



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

NEW JUABEN MUNICIPAL



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

EFA	Education for All
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ICT4AD	Information Communication Technology for Accelerated Development
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MMDA	Metropolitan Municipal and District Assembly
PHC	Population and Housing census
PHC	Primary Health care
PWD	Persons with Disability
PWID	Persons with Intellectual Disability
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Municipal census report is the first of its kind since the first post-independence census was conducted in 1960. The report provides basic information about the Municipality. It gives a brief background of the Municipality, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, socio-cultural structure and economy. Using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), the report discusses the population characteristics of the Municipality, fertility, mortality, migration, marital status, literacy and education, economic activity status, occupation, employment; Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions. 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 New Juaben Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 183,727 representing 6.9 percent of the Eastern region's total population of 2,633,154. Males constitute 48.3 percent and females represent 51.7 percent. More than 90 percent (93.3%) of the population in the Municipality live in urban localities. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 93, implying that to every 100 females there 93 males. The Municipality has a youthful population with about one third (30.8%) of the population below 15 years. This age structure results in a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (7.3%). The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 56.1.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the Municipality 2.4 which lower than the Eastern region average of 3.5. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 68 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the lowest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 19.7 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipality is 5.9 per 1000. Migrants in the Municipality are mainly from the neighboring regions (Greater Accra, Ashanti and Volta Region. Migrants from Volta region constitute 11.0 percent of the migrant population, with those from the Greater Accra and Ashanti regions constituting 10 percent and 9.7 percent respectively.

Household size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 120,320 with a total number of 26,930 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 4.5 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 45.5 percent. Spouses form about 11 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 33.1 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality.

Marital status

Close to half (47.2%) of the population aged 12 years and older in the Municipality have never been married. A little over one third (36.1%) of the population in the given age bracket have ever been married. The population divorced (4.1%) and those widowed (5.1%) constitute less than six percent of the population aged 12 years and older. About five percent of the population 12 years and older are in informal unions.

Nationality

Majority of the population in the Municipality are Ghanaians. Non Ghanaians account for only 2.5 percent of the Municipality's Population.

Literacy and education

More than 90 percent of the population aged 11 years and older in the Municipality are literate. Females have higher proportion of not literate population than males. Close to three quarters (72.0%) of the literate population are literate in English and a Ghanaian language(s). Less than one percent are literate in English and French.

The majority (54.9%) of the population currently in school are in basic schools, i.e., primary and JSS/JHS. Persons in senior secondary schools constitute 12 percent of the population currently in school. The proportion (57.0%) of females in basic schools is higher than that of males (52.8%), but the reverse is the case for those in tertiary education (9.7 % for females and 15.3% for males).

Economic Activity Status

About 66.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 33.6 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 92.7 percent are employed while 7.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (62.1%), 12.4 percent perform household duties and 3.9 percent are disabled or too sick to work. About 63 percent (62.8%) of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation and industry

Majority (51.2%) of the working population are into service and sales, followed by craft and related works. A higher percentage of females (35.7%) are into service and sales than males (20.1%). Majority of male workers (27%) are rather into craft and related works. Wholesale and retail is the predominant industry for both male (19.6%) and female (42.5%) workers in the Municipality.

Employment status and section

More than half (53.1%) of the employed population are self-employed without employees. Females (64.0%) are more likely to be self-employed without employees than males (40.9%). About one third (31.3%) of the working population are employees, with higher percentage of males being employees (40.9%) than females (21.7%). Three quarters (75%) of the employed population are in the private informal sector.

Information Communication Technology

More than two thirds of the population aged aged 12 years and older in the New Juaben Municipality own owned mobile phones with about one fifth (17.5%) having access to Internet facilities. Males who own mobile phones constitute 72.3 percent as compared to 65.3 percent of females. With regards to owner of computer, 15.3 percent of households in the Municipality own a computer (desktop/laptop) .

Disability

About four percent (4.3%) of the population in the New Juaben Municipality have one type of disability or the other. The majority of Persons with Disability (PWDs) have visual impairment, followed by physically disability and emotional disorders. There are slightly more females with mobility impairment (physical) than males. Slightly higher percentage of females (4.7%) have disabilities than males (3.9%).

Agriculture

Agricultural households constitute 19.7 percent of the total households in the Municipality, with majority of the households engaged in crop farming (87.6 %). Rural households tend to be more involved in agriculture (53.2%) as compared to their urban counterparts (17.6%).

Housing

The housing stock of New Juaben Municipality is 22,619 representing 5.2 percent of the total number of houses in the Eastern region. The average number of households per house is two and population per house is eight.

Electricity is the main source of lighting for the majority (86.8%) of households in the Municipality. Charcoal (48.6%). Gas (33%) and wood are the main sources of fuel for cooking. The majority of households in the Municipality use pipe borne water (32.5% use pipe borne inside dwelling and 15.9% pipe borne outside dwelling) for drinking. Water for other domestic purposes is also mainly from pipe borne water (51.1%) with 28 percent from protected wells. More than one third of households in the Municipality use public toilet with close to one third using W.C. However, the majority of rural households use pit latrine while majority of urban households use public toilet.

With regards to waste disposal, close to two thirds of households dispose of their solid waste by dumping it onto public dump containers. More than one- third (39.0%) of households in the Municipality dispose their liquid waste into gutters with 25 percent throwing into compounds.

Type of tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Compound houses constitute more than two thirds (68.5%) of houses in the Municipality with separate houses making 16.2 percent. The majority (43%) of dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by other private individual with a little over one third (34.4%) by household members.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

About 90 percent of the outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality are made of cement/concrete. More than three quarters of the floors of dwelling units are made of cement/concrete. The majority of roofs in the Municipality (94%) are roofed with metal sheets.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (24.9%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the Municipality. About 10 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

Electricity is the main source of lighting for the majority (86.8%) of households in the Municipality. Charcoal (48.6%). Gas (33%) and wood are the main sources of fuel for cooking. The majority of households in the Municipality use pipe borne water (32.5% use pipe borne inside dwelling and 15.9% pipe borne outside dwelling) for drinking. Water for other domestic purposes is also mainly from pipe borne water (51.1%) with 28 percent from protected wells. More than one third of households in the Municipality use public toilet with close to one third using W.C. However, the majority of rural households use pit latrine while majority of urban households use public toilet.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump into containers accounting for 61.3 percent. About one tenth of households in the Municipality dispose of their solid waste in open space public dumps. A little under two percent of households (1.8%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 5.1 percent. More than one- third (39.0%) of households in the Municipality dispose their liquid waste into gutters with 25 percent throwing into compounds.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Since 1960 Ghana has produced national census reports. However, the unit of analysis has not moved beyond that of the region in many instances, although it is recognized that Metropolitan/Municipal/ District level information is critical for the design and targeting of interventions aimed at improving upon the living conditions of the population.

An analytical census report for the New Juaben Municipality using the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC) data will be useful for planning socio-economic developments for the Municipality. This chapter provides brief background information of the New Juaben Municipality for the socio-economic and demographic analysis of the 2010 Population and Housing Census as they relate to the Municipality.

The topics discussed included; physical features, political and administrative structure, social and cultural structure and the economy. The organization of the report, census methodology and definition of concepts are also included in the chapter.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and Size

The New Juaben Municipality is one of the districts in the Eastern Region and was established in 1988 by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1426. The Municipality lies between longitudes 1030' West and 0030 East and latitudes 60 and 70 North. The Municipality shares common boundaries with East-Akim Municipal to the North-East, Akwapim North District to the East and South and Suhum-Krabo-Coaltar District to the East. It covers a land area of 159 square kilometers representing approximately 0.6 percent of the total surface area of the Eastern Region. It has 52 major communities with Koforidua as its capital.

The Municipality is well served with road networks. Almost all the existing settlements in the Municipality are reached by improved condition of tarred roads and feeder roads. The Municipality has a road network totaling 72km and road density of 0.62 km.

1.2.2 Topography and Drainage

The land in the Municipality is generally undulating with heights ranging between 152m and 198m above sea level. The highest area is the mountain belt along the eastern boundary of the Municipality locally called Obuotabiri.

The Municipality is largely drained by the Densu River and its tributaries, which serve as the main source of drinking water for residents. The River has a dam constructed at Densuano from which treated water is transmitted to the Koforidua township and its suburbs. Few waterfalls are found at different sections of the Densu River.

Figure 1.1: Map of New Juaben Municipal



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.3 Climate and Vegetation

The Municipality falls within the semi-deciduous rain forest climatic zone with a bi-modal rainy season, with rainfall ranging between 1,200mm and 1,700mm reaching its maximum during the two peak periods of May/June and September/October. The dry season is relatively short and is experienced between November and February. Humidity and temperatures are generally high ranging between 20°C and 32°C. The relatively mild temperatures make the Municipality a major tourist destination.

The vegetation is characterized by tall trees with evergreen undergrowth and rich in economic trees including Odum, Onyina, Kyenkyen, Wawa etc. These species greatly support lumbering and estate development activities. Scattered patches of secondary or broken forest are also present.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

Like other districts in Ghana, the New Juaben Municipal Assembly has a distinct political and administrative system. The Municipality is made up of 82 Assembly members; 54 elected, 35 Government appointees, Municipal Chief Executive and two Members of Parliament. There are two constituencies namely New Juaben South and New Juaben North. The sub-district structures in the Municipality consist of 13 Zonal Councils and 86 Unit Committees. The political head is the Municipal Chief Executive and the Municipal Coordinating Director is responsible for the day- to-day administration of the Assembly. Figure 1 shows the political map of the New Juaben Municipal Assembly.

1.4 Culture and Social Structure

The Municipality is heterogenous in terms of ethnicity with a high dominance of Akans and Ga-Adangbes. Ewes and people belonging to ethnic groups of the north also form significant proportions of the population in the Municipality. With the Akan population, there is a fair mix of Asantes, Kwahus and Akims with a sizeable number of Akwapims. The Municipality is predominantly Christian, constituting a population of 82.8 percent, Moslems 6.1 percent and traditional believers 2.4 percent. These religious inclinations have had a major influence on the dissemination of information and constitute a significant force in mobilizing the people towards developmental activities.

1.5 Economy

The key sectors of the Municipal economy are, the service sector which constitutes 39.9 percent, industrial manufacturing and processing 26.7 percent, agriculture 26.1 percent and other socio-economic activities constitutes 7.3 percent. While majority of industrial establishments are found in the central business area of the Municipality, agricultural production is carried out in the small settlements and the peri-urban localities.

1.5.1 Manufacturing and Processing

Industrial activities are mostly medium and small scale involving the production of alcohol and non-alcoholic beverages, textiles, crafts, soap making, carpentry and joinery, traditional medicine, palm and kernel oil production and beads making. The leading industrial company in the Municipality is the Intravenous Infusions Company that produces drugs for infusions and injections.

1.5.2 Services

The service sector is the fastest growing economic sector in the Municipality employing 39.9 per cent of the population. A large number of small and medium scale service enterprises have sprung up in the Municipality over the past decade mostly in the area of ICT and other business set-ups such as restaurants, hotels, hair-dressing salons, repair shops (mechanics, electricians, sprayers etc.), spare parts sales, drug/chemical stores, pharmacies, supermarkets, drinking spots, photo studios and communication centres. There exist other service providers like the banking, telecommunication and postal services.

1.5.3 Agricultural Sector

The agricultural sector is also an important source of employment for about 26.1 percent of the population. They engage in the cultivation of food and cash crops such as, maize, plantain, cassava, pawpaw, pepper, tomatoes, kola nuts etc. The adoption of scientific farm practices is high among literate farmers and has prospects of increasing yield per acre.

