beyond the basic school level to empower them to contribute their quota to the socio-economic development of the District and the Country as a whole. It has been noted that the level of education that a female attains before or after marriage is key to the socio-economic status of the family and for that matter the District.

There is low unemployment in the District but about five out of ten of the economically not active are in full time education. There is the need to initiate policies and programmes geared towards the provision of employment for the future school leavers who might want to work in the District. Since quite a significant proportion of the workforce is engaged in service and sales and craft and related trade, programmes could be put in place to encourage the youth to engage in these activities to help reduce future unemployment among the youth. In addition, opportunities for skills training and/or practical apprenticeship programmes should be developed by the District Assembly to provide job opportunities for the youth.

Given the low level of ICT in the District, there is the need for private-public partnerships (PPP) and other interventions to expand computer ownership and the use of the Internet in the District. It is recommended that the District Assembly should increase investment in ICT infrastructure and services in schools and selected public places. This would not only increase knowledge and application of ICT among the youth in particular but also it will link the population of the District to the rest of the Regions, nation and the world at large. This could open up employment opportunities for the youth in the District.

Though the proportion of the population with all forms of disabilities is about 5.0 percent in the District, a higher proportion (56.4%) of the people with disability have never attended school. This makes them more vulnerable and economically dependent. There is the need for the District Assembly to institute a programme to ensure that PWDs are enrolled in school and also educational facilities and school curriculum should be made to reflect the needs of PWDs in the District.

Agriculture is the main livelihood activity in the District. Efforts to modernize agriculture using appropriate technologies to increase productivity in the sector should be intensified. Farmers should be supported to acquire implements and small-to-medium scale irrigation equipment that will facilitate farming activities throughout the year. The linkage between agriculture and local industries has to be strengthened to create employment and ensure efficiency in both sectors. Also, non-traditional livestock rearing should be encouraged among farmers to reduce their dependence on traditional livestock rearing. Since wood and charcoal are the main sources of energy used for cooking in the District, there is the need to

promote tree planting to replace those used for fuel wood and charcoal thereby reducing the effects of deforestation in the District.

The limited housing facilities, poor sanitation and inadequate supply of potable water in the District have to be addressed. It is recommended that more affordable houses should be built if possible through the government affordable housing project to meet the housing needs in the District. Also, households should be encouraged and assisted to construct their own toilet facilities. In addition, proper waste disposal methods should be encouraged by the sanitation agencies, especially the Environmental Health Unit of the District Assembly to prevent the outbreak of diseases related to poor sanitation. Access to basic utilities such as potable drinking water should be expanded in the District, especially in the rural areas.

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APPENDICES

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

S/No	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Tantum (Otuam)	5,515	2,634	2,881	1,120	792
2	Narkwa	4,169	1,918	2,251	1,077	994
3	Essakyir	2,118	942	1,176	523	380
4	Eyisam	2,018	892	1,126	537	343
5	Asaafa	1,933	904	1,029	508	363
6	Ekrawfo	1,901	1,002	899	427	333
7	Essueshia	1,893	833	1,060	434	306
8	Ekompoano	1,699	778	921	438	502
9	Immuna	1,679	748	931	422	364
10	Abor	1,645	753	892	423	311
11	Abuakwa	1,456	630	826	285	308
12	Nanabin	1,456	671	785	317	265
13	Edumafa	1,308	619	689	297	259
14	Ekumfi Twa	1,138	515	623	327	231
15	Suprudo	1,046	493	553	233	229
16	Ekotsi	1,033	431	602	262	196
17	Hiini	977	477	500	201	141
18	Abansfara Aboano	933	435	498	201	178
19	Arkra	867	398	469	206	214
20	Asokwa	841	382	459	231	195

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/No	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Tantum (Otuam)	5,515	764	774	728	652	468	374	282	240	255	196	192	116	139	90	87	158
2	Narkwa	4,169	560	649	675	482	263	194	154	135	171	152	144	87	123	80	88	212
3	Essakyir	2,118	294	270	255	242	157	150	109	145	106	75	85	50	58	32	34	56
4	Eyisam	2,018	267	276	306	226	161	136	113	90	93	71	71	36	42	33	34	63
5	Asaafa	1,933	300	304	219	203	120	107	75	110	73	79	60	50	53	36	42	102
6	Ekrawfo	1,901	279	204	262	218	188	138	101	58	53	77	70	41	56	37	43	76
7	Essueshia	1,893	235	261	307	220	108	109	112	112	83	61	76	29	41	48	38	53
8	Ekompoano	1,699	197	249	220	203	84	70	56	85	65	67	68	48	67	44	62	114
9	Immuna	1,679	198	286	264	216	79	63	59	63	55	43	49	26	58	32	69	119
10	Abor	1,645	247	218	215	159	97	84	84	82	74	71	82	61	39	33	38	61
11	Abuakwa	1,456	187	150	183	139	91	87	62	83	77	73	92	43	50	35	41	63
12	Nanabin	1,456	225	195	201	144	99	103	71	72	57	48	61	30	32	25	49	44
13	Edumafa	1,308	209	194	158	147	102	82	61	59	41	43	40	43	27	21	24	57
14	Ekumfi Twa	1,138	166	170	166	107	56	50	51	67	72	34	44	44	22	18	22	49
15	Suprudo	1,046	152	138	158	98	73	46	48	51	57	50	39	14	29	24	22	47
16	Ekotsi	1,033	154	126	137	89	74	69	49	55	39	40	33	26	34	23	28	57
17	Hiini	977	186	168	157	77	64	56	52	37	38	32	26	21	15	9	8	31
18	Abansfara Aboano	933	143	156	107	90	64	41	37	30	33	37	53	12	46	14	38	32
19	Arkra	867	122	137	96	97	64	39	31	33	43	20	32	17	31	19	31	55
20	Asokwa	841	147	117	115	86	56	50	29	41	42	23	19	18	18	17	25	38

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

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