1.5.4 Tourism Attractions

The full potential of the tourism industry in the Municipality is yet to be tapped. Some tourist attractions that have been identified by the Assembly and yet to be developed include: Kentenkeren Waterfall, Akyekyeso Crocodile Sanctuary, Obuotabiri bird view and Green Belts among others. The Akyekyeso Alligator Cave provides tourists with the opportunity to view and study alligators in their natural setting. These alligators are unique in that they have pieces of gold nuggets stuck to their foreheads. The Akuodum-Mpaem forest has immeasurable significance for development into an eco-tourism destination.

There are a number of good hotels and restaurants ready to accommodate potential tourists who visit the Municipality. The scenic landscape, exotic cultures resulting from the multi-ethnic character of the municipality and the many historic sites make New Juaben an exciting destination for adventure seeking and exploratory tourists.

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, Kasafo and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

A locality was defined as a distinct population cluster (also designated as inhabited place, populated centre, settlement) which has a NAME or LOCALLY RECOGNISED STATUS. It

included fishing hamlets, mining camps, ranches, farms, market towns, villages, towns, cities and many other types of population clusters, which meet the above criteria. There were two main types of localities, rural and urban. As in previous censuses, the classification of localities into 'urban' and 'rural' was based on population size. Localities with 5,000 or more persons were classified as urban while localities with less than 5,000 persons were classified as rural.

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

- (a) Educational institutions
- (b) Children's and old people's homes
- (c) Hospitals and healing centres
- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons
- (f) Service barracks
- (g) Soldiers on field exercise
- (h) Floating population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

Marital status refers to the respondent's marital status as at Census Night. The question on marital status was asked only of persons 12 years and older. The selection of the age limit of

12 years was based on the average age at menarche and also on the practice in some parts of the country where girls as young as 12 years old could be given in marriage.

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

were seeking for work and available for work, their occupation was on the last work they did before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, only the main one was considered.

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

The report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one provides basic information about the Municipality. It gives a brief background of the Municipality, 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 Municipality 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 Municipality. The chapter also discusses the religious affiliations and the educational statuses of the members of the Municipality. Chapter four focuses on economic characteristics such as economic activity status, occupation, industries and the employment status and sectors that the people are employed.

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

In chapter eight, housing conditions such as housing stock, type of dwelling and construction materials, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for drinking or for other domestic use in the Municipality 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 Municipality.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

For an administrative unit such as the New Juaben Municipality to be able to achieve its desired objectives, implement its policies and be able to achieve a desired set of programmes, knowledge of its population size is very vital for its development planning. It is for this reason that the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), had, as one of its several objectives, the provision and updating of data on socio-economic and demographic characteristics at the national, regional and district levels. The two characteristics of population which receive most attention in demographic analysis are age and sex. Age-sex structure usually forms the basis for planning, research and population projections. The levels and changes of the three components of population change, fertility, mortality and migration, are important for socio-economic planning and policy adoption. In developing countries such as Ghana, where population registers are virtually non-existent, censuses provide a more comprehensive data on fertility, mortality and migration in terms of coverage than surveys and other sources. The population size and distribution in the New Juaben Municipality, the age-sex structure, the rates of migration, fertility and mortality are discussed in this chapter.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The population size and distribution by type of locality (urban and rural) are presented in Table 2.1. The population of the Municipality constitutes just seven percent of the population of the Eastern Region. Its urban share of the Eastern Regional population is 15 percent and a rural share of less than one percent (0.8%). From the table, the population of the New Juaben Municipality is 183,727, consisting of more females (95,040) than males (88,687). Majority of the population in the Municipality live in urban areas (93.3%).

Table 2.1: Population by sex and locality of residence

Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	183,727	100.0	171,376	93.3	12,351	6.7
Male	88,687	48.3	82,566	93.1	6,121	6.9
Female	95,040	51.7	88,810	93.4	6,230	6.6
Percent of regional population	7.0		15.0		0.8	

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The age group with the highest population within the Municipality is 20-24 years accounting for 12 percent of the population. Males in the age groups 0-4, 5-9 and 20-24 out-number their female counterparts while for all other age groups, females out number males. From the table, the Municipality has a youthful population with the population aged less than 15 years constituting almost a third (30.8 percent) of the population. The sex ratio (number of males to 100 females) of the Municipality is 93. However, for age groups, 0-4 (106), 5-9(102) and 20-24 (103), the sex ratios are more than 100. Sex ratios for age groups above 80 years are

lower than the overall average (93.3). In terms of locality of residence, less than 10 percent of the population in the Municipality live in rural areas.

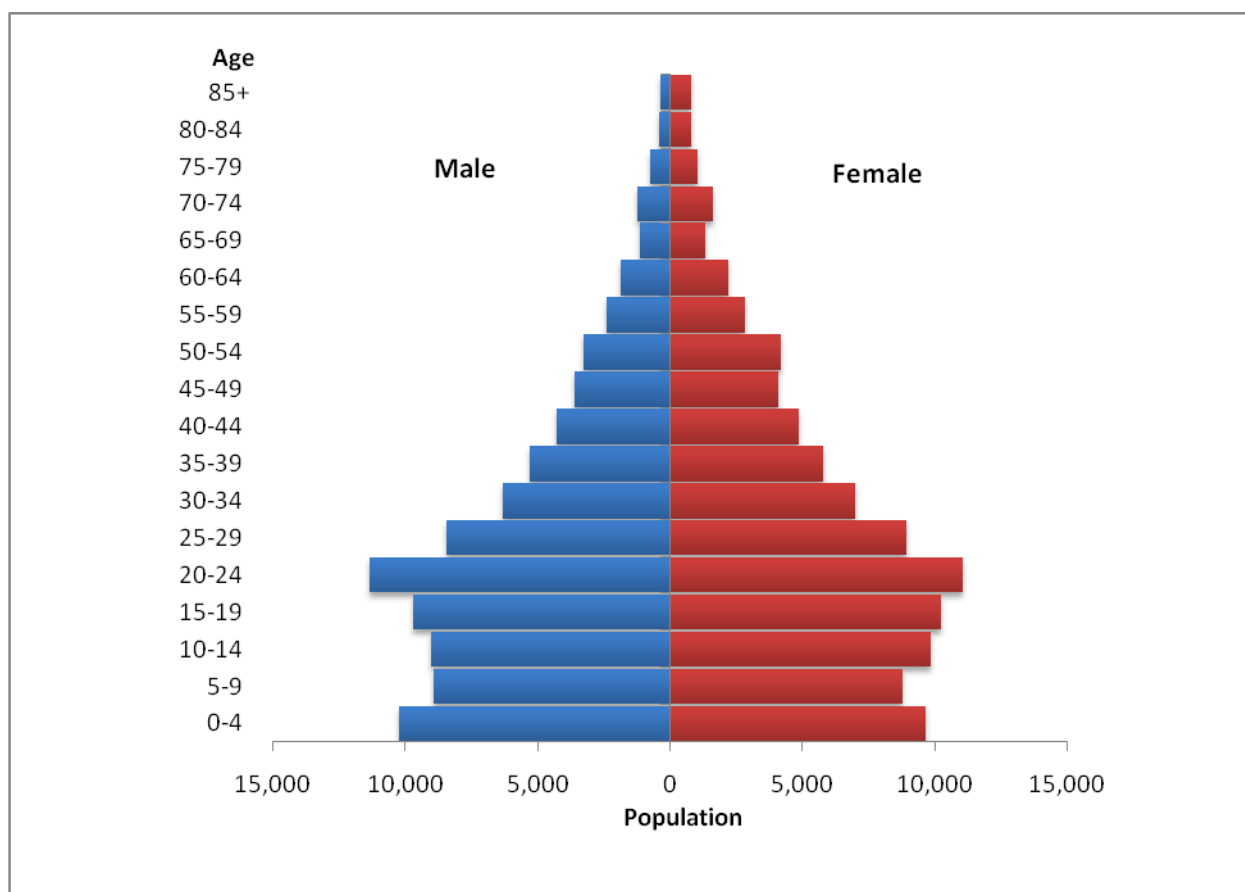
Table 2.2: Population by age, sex and type of locality

Age group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	183,727	88,687	95,040	93.3	93.3	6.7
0 - 4	19,858	10,221	9,637	106.1	92.4	7.6
5-9	17,765	8,959	8,806	101.7	91.7	8.3
10-14	18,918	9,048	9,870	91.7	92.1	7.9
15 - 19	19,944	9,715	10,229	95.0	93.2	6.8
20 - 24	22,428	11,359	11,069	102.6	95.3	4.7
25 - 29	17,364	8,444	8,920	94.7	94.3	5.7
30 - 34	13,346	6,339	7,007	90.5	94.2	5.8
35 - 39	11,089	5,296	5,793	91.4	94.0	6.0
40 - 44	9,147	4,275	4,872	87.7	93.5	6.5
45 - 49	7,704	3,603	4,101	87.9	93.2	6.8
50 - 54	7,459	3,260	4,199	77.6	92.7	7.3
55 - 59	5,199	2,387	2,812	84.9	93.5	6.5
60 - 64	4,043	1,852	2,191	84.5	93.1	6.9
65 - 69	2,471	1,163	1,308	88.9	92.2	7.8
70 - 74	2,865	1,240	1,625	76.3	91.9	8.1
75 - 79	1,769	748	1,021	73.3	93.0	7.0
80 - 84	1,181	402	779	51.6	92.5	7.5
85 - 89	648	223	425	52.5	91.2	8.8
90 - 94	350	109	241	45.2	90.3	9.7
95 - 99	179	44	135	32.6	88.8	11.2
All Ages	183,727	88,687	95,040	93.3	93.3	6.7
0-14	56,541	28,228	28,313	99.7	92.1	7.9
15-64	117,723	56,530	61,193	92.4	94.0	6.0
65+	9,463	3,929	5,534	71.0	92.1	7.9

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The age-sex structure is graphically represented by a pyramid in Figure 2.1. The figure indicates a broad base at age 0-4 years, narrows at age groups 5-9 and 10-14 and picks up again until at age 20-24 years when both females and males survive more than all other age groups. For both sexes, more females than males survive to higher ages although more males than females are in the age group 0-4 years.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid



Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and housing Census

2.3.2 Dependency Ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of the dependent population (those under age 15 and 65 years and older) to the working-age population (15 to 64 years). The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive population must carry. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the high age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population.

Table 2.3 shows the age-dependency ratios of the New Juaben Municipality (computed from Table 2.2). From the Table, the Municipality has a dependency ratio of 56.1. This means that on the average two people from the working age population (15-64yrs) have one person in the dependent population to cater for. The child dependency ratio of 48.0 means that there are 48 children to be catered for by every 100 people in the working age group. The ratios for both males and females are also similar to that of the Municipal average. For instance, there is one female child on the average to be taken care of by two females in the working age group. Similarly, one male child is supported by two males in the working age group.

Table 2.3: Age dependency ratio by sex

Age Group	Both		
	Sexes	Males	Females
All Ages dependency ratio	56.1	56.9	55.3
Child dependency ratio	48.0	49.9	46.3
Old age dependency ratio	8.0	7.0	9.0

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Migration, Fertility and Mortality

Population growth and distribution are influenced by migration, fertility and mortality. The movements of people into and out of specific geographical locations within a country are shaped by a variety of factors: population size, system of governance, social structure, available land, climate, vegetation, size and structure of the economy, and level of technology. Fertility patterns and trends provide a sense of the future course of population growth and its potential implications for other demographic processes. Until the mid-1980s, the total fertility rate for Ghana remained stable at around seven children per woman (Gaisie, 1976; Owusu, 1984; Shah and Singh, 1985). This was considered exceptionally high in relation to available national resources and several attempts were made by government to lower the rate of childbearing in the Country (National Population Council, 1994; Republic of Ghana, 1995). The study of the mortality levels, patterns and trends serves three main purposes. First it provides information about the population's state of health, which in turn serves as a measure of living standards in the country. It also gives an indication of the social differences that exist within the society. Lastly, it provides information on the population's future growth potential. Knowledge about a country's mortality situation is therefore relevant for effective development planning. This section examines the characteristics, trends, differentials and determinants of internal migration and urbanization, fertility and mortality within the municipality.

2.4.1 Migration

Table 2.4 shows the birth place by duration of residence of migrants in the Municipality. The 2010 Census puts the total population of migrants within the Municipality at 80,838. Those born elsewhere within the Eastern Region is 48.5 percent of the total migrant population while those residing in the Municipality but born in another region constitutes 51.5 percent. Of the migrants born outside the Eastern Region, those born in the Volta region is the highest (8,904) while those born in Upper East Region is the lowest (536). Migrants within the Municipality who were born outside Ghana constitute less than four percent (3.3%) of the total migrant population.

One fifth of the migrants have lived in the Municipality for at least 20 years, while 27.5 percent have lived in the Municipality for between one and four years. Migrants born in the Volta Region but have lived within the Municipality for over 20 years constitutes 24.7 percent. About 31 percent each of migrants born in Western, Greater Accra, Brong Ahafo and outside Ghana have lived in the Municipality for between one and four years.

Table 2.4: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	80,838	19.3	27.5	15.6	17.3	20.3
Born elsewhere in the region	39,242	18.4	26.4	16.2	17.8	21.2
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	2,499	19.2	31.2	16.0	17.8	15.8
Central	4,564	17.6	27.6	15.2	17.2	22.4
Greater Accra	8,144	25.1	31.4	14	14.3	15.2
Volta	8,904	17.1	24.4	14.6	19.1	24.7
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashanti	7,892	18.7	29.5	14.2	17.2	20.4
Brong Ahafo	2,196	19.7	31.7	17.4	17.3	13.9
Northern	2,902	18.4	29.2	16.0	16.2	20.3
Upper East	1,261	16.9	21.6	17.8	19.6	24.1
Upper west	536	16.2	27.2	21.1	14.2	21.3
Outside Ghana	2,698	30.0	31.0	15.5	13.2	10.3

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Fertility

Children ever born and children surviving are presented in this section. As indicated in Table 2.5, the total number of females 12 years and older in the Municipality is 72,687. The total number of children ever born is 144,014 comprising 72,598 males and 71,416 females. Out of the 144,014 children ever born, 124,809 children survived. This consists of 61,849 males and 62,960 females. About 15 percent of males ever born and 12 percent of females ever born died. In general, children ever born increases with age. Women in the age-group 50-54 recorded the highest number of children ever born (16,890) and children surviving (15,038). As expected, the lowest number of children ever born and children surviving is recorded for the age group 12-14 years.

Table 2.5: 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	72,687	144,014	72,598	71,416	124,809	61,849	62,960
12-14	5,960	22	10	12	17	7	10
15-19	10,229	560	259	301	474	205	269
20-24	11,069	3,901	1,935	1,966	3,501	1,697	1,804
25-29	8,920	9,167	4,566	4,601	8,260	4,041	4,219
30-34	7,007	13,394	6,927	6,467	12,365	6,317	6,048
35-39	5,793	15,504	7,714	7,790	14,223	6,981	7,242
40-44	4,872	15,764	8,052	7,712	14,210	7,145	7,065
45-49	4,101	14,881	7,474	7,407	13,230	6,510	6,720
50-54	4,199	16,890	8,387	8,503	15,038	7,385	7,653
55-59	2,812	12,364	6,135	6,229	10,738	5,284	5,454
60+	7,725	41,567	21,139	20,428	32,753	16,277	16,476

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 2.6, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the Municipality is 2.4 which is lower than the Eastern region average of 3.5. General Fertility Rate (GFR) and Crude Birth Rate for the Municipality are 68.0 and 19.7 respectively.

Table 2.6: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate	Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,633,154	788,455	67,900	3.5	103.9	25.8
Birim South	119,767	35,212	3,259	3.9	114.3	27.2
Birim Municipal	144,869	45,720	3,411	3.1	90.1	23.5
West Akim Municipal	195,349	58,024	5,434	3.9	113.8	27.8
Suhum-Kraboia Coaltar	167,551	48,762	4,317	3.6	108.0	25.8
Akwapem South Municipal	123,501	38,447	3,091	3.3	95.5	25.0
Akwapem North	136,483	41,211	3,549	3.6	103.4	26.0
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	62,150	3,612	2.4	68.0	19.7
Yilo Krobo	87,847	27,007	2,030	2.9	90.1	23.1
Lower Manya	89,246	29,546	2,190	3.0	87.4	24.5
Asuogyaman	98,046	30,675	2,254	3.1	89.5	23.0
Upper Manya	72,092	20,332	1,859	3.7	111.5	25.8
Fanteakwa	108,614	31,368	2,769	3.7	107.2	25.5
East Akim Municipal	167,896	51,132	3,807	3.1	89.9	22.7
Kwaebibirem	192,562	58,556	5,407	3.9	111.4	28.1
Akyem Mansa	97,374	27,417	2,735	4.3	122.3	28.1
Birim North	78,907	22,778	2,163	3.9	116.1	27.4
Atiwa	110,622	31,359	3,207	4.2	125.9	29.0
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	29,311	2,295	3.3	95.0	24.5
Kwahu South	69,757	20,311	1,872	3.8	114.0	26.8
Kwahu East	77,125	21,132	2,067	4.2	120.7	26.8
Kwahu North	218,235	58,005	6,572	4.4	132.3	30.1

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Mortality

Within the 12 months preceding the census, 1,085 household deaths occurred in the Municipality as reported by households. This translate to a Crude Death Rate (CDR) of 5.9 per 1000 population. Of the total household deaths, 581 were males and 504 were females. Infant deaths accounted for the highest percentage of 11.8 of household deaths with the lowest household deaths (1.0 percent) occurring in the age group 10-14 years.

Infant deaths amongst females is about 10 percent of total female deaths within the household while that for the male infant is 13.4 percent of the total male deaths.

Within the same period, deaths of females aged 12-54 is 239 with pregnancy related deaths accounting for 22 out of the number. Maternal deaths are higher for persons in age group 25-34 years.

Table 2.7: Household deaths by age, sex and pregnancy related deaths

Age group	Household deaths in past 12 months						Female deaths (12-54 years)					
	Both Sexes		Males		Females		Total		Pregnancy related deaths		Non-pregnancy related deaths	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All ages	1,085	100.0	581	100.0	504	100.0	239	100.0	22	100.0	217	100.0
Under 1	128	11.8	78	13.4	50	9.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-4	72	6.6	33	5.7	39	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	23	2.1	19	3.3	4	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	11	1.0	9	1.5	2	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	29	2.7	15	2.6	14	2.8	14	5.9	1	4.5	13	6.0
20 - 24	36	3.3	17	2.9	19	3.8	19	7.9	2	9.1	17	7.8
25 - 29	47	4.3	19	3.3	28	5.6	28	11.7	5	22.7	23	10.6
30 - 34	48	4.4	22	3.8	26	5.2	26	10.9	5	22.7	21	9.7
35 - 39	63	5.8	23	4.0	40	7.9	40	16.7	4	18.2	36	16.6
40 - 44	66	6.1	30	5.2	36	7.1	36	15.1	3	13.6	33	15.2
45 - 49	51	4.7	19	3.3	32	6.3	32	13.4	2	9.1	30	13.8
50 - 54	79	7.3	35	6.0	44	8.7	44	18.4	-	-	44	20.3
55 - 59	56	5.2	38	6.5	18	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	61	5.6	41	7.1	20	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	43	4.0	18	3.1	25	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	57	5.3	37	6.4	20	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 - 79	65	6.0	43	7.4	22	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	48	4.4	24	4.1	24	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
85 - 89	51	4.7	33	5.7	18	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 +	51	4.7	28	4.8	23	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Arrangements within households among societal groups are to a large extent influenced by socio-cultural factors such as marriage, a societal pattern of inheritance, occupation and status. In Ghana for instance, most households comprise of members from both the extended and nuclear families. The Ghanaian culture cherishes extended family ties as one of its core values and due to that, household sizes may vary from one family to another. Factors such as ones age at first marriage, the length of years spent in school, financial capabilities of the couples, migration, fertility and mortality go a long way to determine household size, composition and headship. Knowledge of household structure, composition and headship provides important statistical information for social and economic planning. In this chapter the social characteristics of interest include household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliations, literacy and educational dynamics.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1 Household Size

Table 3.1 provides information on household size in the Municipality. The Municipality has an average household size of 3.5 which is lower than the regional average of 4.1 and the national average of 4.4. Average household size is higher in the rural areas (4.1) than urban (3.5).

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	Municipality		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	173,653	161,471	12,182
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	49,474	46,505	2,969
Average household size	4.4	4.1	3.5	3.5	4.1

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition

Household composition gives information on the relationship of each household member to the household head. A household head is described as a member of the household who is recognized as such by the other members of the household. “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” (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010).

The results in Table 3.2 show that overall, more than one-third (37.2%) of the household population are children of the household head. Household heads constitute more than one-fifth (28.5%) of all household population followed by spouses who constitute 10 percent. In all, 76 percent of the household population is made up of nuclear family members (i.e. parents and children). This indicates the shift away from the traditional extended family system to a more nuclear family set-up.

Male heads of households form about 37 percent of male headed households while female heads of households constitutes about one-fifth of the female headed households. There is an interesting disparity of spousal composition between male and female headed households. While spouses constituted about 19 percent in female headed households, only two percent of spouses are found in male headed households. In both male and female headed households, children accounts for over one-third of the population. Other relatives constitute about six percent of the household while non-relatives form just three percent of the household.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	173,653	100.0	83,043	100.0	90,610	100.0
Head	49,474	28.5	30,398	36.6	19,076	21.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	18,448	10.6	1,455	1.8	16,993	18.8
Child (son/daughter)	64,609	37.2	32,126	38.7	32,483	35.9
Parent/Parent in-law	1,622	0.9	165	0.2	1,457	1.6
Son/Daughter in-law	703	0.4	192	0.2	511	0.6
Grandchild	14,463	8.3	7,070	8.5	7,393	8.2
Brother/Sister	6,191	3.6	3,235	3.9	2,956	3.3
Step child	1,212	0.7	578	0.7	634	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	684	0.4	283	0.3	401	0.4
Other relative	10,644	6.1	4,778	5.8	5,866	6.5
Non-relative	5,603	3.2	2,763	3.3	2,840	3.1

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household Structure

Household structure refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on census night. The household is classified based on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended among other combinations. Table 3.3 shows that in the New Juaben Municipality, households with head only, i.e. single person households, constitute less than one-tenth (7.0%) of the total number of households. From the data, single person households (head only) constitute 9.8 percent of male households and 4.6 percent of female households. Households composed of the head, his or her spouse and children constitute 26.0 percent of the total households in the Municipality. The percentages for both male and female households are similar (27.8% and 24.3% respectively) to the percentage of both sexes. The extended family households, comprising the head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives form 16.0 percent of the households. While single parent nuclear family households are 12.4 percent, the single parent extended family households constitute 15.5 percent of the total number of households.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	173,653	83,043	90,610	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head only	12,305	8,163	4,142	7.1	9.8	4.6
Head and a spouse only	3,990	1,997	1,993	2.3	2.4	2.2
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) children)	45,097	23,057	22,040	26.0	27.8	24.3
Extended (Head, spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	28,182	13,543	14,639	16.2	16.3	16.2
Extended + non relatives	4,379	2,119	2,260	2.5	2.6	2.5
Head spouse(s) and other composition	8,484	4,072	4,412	4.9	4.9	4.9
Single parent Nuclear	21,438	8,616	12,822	12.4	10.4	14.2
Single parent Extended	26,902	10,356	16,546	15.5	12.5	18.3
Single parent Extended + non relative	3,451	1,354	2,097	2.0	1.6	2.3
Head and other composition but no spouse	19,425	9,766	9,659	11.2	11.8	10.7

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Information on marital status is useful in studying trends in widowhood, marriage practices and the occurrence of under-age marriages. According to the 1992 Constitution of Ghana, the statutory minimum age at marriage is 18 years. However, the analysis of marital status is considered for persons aged 12 years and older since the 2010 Population and Housing Census captured marital data on the population 12 years and older.

Table 3.4 shows the distribution of the Municipal population aged 12 years and older by sex and marital status. About 47 percent of the population 12 years and older in the Municipality have never married. The population married constitute about one third (36.1%) of the population in this age bracket. Widows constitute five percent while four percent are divorced.

For persons in the lower age groups, 12-14 and 15-19 years, 94 percent of persons in each of these age groups have never married. The population married is concentrated in age groups 30-34 to 60-64 years with the highest percentage (70%) of married persons occurring in the age-group 40-44years. In terms of the sexes, 53.5 percent of males and 41.5 of females are never married. One third of each of the sexes (male and female) are married. Persons in consensual unions are predominant in the age groups 25-29 and 30-34 years. For all age groups, persons who are separated are less than five percent. Table 3.4 also shows that, divorce and widowhood increase with age. On the whole, divorce is highest among age groups 50-54years to 60-64years. While only 2.3 percent and 1.4 percent of males are divorced and widowed respectively, 5.7 percent and 8.4 percent of females are divorced and widowed respectively.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	138,479	100.0	47.3	5.5	36.1	1.9	4.1	5.1
12-14	11,293	100.0	94.0	0.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	19,944	100.0	94.0	1.7	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	22,428	100.0	82.7	7.0	9.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
25 - 29	17,364	100.0	56.2	11.3	30.0	1.0	1.1	0.4
30 - 34	13,346	100.0	28.5	10.4	54.7	2.2	3.1	1.1
35 - 39	11,089	100.0	14.6	8.2	67.0	3.1	5.2	1.9
40 - 44	9,147	100.0	8.7	5.9	70.0	3.8	7.6	4.0
45 - 49	7,704	100.0	5.8	4.1	69.8	4.8	10.2	5.3
50 - 54	7,459	100.0	4.2	2.9	67.5	4.3	12.1	9.0
55 - 59	5,199	100.0	3.3	2.1	64.5	4.5	12.0	13.6
60 - 64	4,043	100.0	3.2	1.8	59.6	4.2	12.0	19.2
65+	9,463	100.0	4.0	1.3	43.3	3.4	9.8	38.2
Male								
Total	65,792	100.0	53.5	5.3	36.1	1.4	2.3	1.4
12-14	5,333	100.0	93.3	0.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	9,715	100.0	95.1	1.0	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	11,359	100.0	91.5	3.7	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
25 - 29	8,444	100.0	69.8	10.4	18.4	0.7	0.5	0.2
30 - 34	6,339	100.0	38.1	11.2	47.2	1.5	1.7	0.3
35 - 39	5,296	100.0	19.3	9.2	66.0	1.9	2.7	0.9
40 - 44	4,275	100.0	11.0	7.3	73.4	2.9	4.2	1.2
45 - 49	3,603	100.0	7.5	5.8	75.5	3.2	6.1	1.9
50 - 54	3,260	100.0	5.3	3.8	78.6	3.4	7.1	1.8
55 - 59	2,387	100.0	3.9	2.5	79.3	3.3	7.1	3.9
60 - 64	1,852	100.0	3.8	2.4	78.4	3.3	8.0	4.1
65+	3,929	100.0	5.0	2.0	70.7	3.3	7.1	11.9
Female								
Total	72,687	100.0	41.5	5.8	36.1	2.5	5.7	8.4
12-14	5,960	100.0	94.7	0.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	10,229	100.0	92.8	2.3	4.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	11,069	100.0	73.7	10.6	14.3	0.5	0.6	0.3
25 - 29	8,920	100.0	43.5	12.1	40.9	1.4	1.5	0.6
30 - 34	7,007	100.0	19.8	9.6	61.4	2.8	4.5	1.9
35 - 39	5,793	100.0	10.4	7.4	67.5	4.3	7.5	2.9
40 - 44	4,872	100.0	6.8	4.7	67.0	4.6	10.5	6.4
45 - 49	4,101	100.0	4.3	2.6	64.9	6.1	13.8	8.3
50 - 54	4,199	100.0	3.3	2.2	59.0	4.9	16.0	14.6
55 - 59	2,812	100.0	2.8	1.7	52.1	5.5	16.1	21.8
60 - 64	2,191	100.0	2.8	1.3	43.6	4.9	15.5	31.9
65+	5,534	100.0	3.3	0.9	23.8	3.5	11.7	56.8

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital Status and Level of Education

This section looks at the relationship between marital status of persons aged 12 years and above and education. As shown in Table 3.5, while 42.6 percent of widowed persons have attained basic level of education, over half of the members of each of the other marital categories have basic education. Twenty three percent of the never married population have attained secondary education with only five percent attaining tertiary education. Compared to all other marital categories, the married category has the highest proportion of its members (6.4 %) with tertiary education. As high as 44.4 percent of the widowed population of have no education.

For each of the male marital categories, half of the population have acquired basic education. For instance, 52.4 percent of the married male population have basic education while just about a tenth have attained tertiary level education. Males in informal /consensual union have the highest proportion of those who have attained basic (64.1 %) and secondary (16.0 %) education. Among the married female population, about 68 percent have attained basic education, but with less than four percent (3.4%) having tertiary education.

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	Seco-ndary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	138,479	100.0	9.1	54.6	16.9	4.2	10.1	5.1
Never married	65,344	100.0	3.1	52.7	23.4	3.1	12.6	5.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	7,662	100.0	7.5	66.5	13.2	3.9	6.7	2.3
Married	50,034	100.0	10.8	55.8	12.4	5.6	8.9	6.4
Separated	2,698	100.0	15.0	62.4	9.1	5.0	6.2	2.3
Divorced	5,695	100.0	17.8	61.8	7.7	5.5	5.3	2.0
Widowed	7,046	100.0	44.4	42.6	3.7	3.3	4.9	1.2
Male								
Total	65,792	100.0	5.3	52.6	19.0	4.0	11.7	7.4
Never married	35,201	100.0	2.9	50.8	23.2	2.7	13.7	6.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,467	100.0	4.5	64.1	16.0	4.0	7.9	3.5
Married	23,754	100.0	7.5	52.4	14.3	5.8	10.2	9.8
Separated	907	100.0	11.0	63.0	11.6	5.2	6.5	2.8
Divorced	1,540	100.0	11.9	63.4	10.6	5.5	4.7	3.8
Widowed	923	100.0	24.3	52.4	8.8	5.0	6.0	3.6
Female								
Total	72,687	100.0	12.5	56.5	15.1	4.3	8.7	3.0
Never married	30,143	100.0	3.2	54.8	23.6	3.5	11.3	3.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,195	100.0	9.9	68.5	10.8	3.7	5.7	1.3
Married	26,280	100.0	13.9	58.9	10.7	5.4	7.9	3.4
Separated	1,791	100.0	17.0	62.1	7.8	5.0	6.0	2.0
Divorced	4,155	100.0	19.9	61.2	6.5	5.5	5.4	1.4
Widowed	6,123	100.0	47.4	41.1	2.9	3.0	4.8	0.8

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Marital Status and Activity Status

Table 3.6 shows marital status by economic activity among the population aged 12 years and older. Almost two-thirds (61.4%) of persons aged 12 years and older who are either never married or in any form of marital relationship are economically active. As high as 60.8 percent of the never married population are economically not active. Of the never married population who are economically active, a third are employed. All other marital categories have over half of its members being employed. On average, for persons aged 12 years and above who are in any form of marital relationship less than five percent (4.5%) are unemployed. Almost 45 percent of widowed persons aged 12 years and above are economically not active.

For males and females who are never married, 58.1 percent and 63.8 percent respectively are economically not active. For both males and females who are in informal/consensual union, married, separated or divorced, over 70 percent of their population are employed. The percentage of widowed males and females who are economically not active are about the same (45 %).

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	138,479	100.0	78,845	56.9	6,201	4.5	53,433	38.6
Never married	65,344	47.2	22,017	33.7	3,619	5.5	39,708	60.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	7,662	5.5	6,005	78.4	482	6.3	1,175	15.3
Married	50,034	36.1	40,726	81.4	1,615	3.2	7,693	15.4
Separated	2,698	2.0	2,107	78.1	98	3.6	493	18.3
Divorced	5,695	4.1	4,257	74.7	240	4.2	1,198	21
Widowed	7,046	5.1	3,733	53.0	147	2.1	3,166	44.9
Male								
Total	65,792	100.0	37,159	56.5	3,093	4.7	25,540	38.8
Never married	35,201	53.5	12,589	35.8	2,150	6.1	20,462	58.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,467	5.3	2,921	84.3	142	4.1	404	11.7
Married	23,754	36.1	19,421	81.8	629	2.6	3,704	15.6
Separated	907	1.4	686	75.6	43	4.7	178	19.6
Divorced	1,540	2.3	1,079	70.1	89	5.8	372	24.2
Widowed	923	1.4	463	50.2	40	4.3	420	45.5
Female								
Total	72,687	100.0	41,686	57.4	3,108	4.3	27,893	38.4
Never married	30,143	41.5	9,428	31.3	1,469	4.9	19,246	63.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,195	5.8	3,084	73.5	340	8.1	771	18.4
Married	26,280	36.2	21,305	81.1	986	3.8	3,989	15.2
Separated	1,791	2.5	1,421	79.3	55	3.1	315	17.6
Divorced	4,155	5.7	3,178	76.5	151	3.6	826	19.9
Widowed	6,123	8.4	3,270	53.4	107	1.7	2,746	44.8

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

The nationality of the population in the New Juaben Municipality is shown in Table 3.7. Ghanaians by birth constitute the largest percentage of the population (93.8%) followed distantly by Ghanaians with dual citizenship (2.9%). ECOWAS and other nationals in the Municipality constitute less than three percent (2.5%) of the Municipality's population. The same trend is observed for both sexes.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Number	Percent		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	183,727	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	172,249	93.8	93.3	94.2
Dual Nationality	5,288	2.9	2.9	2.9
Ghanaian by naturalization	1,519	0.8	0.8	0.8
ECOWAS	3,648	2.0	2.4	1.6
Africa other than ECOWAS	611	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	412	0.2	0.3	0.2

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

As shown in Table 3.8, the New Juaben Municipality has a Christian population (Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal/Charismatic and other Christian affiliations) of 84 percent. Moslems constitute about 10 percent (10.5%) of the population in the Municipality. Less than four percent (3.8%) of the population in the Municipality indicated they are not affiliated to any religion.

Among the various Christian groups, Pentecostal/Charismatic constitute a little over one third (36.9%) of the Municipality's population. Catholics (7.9%) and Protestants (24.4%) together constitute about one third (32.3%) of the population in the Municipality.

The female population of the Protestants, Pentecostal/Charismatic and Other Christians are higher than that of their male counterparts. On the other hand, there are more male Catholics than females. The same can be said of Moslems who have more males than females.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	183,727	100.0	88,687	100.0	95,040	100.0
No Religion	6,996	3.8	4,837	5.5	2,159	2.3
Catholic	14,441	7.9	7,439	8.4	7,002	7.4
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	44,841	24.4	20,900	23.6	23,941	25.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	67,863	36.9	30,985	34.9	36,878	38.8
Other Christians	27,246	14.8	12,939	14.6	14,307	15.1
Islam	19,309	10.5	10,021	11.3	9,288	9.8
Traditionalist	730	0.4	399	0.4	331	0.3
Other (Specify)	2,301	1.3	1,167	1.3	1,134	1.2

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 presents the population 11 years and older by sex and literacy status. From the Table, more than 90 percent of the population aged 11 years and older in the Municipality are literate. Females have higher proportion of not literate population than males. More than three quarters (72.0%) of the literate population are literate in English and Ghanaian language. Less than one percent are literate in English and French, with about one-fifth in English language only. Among the age groups, persons in age group 14-19 years have the highest proportion of those literate in English language only. The trend is the same for both sexes.

Among the age groups, persons aged 65 years and older have the highest proportion (44.8%) of not literate population with the female proportion (60.2%) higher than that for males (23.0%). Data from the table shows that the proportion of the not literate population in the Municipality increases with increasing age. The same trend is observed for the female population. The trend differs slightly with the male population with the proportion not literate higher for age group 35-39 than the two succeeding age groups (40-44 and 45-49).

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

Age group	Total	Not literate		Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Gh. language	English and French	Eng./ French/Gh. language
		Number	Percent							
Both Sexes										
Total	141,902	12,622	8.9	129,280	100.0	19.4	6.5	72.0	0.4	1.7
11-14	14,716	189	1.3	14,527	100.0	25.0	3.6	68.7	0.3	2.3
15-19	19,944	463	2.3	19,481	100.0	17.7	2.5	76.4	0.5	2.9
20-24	22,428	817	3.6	21,611	100.0	19.0	3.8	74.5	0.4	2.3
25-29	17,364	917	5.3	16,447	100.0	20.8	6.3	71.2	0.4	1.3
30-34	13,346	940	7	12,406	100.0	21.5	8.7	68.5	0.4	0.9
35-39	11,089	1,008	9.1	10,081	100.0	21.4	9.8	67.4	0.4	1.0
40-44	9,147	876	9.6	8,271	100.0	18.7	11.1	69.0	0.4	0.9
45-49	7,704	775	10.1	6,929	100.0	18.5	10.0	70.0	0.4	1.2
50-54	7,459	867	11.6	6,592	100.0	16.9	8.3	73.6	0.2	1.1
55-59	5,199	693	13.3	4,506	100.0	14.4	8.7	75.8	0.1	1.0
60-64	4,043	839	20.8	3,204	100.0	12.3	9.5	77.2	0.1	0.9
65+	9,463	4,238	44.8	5,225	100.0	12.2	12.4	74.2	0.2	0.9
Male										
Total	67,429	3,516	5.2	63,913	100.0	19.1	4.6	74.1	0.4	1.7
11-14	6,970	65	0.9	6,905	100.0	25.7	3.2	68.6	0.5	2.1
15-19	9,715	221	2.3	9,494	100.0	17.5	2.6	76.7	0.5	2.7
20-24	11,359	360	3.2	10,999	100.0	19.1	3.2	75.0	0.5	2.2
25-29	8,444	324	3.8	8,120	100.0	19.8	4.9	73.5	0.5	1.4
30-34	6,339	293	4.6	6,046	100.0	19.8	6.9	71.7	0.5	1.1
35-39	5,296	324	6.1	4,972	100.0	20.6	6.7	71.1	0.5	1.1
40-44	4,275	245	5.7	4,030	100.0	18.9	6.4	73.0	0.5	1.1
45-49	3,603	207	5.7	3,396	100.0	19.1	5.2	73.5	0.5	1.7
50-54	3,260	220	6.7	3,040	100.0	17.2	4.9	76.1	0.2	1.7
55-59	2,387	165	6.9	2,222	100.0	15.5	3.7	79.4	0.0	1.4
60-64	1,852	187	10.1	1,665	100.0	13.4	4.4	80.8	0.1	1.3
65+	3,929	905	23	3,024	100.0	12.0	8.3	78.4	0.2	1.1

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

Age group	Total	Not literate		Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Gh. language	English and French	Eng./ French/Gh. language
		Number	Percent							
Female	74,473	9,106	12.2	65,367	100.0	19.7	8.4	70.0	0.3	1.6
11-14	7,746	124	1.6	7,622	100.0	24.5	3.9	68.9	0.2	2.5
15-19	10,229	242	2.4	9,987	100.0	18.0	2.5	76.0	0.4	3.0
20-24	11,069	457	4.1	10,612	100.0	19.0	4.4	74.0	0.3	2.4
25-29	8,920	593	6.6	8,327	100.0	21.8	7.7	68.9	0.3	1.3
30-34	7,007	647	9.2	6,360	100.0	23.1	10.3	65.5	0.3	0.7
35-39	5,793	684	11.8	5,109	100.0	22.3	12.8	63.7	0.2	1.0
40-44	4,872	631	13	4,241	100.0	18.5	15.4	65.1	0.3	0.7
45-49	4,101	568	13.9	3,533	100.0	17.8	14.6	66.5	0.3	0.8
50-54	4,199	647	15.4	3,552	100.0	16.6	11.2	71.4	0.2	0.6
55-59	2,812	528	18.8	2,284	100.0	13.3	13.6	72.2	0.2	0.7
60-64	2,191	652	29.8	1,539	100.0	11.0	15.1	73.4	0.0	0.5
65+	5,534	3,333	60.2	2,201	100.0	12.5	18.0	68.6	0.3	0.6

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

The educational status of the population in the Municipality is discussed with respect to current and past school attendance. For each of them, the analysis is given by sex. Table 3.7 shows that majority (54.9%) of the population currently in school are in the basic school level, i.e., primary and JSS/JHS. Persons in senior secondary schools constitute 12 percent of those currently in school. A small proportion (1.1%) are in vocational/ technical schools with about 13 percent (12.6%) in tertiary institutions. The proportion (57.0%) of females in basic schools is higher than that of males (52.8%), but the reverse is the case for those in tertiary education (9.7 % for females and (15.3%) for males).

For persons who have attended school in the past, higher proportions are recorded for those who have attended middle (26%) and JSS/JHS (25.5%) than the remaining categories. It is worth noting that the proportion of persons who have attended vocational/technical/commercial in the past is higher than those currently in those institutions. The percentage of males who have attended tertiary education in the past is double that for females.

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

Educ. level	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	68,926	100.0	35,211	100.0	33,715	100.0	88,593	100.0	42,974	100.0	45,619	100.0
Nursery	3,984	5.8	2,022	5.7	1,962	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
K.G	8,641	12.5	4,523	12.8	4,118	12.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	25,368	36.8	12,541	35.6	12,827	38.0	11,134	12.6	4,022	9.4	7,112	15.6
JSS/JHS	12,475	18.1	6,062	17.2	6,413	19.0	22,577	25.5	10,297	24.0	12,280	26.9
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,043	26.0	10,998	25.6	12,045	26.4
SSS/SHS	8,297	12.0	4,170	11.8	4,127	12.2	10,802	12.2	5,673	13.2	5,129	11.2
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,329	4.9	2,627	6.1	1,702	3.7
Voc/Tech/Com	736	1.1	299	0.8	437	1.3	5,035	5.7	2,347	5.5	2,688	5.9
Post middle/ secondary	761	1.1	208	0.6	553	1.6	2,438	2.8	969	2.3	1,469	3.2
Tertiary	8,664	12.6	5,386	15.3	3,278	9.7	9,235	10.4	6,041	14.1	3,194	7.0

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and housing census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The economic characteristics of any population is important for development planning and other purposes. Economic characteristics also provide development indicators that are largely determined by how governments are able to manage their populations and resources in order to provide the needs of their populations to achieve human development goals. The economic characteristics of a population also help in examining population and development interrelationship so that appropriate policies can be adopted. Population and development interrelationship has been a major area of research and policy concern in developing countries, including Ghana. Rapid population increase compound economic stagnation and associated unemployment problems. .

It is against this background that the economic characteristics of the population of the New Juaben Municipality are examined in this chapter. The areas of focus include economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status of the total population in the Municipality. All of the characteristics are examined with respect to age, marital status and sex which are background characteristics that determine the economic activity and employment status of individuals and population.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Statistics on economic activities are important to users who have an interest in a summary picture of activity covering all seasons. Such data are used in economic and manpower planning and can be particularly valuable as a basis for national accounting estimates. They are less dependent on the timing of the census date and fit in with other statistics determined on an annual basis, such as household income, or statistics reflecting the normal situation for household members, such as enrolment in school. Activity status according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census 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 15 years and older.

From Table 7, the economically active population constitute about two thirds (66.4%) of the population 15 years and older. More than 92 percent (92.7%) of the economically active population are employed. There is no disparity between the sexes with respect to the economically active population who are employed. Majority (96.3%) of the employed population actually worked during the period (7 days preceding the census night) under consideration. The same trend is observed for both men and women. Less than four percent (3.4%) of the employed population did not work but had jobs to go back to with less than one percent (0.3%) reporting as having done voluntary work without pay.

Close to two thirds (62.1%) of the economically not active population are full time education with about 10 percent being too old or too young to work. indicating they are to . students whiles 9.2 percent are either too old or young to work as shown by the table. The proportion of males (69.3%) who are in full time education for which reason they are not economically active is higher than that of females (55.5%).

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	127,186	100.0	60,459	100.0	66,727	100.0
Economically active	84,489	66.4	40,037	66.2	44,452	66.6
Employed	78,319	92.7	36,962	92.3	41,357	93.0
<i>Worked</i>	75,446	96.3	35,899	97.1	39,547	95.6
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,662	3.4	956	2.6	1,706	4.1
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	211	0.3	107	0.3	104	0.3
Unemployed	6,170	7.3	3,075	7.7	3,095	7.0
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	2,298	37.2	1,026	33.4	1,272	41.1
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	3,872	62.8	2,049	66.6	1,823	58.9
Economically not active	42,697	33.6	20,422	33.8	22,275	33.4
<i>Did home duties (household chore)</i>	5,294	12.4	1,337	6.5	3,957	17.8
<i>Full time education</i>	26,517	62.1	14,162	69.3	12,355	55.5
<i>Pensioner/Retired</i>	2,975	7.0	1,930	9.5	1,045	4.7
<i>Disabled/Sick</i>	1,674	3.9	649	3.2	1,025	4.6
<i>Too old/young</i>	3,925	9.2	1,032	5.1	2,893	13.0
<i>Other</i>	2,312	5.4	1,312	6.4	1,000	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

In the 2010 PHC, occupation was defined as economic activities that individuals engaged in to earn a living in cash or in kind. The results of the analysis of the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex show that, on the average, three types of occupations constitute the major occupations in the Municipality: those who are engaged in service and sales activities (35.7%), followed by craft and related trades (20.1 %) and lastly professionals (10.8 %).

Almost 27 percent of the economically active male population is engaged in craft and related trades activity. On the whole, the economically active male population engaged in skilled agriculture forestry and fisheries (10.0 %) are above the average percentage figure (8.0%) for the Municipality. In this case, we have more males venturing into skilled agriculture as compared to females.

Strikingly, the female economically active population engaged in service and sale activity (51.2%) is far higher than the average Municipal average (35.7%). On the whole, more females within the Municipality are actively engaged in this sector as compared to male (18.3%).

Table 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	78,319	100.0	36,962	100.0	41,357	100.0
Managers	2,802	3.6	1,526	4.1	1,276	3.1
Professionals	8,423	10.8	4,749	12.8	3,674	8.9
Technicians and associate professionals	2,495	3.2	1,796	4.9	699	1.7
Clerical support workers	2,242	2.9	1,096	3.0	1,146	2.8
Service and sales workers	27,969	35.7	6,777	18.3	21,192	51.2
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	6,233	8.0	3,737	10.1	2,496	6.0
Craft and related trades workers	15,775	20.1	9,974	27.0	5,801	14.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4,709	6.0	4,558	12.3	151	0.4
Elementary occupations	7,584	9.7	2,684	7.3	4,900	11.8
Other occupations	87	0.1	65	0.2	22	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles constitute the largest industry employing 31.6 percent of the workforce aged 15 years and above in 2010 in the Municipality. Other major industries are manufacturing (9.5%) and Agriculture, including forestry and fishing (8.8%) as recorded in Table 4.3. Forty-three percent of the employed females are 42.5 percent for wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles, including 9.4 percent in manufacturing and 6.5 percent in Agriculture Forestry and fishing. For males, the proportions were 19.6 percent in wholesale and retail, 9.7 percent in manufacturing and 11.5 percent in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Compared to males, higher proportions of the female workforce are engaged in the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, accommodation and food services sectors and food services.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	78,319	100.0	36,962	100.0	41,357	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	6,930	8.8	4,261	11.5	2,669	6.5
Mining and quarrying	139	0.2	119	0.3	20	0.0
Manufacturing	7,471	9.5	3,588	9.7	3,883	9.4
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	316	0.4	264	0.7	52	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	352	0.4	264	0.7	88	0.2
Construction	4,811	6.1	4,703	12.7	108	0.3
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	24,787	31.6	7,228	19.6	17,559	42.5
Transportation and storage	4,110	5.2	3,822	10.3	288	0.7
Accommodation and food service activities	6,004	7.7	695	1.9	5,309	12.8
Information and communication	598	0.8	467	1.3	131	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	1,000	1.3	602	1.6	398	1.0
Real estate activities	19	0.0	17	0.0	2	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	2,284	2.9	1,119	3.0	1,165	2.8
Administrative and support service activities	1,137	1.5	813	2.2	324	0.8
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2,647	3.4	1,846	5.0	801	1.9
Education	6,112	7.8	3,063	8.3	3,049	7.4
Human health and social work activities	2,222	2.8	899	2.4	1,323	3.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	828	1.1	681	1.8	147	0.4
Other service activities	5,610	7.2	2,098	5.7	3,512	8.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	934	1.2	407	1.1	527	1.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	8	0.0	6	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Status in employment refers to the status of an economically active person with respect to his or her employment, that is to say, the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment with other persons or organizations that the person has in his/her job. The 2010 PHC identifies status in employment as follows: Employee, Self-employed without employee(s), Self-employed with employee(s), Casual worker, Contributing family worker, Apprentice, Domestic employee (House help). The basic criteria for the classification are the economic risk, an element of which is based on attachment between the person and the job, and the type of authority over establishments and the workers that the person has or will have in the job.

Data from table 4.4 indicates (59.5%) of the entire active population may be considered as Entrepreneurs (self-employed without Employees, self Employed with Employees). that more than half (53.1%) of the economically active population are self-employed and could be considered as sole Proprietors since they are without employees. In the same vein, one-third of the active population are employees. The high rate of Entrepreneurship could serve as a good recipe for revenue generation for the Municipal Assembly.

Table 4.4: Employed Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

Employment Status	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	78,319	100.0	36,962	100.0	41,357	100.0
Employee	24,509	31.3	15,536	42.0	8,973	21.7
Self-employed without employee(s)	41,604	53.1	15,115	40.9	26,489	64.0
Self-employed with employee(s)	4,997	6.4	2,830	7.7	2,167	5.2
Casual worker	1,290	1.6	893	2.4	397	1.0
Contributing family worker	2,024	2.6	688	1.9	1,336	3.2
Apprentice	3,349	4.3	1,682	4.6	1,667	4.0
Domestic employee (House help)	453	0.6	172	0.5	281	0.7
Other	93	0.1	46	0.1	47	0.1

Source Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

The results from table 4.5 shows that the private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality representing 75 percent according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The proportions of employed females working in the private informal sector are 81.8 percent while that of males was 67.4 percent. Thus, irrespective of sex, the private informal sector was the dominant employer of the workforce (Table 11.22). This could account for the relatively low levels of educational and professional training among the employed population, since these sectors do not require high levels of formal education. Among the workforce 5.9 percent is employed in the private formal sector. The public sector, covering Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, employs 15.3 percent of the total employed population in 2010. The proportion of males and females employed in the public sector are 19.3 percent and 11.9 percent respectively.

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by sex and employment sector, 2000 – 2010

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	78,319	100.0	36,962	100.0	41,357	100.0
Public (Government)	12,018	15.3	7,116	19.3	4,902	11.9
Private Formal	7,074	9.0	4,638	12.5	2,436	5.9
Private Informal	58,760	75.0	24,911	67.4	33,849	81.8
Semi-Public/Parastatal	240	0.3	165	0.4	75	0.2
NGOs (Local and International)	185	0.2	100	0.3	85	0.2
Other International Organisations	42	0.1	32	0.1	10	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.5 shows the contribution of both the formal and informal sector to the employment status of the Municipality. The private informal sector employ majority of the workers in the Municipality. More than two thirds of the employed population in the Municipality are with the private informal sector while the private formal sector contributes less than one tenth (9.0%) to the total employment in the Municipality. The public sector also contributes substantially (15.3%) to the total employment in the Municipality. Overall, the private sector make up more than 80 percent of the employed population while public sector contributes only 15 percent to total employment in the Municipality.

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Nations worldwide have recognized developmental opportunities in the challenges of the emerging information age characterized by information and communication technologies (ICT). These technologies are driving national development efforts worldwide and a number of countries in both the developed and developing world are exploring ways of facilitating their development process through the development, deployment and the exploitation of ICTs within their economies and societies.

The Ghana ICT for accelerated development policies (ICT4AD) policy represents the vision for Ghana in the information age. This policy fully takes into account the aspiration and the provisions of key socio-economic development framework documents. It also sets up the road map for the development of Ghana's Information Society and economy and provides a basis for facilitating the socio-economic development of the country in the emerging information, knowledge and technological age to be dominated by information and knowledge based economies.

The emergence of information age has brought to the fore the important role that information, knowledge and technology can play in facilitating socio economic development. The effective use of information and knowledge is becoming the most critical factor for rapid economic growth and wealth creation, and for improving socio-economic well-being. (www.ict.gov.gh Ghana ICT for Accelerated Development Policy, 2003)

During the 2010 PHC, ownership and usage of information communication technology facilities and services are assessed by collecting data on both individuals/persons aged 12 years and older and households. Persons using internet facility refers to those who have access to internet facility at home, internet café, and mobile phone or by other mobile device. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer but also by mobile phone, game machine and digital televisions.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones and use of Internet

There has been a tremendous growth in mobile phone ownership and use globally. Statistics from the international communication union tend to suggest that mobile phone subscribers currently constitute 60% of the world population. The report also suggests that there are now more mobile phone users in the developing world than developed world. In countries like Ghana, it is estimated that there are 50 mobile phone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants. (Richard Boateng published in IFIP 9.4 Newsletter, Vol. 20, no.1, February 2010)

Ghana was amongst the first countries in Africa to achieve connections to the internet. The rapid growth in this sector is set to continue. The use of internet has become prevalent in transacting businesses globally across the world these days and has created interest for that experience in Ghana. Many business ventures are set up solely for the provision of internet services. Ghana's internet users represent 14.1 percent of its total population. (Sonny Yenibey Namouz, 2013). It is against this background that the 2010 PHC included questions on the population having access to internet facilities and usage.

More than two thirds of the population aged 12 years and older reported as owning mobile phones. The percentage of persons with mobile phones is higher for the male population than females. Close to one fifth of the population in the Municipality reported as using the internet with more males using internet than females.

Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older owning mobile phones and using internet by sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phones		Population using internet	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	138,479	100.0	95,059	68.6	24,225	17.5
Male	65,792	100.0	47,587	72.3	15,398	23.4
Female	72,687	100.0	47,472	65.3	8,827	12.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.2.1 Mobile Phone ownership and Age

From Table 5.2 there are over two thirds (68.6%) of the population 12 years and older with mobile phones in the Municipality. Those between the ages of 12 and 19 and arguably with the least spending power and are less likely to say they have mobile phones than the older adults. On the average, 27 percent of persons aged 12- 19 years have mobile phones but the percentage increases to 82 percent among those aged 20-24 and remains higher than 80 percent for those between the ages of 25 and 49. On the average, high mobile phone ownership exists among age groups 20-64. About 86 percent of the total population within the age group 25-29 owned mobile phones. The same can be said for age groups 30-49 which has an average of 83.4 percent of the population in the age group owning mobile phones. Ownership is however low among the aged (75 and above). For instance, 52.1 percent of the population for age group 75-79 is without mobile phones. The trend increases where about 63 percent of the population for age group 80-84 are also without mobile phones. On the average, there is a lesser mobile phone subscription amongst the older age 60 and above since 61 percent are without mobile phones.

Table 5.2: Mobile phone ownership by age

5 -year age group	Mobile phone ownership					
	Total		Owners		Non Owners	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	138,479	100.0	95,059	68.6	43,420	31.4
12-14	11,293	100.0	1,095	9.7	10,198	90.3
15-19	19,944	100.0	8,680	43.5	11,264	56.5
20-24	22,428	100.0	18,365	81.9	4,063	18.1
25-29	17,364	100.0	14,861	85.6	2,503	14.4
30-34	13,346	100.0	11,357	85.1	1,989	14.9
35-39	11,089	100.0	9,323	84.1	1,766	15.9
40-44	9,147	100.0	7,613	83.2	1,534	16.8
45-49	7,704	100.0	6,316	82.0	1,388	18.0
50-54	7,459	100.0	5,880	78.8	1,579	21.2
55-59	5,199	100.0	3,993	76.8	1,206	23.2
60-64	4,043	100.0	2,877	71.2	1,166	28.8
65-69	2,471	100.0	1,573	63.7	898	36.3
70-74	2,865	100.0	1,532	53.5	1,333	46.5
75-79	1,769	100.0	847	47.9	922	52.1
80-84	1,181	100.0	441	37.3	740	62.7
85-89	648	100.0	199	30.7	449	69.3
90-94	350	100.0	73	20.9	277	79.1
95+	179	100.0	34	19.0	145	81.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

At the household level, ownership of desktop/laptop was examined to find out the number of household members in the Municipality who own desktop or laptop computer. The data revealed that out of the total households of 49,474, about 15 percent (15.3%) own or have desktop/laptop computers. This consisted of 72.1 percent of male headed households and 27.9 percent of female headed households (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: Households having desktop/laptop computers and sex of head of household

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,474	100.0	7,557	100.0
Male	30,398	61.4	5,448	72.1
Female	19,076	38.6	2,109	27.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

According to the WHO, there are more than 600 million disabled persons in the world, of which approximately 80 percent live in low-income countries. In most developing countries, including Ghana, disabled persons constitute an impoverished marginalized group, characterized by lack of access to health, education, and other social services that would ideally support and protect people with disabilities. Economically as well as in social terms, disabled persons in developing countries are classified among the poorest of the poor.

People with Disabilities (PWDs) in Ghana are often regarded as unproductive and incapable of contributing in a positive way to society, and rather seen as constituting an economic burden on the family and the society at large, which leaves them in a vicious cycle of poverty. In developing countries there are rarely strong disability movements actively working to improve the living conditions for people living with disabilities. Disabled persons are often only weakly represented in civil society and Ghana is no exception. This chapter however seeks to examine the population with disability; the various types of disability, the extent to which they are involved in economic activities and the levels of education of PWDs in the New Juaben Municipality.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 reveals that about four percent (4.3%) of the population in the New Juaben Municipality have one type of disability or the other. There are slightly more females (4.7%) with disability than males (3.9%). There are disparities in the proportion of PWDs between the urban and rural localities. In the urban areas, 4.3 percent of the population are disabled whilst the proportion is slightly higher (5.5%) in the rural areas. In the urban areas, the proportion of females with disabilities is higher (4.7%) than that for males (3.8%). The reverse is the case for the rural population.

6.2.1 Type of disability

Table 6.1 shows that majority of Persons with Disability (PWDs) are visually impaired (48.9%) followed by physically challenge (24.2%) and emotional disorders (17.6%). There are slightly more females with mobility impairment (physical) than males. However, males are higher than females in the intellectual impairment category. Intellectual disability (PWID) is the most stigmatized disability among several disabilities in Ghana. More than other types of disabilities; strong social, religious and cultural stigma are associated with it (Ghana National Disability Policy Document, 2000). It is recorded that PWID constitute the fifth (5th) largest category of Persons with Disabilities in the Municipality. Hearing and emotional impairment are almost the same for both sexes.

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	183,727	100.0	88,687	100.0	95,040	100.0
Without disability	175,762	95.7	85,226	96.1	90,536	95.3
With disability	7,965	4.3	3,461	3.9	4,504	4.7
Sight	3,896	48.9	1,580	45.7	2,316	51.4
Hearing	1,079	13.5	466	13.5	613	13.6
Speech	1,020	12.8	546	15.8	474	10.5
Physical	1,927	24.2	802	23.2	1,125	25.0
Intellect	1,035	13.0	493	14.2	542	12.0
Emotion	1,403	17.6	600	17.3	803	17.8
Other	514	6.5	203	5.9	311	6.9
Urban						
Total	171,376	100.0	82,566	100.0	88,810	100.0
Without disability	164,092	95.7	79,432	96.2	84,660	95.3
With disability	7,284	4.3	3,134	3.8	4,150	4.7
Sight	3,577	49.1	1,440	45.9	2,137	51.5
Hearing	977	13.4	417	13.3	560	13.5
Speech	951	13.1	516	16.5	435	10.5
Physical	1,784	24.5	741	23.6	1,043	25.1
Intellect	991	13.6	469	15.0	522	12.6
Emotion	1,214	16.7	507	16.2	707	17.0
Other	488	6.7	189	6.0	299	7.2
Rural						
Total	12,351	100.0	6,121	100.0	6,230	100.0
Without disability	11,670	94.5	5,794	94.7	5,876	94.3
With disability	681	5.5	327	5.3	354	5.7
Sight	319	46.8	140	42.8	179	50.6
Hearing	102	15.0	49	15.0	53	15.0
Speech	69	10.1	30	9.2	39	11.0
Physical	143	21.0	61	18.7	82	23.2
Intellect	44	6.5	24	7.3	20	5.6
Emotion	189	27.8	93	28.4	96	27.1
Other	26	3.8	14	4.3	12	3.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Disability and Activity Status

The percentage of persons with disability 15years and older were (5.5%) of populations in the household, out of these (51.2%) are employed and 44.8% are economically not active. Out of the total active disabled population, 43 percent are males and 57 percent are females. With regards to the total disabled employed 44.5 percent are males and 55.5 percent are females. On the other hand, the total unemployed disabled, 49.6 percent are males and 50.4 percent are females.

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	127,186	100.0	78,319	61.6	6,170	4.9	42,697	33.6
Without disability	120,163	100.0	74,720	62.2	5,890	4.9	39,553	32.9
With disability	7,023	100.0	3,599	51.2	280	4.0	3,144	44.8
Sight	3,539	100.0	1,974	55.8	133	3.8	1,432	40.5
Hearing	862	100.0	366	42.5	46	5.3	450	52.2
Speech	773	100.0	301	38.9	38	4.9	434	56.1
Physical	1,784	100.0	605	33.9	51	2.9	1,128	63.2
Intellect	864	100.0	297	34.4	27	3.1	540	62.5
Emotion	1,195	100.0	602	50.4	49	4.1	544	45.5
Other	451	100.0	217	48.1	22	4.9	212	47.0
Male								
Total	60,459	100.0	36,962	61.1	3,075	5.1	20,422	33.8
Without disability	57,442	100.0	35,361	61.6	2,936	5.1	19,145	33.3
With disability	3,017	100.0	1,601	53.1	139	4.6	1,277	42.3
Sight	1,424	100.0	797	56.0	67	4.7	560	39.3
Hearing	372	100.0	167	44.9	25	6.7	180	48.4
Speech	414	100.0	183	44.2	18	4.3	213	51.4
Physical	738	100.0	279	37.8	30	4.1	429	58.1
Intellect	419	100.0	156	37.2	14	3.3	249	59.4
Emotion	514	100.0	257	50.0	20	3.9	237	46.1
Other	175	100.0	84	48.0	9	5.1	82	46.9
Female								
Total	66,727	100.0	41,357	62.0	3,095	4.6	22,275	33.4
Without disability	62,721	100.0	39,359	62.8	2,954	4.7	20,408	32.5
With disability	4,006	100.0	1,998	49.9	141	3.5	1,867	46.6
Sight	2,115	100.0	1,177	55.7	66	3.1	872	41.2
Hearing	490	100.0	199	40.6	21	4.3	270	55.1
Speech	359	100.0	118	32.9	20	5.6	221	61.6
Physical	1,046	100.0	326	31.2	21	2.0	699	66.8
Intellect	445	100.0	141	31.7	13	2.9	291	65.4
Emotion	681	100.0	345	50.7	29	4.3	307	45.1
Other	276	100.0	133	48.2	13	4.7	130	47.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability, Education and Literacy

Estimates by the 93 Education for All (EFAs) Global Monitoring Report 2007 indicate that the majority of children with disabilities in Africa do not attend school. The report indicates that of the 72 million primary aged children worldwide who are out of school, one third have disabilities (Ghana web). The New Juaben Municipality had made a tremendous stride as more than a third of the total disabled population had attained some level of education.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Total										
No disability	163,675	12,315	12,448	90,463	48,449	100.0	7.5	7.6	55.3	29.6
With a disability	7,830	1,671	177	4,134	1,848	100.0	21.3	2.3	52.8	23.6
Sight	3,860	785	66	1,946	1,063	100.0	20.3	1.7	50.4	27.5
Hearing	1,059	257	40	614	148	100.0	24.3	3.8	58.0	14.0
Speech	992	217	46	562	167	100.0	21.9	4.6	56.7	16.8
Physical	1,898	627	21	871	379	100.0	33.0	1.1	45.9	20.0
Intellectual	1,006	316	22	554	114	100.0	31.4	2.2	55.1	11.3
Emotional	1,383	250	27	820	286	100.0	18.1	2.0	59.3	20.7
Other	497	120	14	254	109	100.0	24.1	2.8	51.1	21.9
Male										
Total	82,413	4,228	6,545	43,920	27,720	100.0	5.1	7.9	53.3	33.6
No disability	79,013	3,830	6,469	42,013	26,701	100.0	4.8	8.2	53.2	33.8
With a disability	3,400	398	76	1,907	1,019	100.0	11.7	2.2	56.1	30.0
Sight	1,566	157	25	834	550	100.0	10.0	1.6	53.3	35.1
Hearing	455	58	18	286	93	100.0	12.7	4.0	62.9	20.4
Speech	531	71	24	320	116	100.0	13.4	4.5	60.3	21.8
Physical	793	128	5	421	239	100.0	16.1	0.6	53.1	30.1
Intellectual	477	106	8	292	71	100.0	22.2	1.7	61.2	14.9
Emotional	590	76	10	367	137	100.0	12.9	1.7	62.2	23.2
Other	195	27	4	101	63	100.0	13.8	2.1	51.8	32.3
Female										
Total	89,092	9,758	6,080	50,677	22,577	100.0	11.0	6.8	56.9	25.3
No disability	84,662	8,485	5,979	48,450	21,748	100.0	10.0	7.1	57.2	25.7
With a disability	4,430	1,273	101	2,227	829	100.0	28.7	2.3	50.3	18.7
Sight	2,294	628	41	1,112	513	100.0	27.4	1.8	48.5	22.4
Hearing	604	199	22	328	55	100.0	32.9	3.6	54.3	9.1
Speech	461	146	22	242	51	100.0	31.7	4.8	52.5	11.1
Physical	1,105	499	16	450	140	100.0	45.2	1.4	40.7	12.7
Intellectual	529	210	14	262	43	100.0	39.7	2.6	49.5	8.1
Emotional	793	174	17	453	149	100.0	21.9	2.1	57.1	18.8
Other	302	93	10	153	46	100.0	30.8	3.3	50.7	15.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The total disabled population (3years and older) within the Municipality are 7,830. Out of this, 78.0 percent have had some form of education whereas 21.3 percent are without education. Among the various disability groups, persons with physical disability have the highest percentage (33.0%) of those who have never been to school.

Apart from persons with physical disability, more than half of PWDs in the remaining disability groups have attained basic school education. Persons with sight as a form of disability have the highest proportion of those who have gone beyond the basic school level (SSS/SHS and higher). Persons with physical disability tend to have the highest proportion that have never been to school for both males and females with the proportion being higher for females (45.2%) than males (16.1%). More than half of males in the various disability types have attained basic education. The situation is slightly different for females who tend to have lower proportions of attaining basic school education for all the disability types.

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Ghana's economy remains largely an agrarian one in spite of the recent discovery and production of oil, and the fact that the services sector of the economy is fast dislodging agriculture as the single largest contributor to the country's annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It is an undeniable fact that the Agriculture sector in Ghana's economy employs over 60 percent of the working population and thus contributes significantly to the overall economic output of the country. Agriculture is a dominant economic activity for the rural household, particularly crop production.

Agricultural growth has played a key role in the country's poverty reduction efforts, and this has helped put the country on the path to becoming one of the few African countries that will achieve the Millennium Development Goal 1 (MDG1) of halving poverty or reducing the population with extreme hunger earlier than the targeted year of 2015. Studies based on the last three runs of national representative household surveys show that, agricultural crop production is the most important activity for majority of the rural households both as income-generating activity and as a source of income.

Agriculture in New Juaben Municipality consists of a variety of agricultural products and is an established economic sector and provides employment on a formal and informal basis. The Municipality produces a variety of crops including yam, grains, cocoa, oil palm, kola nut, and timber.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of households by agriculture and type of locality urban-rural residence. Agricultural households constituted about one fifth (19.7%) of households in the Municipality, with majority of the households engaged in crop farming (87.6 %) and livestock rearing (26.9 %). From the data, rural dwellers tend to be more involved in agriculture than their urban counterparts. While more than half (53.2%) of rural households are involved in agriculture, less than 18 percent of urban households are engaged in agriculture.

Crop farming and livestock rearing are common among both rural and urban households recording higher percentages in crop farming with 92.3 percent and 86.7 percent respectively. With reference to tree planting that could enhance climate change, the Municipality records few households involved in it with 1.4 percent and 0.3 percent for urban and rural residence respectively.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	49,474	100.0	46,505	100.0	2,969	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	9,771	19.7	8,191	17.6	1,580	53.2
Crop Farming	8,559	87.6	7,101	86.7	1,458	92.3
Tree Planting	119	1.2	115	1.4	4	0.3
Livestock Rearing	2,632	26.9	2,002	24.4	630	39.9
Fish Farming	28	0.3	26	0.3	2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Livestock and other Animals reared

Crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming are the various types of farming in Ghana, (2010 PHC). Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock and keepers. It is observed that there is a large concentration on poultry and livestock keeping. For instance there are 2,007 and 1911 keepers for poultry and livestock respectively. For the average number per keeper it is observed that fish farming and snail rearing relatively are kept on large scale as compared to the other livestock keeping. For instance, the average number of fingerlings per keeper for fish farming is 477, whilst that of snail is 192. There were 5,065 cattle in the Municipality for 105 keepers. On the average, every keeper has 48 cattle. . However, the keeping of bee, dove and silk for livestock is very low, only six keepers are engaged in it averagely. The most common animal keeping found in the Municipality is chicken. It shows that there are 1,748 keepers in the Municipality, this is expected and could be due to the fact that chicken is one of the most consumed livestock.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Type of Livestock/Animal	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	121,885	3,971	31
Beehives	207	3	69
Cattle	5,065	105	48
Chicken	75,410	1,748	43
Dove	125	10	13
Duck	3,806	131	29
Goat	15,184	1,073	14
Grass-cutter	511	37	14
Guinea fowl	540	36	15
Ostrich	175	6	29
Pig	4,678	261	18
Rabbit	655	48	14
Sheep	5,963	387	15
Silk worm	46	5	9
Snail	1,725	9	192
Turkey	1,221	76	16
Other	3,234	29	112
Fish farming	3,340	7	477
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	0	0	0
Other	3,234	29	112
Marine fishing	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

It has been said that man’s most basic needs are food, clothing and shelter. It is however clear in Ghana that though these necessities have not come to all in the same proportions, the one that is most deficient is shelter. With the rapid growth in population and movement of large number of people from rural to urban areas, housing has become an acute problem in Ghana especially in the large cities where the problem is both quantitative and qualitative. In the rural areas, the problem is mainly one of housing quality. There is distinct overcrowding in urban areas. All but a small proportion of housing is provided by private individuals.

8.2 Housing Stock

The total stock of houses in the Municipality according to the 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census is 22,619. The urban areas tend to have higher proportion of houses (90.2%) than the rural areas (9.8%). On the average, there are two households per house in the urban areas and one household per house in the rural areas.

Furthermore, the Municipality has about eight persons living in every occupied housing unit which exceeds that of the regional average of six and the national average of seven. The population per house is lower (5.5) in the rural areas than urban areas (7.9).

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

Categories	Total country	Region	Municipality		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	183,727	171,376	12,351
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	173,653	161,471	12,182
Number of houses	3,392,745	431,697	22,619	20,407	2,212
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	49,474	46,505	2,969
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.3	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	6.0	7.7	7.9	5.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy

The types of dwelling as discussed in the 2010 PHC consisted of separate house, semi-detached house, flat/apartment, compound house, huts, tent, Improvised home, living quarters attached to office/shop and uncompleted building and others.

8.3.1 Ownership Status of Dwelling

From Table 8.2, majority of dwellings in the Municipality are owned by a household member (34.4%), other private individual (43.0%) or a relative not a household member (16.3%). The remaining categories form less than four percent each of dwellings units in the Municipality. A similar pattern is observed for both male and female headed households and for rural and urban households.

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

Ownership status	Total		Municipality					
	country	Region	Total		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	49,474	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	335,114	16,999	34.4	33.8	35.3	33.4	49.5
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	4,009	431	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	3.2
Relative not a household member	851,630	108,374	8,055	16.3	14.5	19.1	16.1	19.8
Other private individual	1,439,021	159,804	21,288	43.0	44.4	40.8	44.3	23.4
Private employer	83,610	6,862	573	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.1	2.0
Other private agency	21,123	2,797	277	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3
Public/Government ownership	118,804	12,754	1,651	3.3	4.0	2.2	3.5	1.3
Other	24,000	2,331	200	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of Dwelling by Head of Household

Table 8.3 indicates the type of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. Households living in compound houses (rooms) are the largest type (68.5%) of households one can find in the Municipality. Households in separate houses (16.2), households living in Flat/ Apartment (6.9%) and households in semi-detached houses (5.4%) constitute significant proportions of households in the Municipality. Less than one percent of households live in each of the remaining dwelling types.

In both the urban and rural areas of the Municipality, households living in compound houses are the most predominant. The proportion of households living in separate houses is higher in rural (30.5%) areas than urban (15.3%).

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

Type of dwelling	Total		Municipality					
	country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	49,474	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	193,719	8,007	16.2	17.7	13.8	15.3	30.5
Semi-detached house	391,548	42,458	2,674	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.6	2.9
Flat/Apartment	256,355	16,839	3,408	6.9	7.4	6.0	7.1	3.8
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	349,682	33,895	68.5	65.9	72.7	69.0	60.5
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	17,381	259	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.1
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,236	72	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Tent	10,343	950	73	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,055	437	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,736	221	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.0
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,335	370	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.6
Other	9,846	654	58	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Main Material for Outer Walls

Table 8.4 indicates the main material used for the constructions of outer walls in the Municipality. Cement block or concrete is the main type of material for outer wall in the Municipality (90.3%) with Mud brick/ Earth being the second commonly used material (6.1%). On the whole, palm leaf/Thatch (grass) Raffia, stone and burnt brick are the least used within the Municipality. The proportion of houses with cement blocks or concrete as the main material for outer walls ranges from 92.5 per cent in urban area to 56.2 percent in the rural areas. Mud brick/earth constitute the second largest material used for outer wall (3.9%). In the rural area, the most widely used material ranged from 56.2 percent for cement blocks/ concrete to 38.9 percent for mud brick/earth. The use of mud brick/earth varies widely with its use compared to the urban area. Furthermore, the use of wood (1.4%) and landcrete (1.3%) were widely used as main materials for outer walls in the rural area as compared to their use in the urban area. They constitute the third and fourth most commonly used materials for outer walls respectively. There are no records of the use of Bamboos in rural areas, the least used materials are palm leaf/Thatch (grass) Raffia and stone both recording less than 0.5 percent.

Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	52,220	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	266,725	3,188	6.1	3.9	38.9
Wood	200,594	12,028	599	1.1	1.1	1.4
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	4,268	315	0.6	0.6	1.1
Stone	11,330	1,182	98	0.2	0.2	0.3
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	198	0.4	0.4	0.4
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	370,691	47,140	90.3	92.5	56.2
Landcrete	104,270	19,885	320	0.6	0.6	1.3
Bamboo	8,206	954	45	0.1	0.1	0.0
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,202	66	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	39,206	3,062	251	0.5	0.5	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main Material for Floor

As indicated in table 8.5, 86.9 percent of households in the Municipality live in houses with cement or concrete floor, about six percent (5.8%) of households live in earth/mud floors. Very few households use Terrazzo/ Terrazzo tiles (2.9%) and Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble (2.1%) as materials for flooring of their dwelling units. In urban areas, more than eight (8) out of ten (10) households use cement/concrete as flooring materials, this is almost the same in rural dwellings which has 80.4 percent of its households using cement/ concrete for flooring. There are quite significant households in rural localities that use earth/ mud as flooring materials as compared to urban areas. For instance, 13.2 percent of rural households use earth/ mud whilst urban households are only 5.3 percent. Exactly three percent (3%) of urban households use Terrazzo/ Terrazzo tiles whilst only one percent (1%) of rural households uses same material for flooring.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	49,474	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	118,931	2,848	5.8	5.3	13.2
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	491,586	42,971	86.9	87.3	80.4
Stone	32,817	6,076	235	0.5	0.4	0.9
Burnt brick	6,537	710	38	0.1	0.1	0.3
Wood	52,856	1,345	175	0.4	0.4	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	2,914	618	1.2	1.3	1.2
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,404	1,041	2.1	2.1	2.1
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,833	1,443	2.9	3.0	1.0
Other	15,567	1,246	105	0.2	0.2	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main Material for Roofing

Table 8.6 indicates the main construction materials for roofing. The table shows that that 49,052 houses are roofed with metal/sheets followed by 974 for slates/asbestos. In the urban area 45, 889 houses are roofed with metal sheet and 868 with concrete/cement. In the rural areas 3,163 houses are roofed with Metal sheets. Only one house is roofed with slate/Asbestos and 33 houses are roofed with cement/concrete.

Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	Municipality		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	686,478	52,220	48,952	3,268
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,693	53	37	16
Wood	45,547	3,527	337	320	17
Metal sheet	4,152,259	604,209	49,052	45,889	3,163
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	8,831	974	973	1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	5,561	901	868	33
Roofing tile	31,456	1,012	83	79	4
Bamboo	71,049	4,630	54	45	9
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	52,372	548	534	14
Other	35,935	2,643	218	207	11

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons determine the available space for sleep per person. Table 8.7 indicates the household size and the number of sleeping rooms occupied in a dwelling unit. The number of households decreases as the number of sleeping rooms increases. Households with one sleeping room are 41% of the total households. This reduced to at least one-third of households with two sleeping rooms, three sleeping rooms are a little above one tenth (11.2%), followed by 6.2% for four sleeping rooms. Households with more than nine and eight seeping rooms were the least in the Municipality representing (0.7% and 0.6% respectively).

The smaller household sizes are expected to have less sleeping rooms as compared to the larger household sizes. In dwellings with one household size, more than half (68.1%) of the

households has one sleeping room, these declines sharply to a little more than one fifth (24.2%) of the households with two sleeping rooms. Five out of ten households with two (2) household sizes have one sleeping room, followed by two sleeping rooms with at least one third of the households with two household sizes. However, there are relatively more sleeping rooms in households with larger sizes than those with smaller sizes. For instance in households with nine members there are close to one-tenth (17.7%) with three sleeping rooms, 16.2% had four sleeping rooms whilst 6.2% and 4.2% had seven and eight sleeping rooms respectively.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	49,474	100.0	41.0	33.2	11.2	6.2	3.6	2.4	1.3	0.6	0.7
1	12,305	100.0	68.1	24.2	3.9	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
2	8,248	100.0	50.9	33.4	8.1	3.5	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3
3	7,390	100.0	39.1	37.9	11.3	5.4	2.6	1.9	1.2	0.4	0.3
4	7,057	100.0	29.8	41.0	14.0	6.9	3.9	2.2	1.1	0.5	0.6
5	5,529	100.0	25.0	40.3	16.6	8.1	4.4	2.5	1.5	0.9	0.7
6	3,771	100.0	19.2	37.5	17.2	11.1	5.9	4.9	2.2	1.1	1.0
7	2,120	100.0	15.3	30.8	19.3	14.7	8.9	6.0	2.2	1.3	1.6
8	1,215	100.0	9.9	28.5	20.3	16.2	9.6	7.9	3.6	2.3	1.6
9	638	100.0	11.0	21.6	20.1	18.2	11.4	8.6	3.3	1.7	4.1
10+	1,201	100.0	6.7	16.1	17.7	16.2	14.3	10.0	6.2	4.2	8.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

8.6.1 Dwelling Facilities and Source of Lighting

In table 8.8, more than three quarters of households in the region use electricity for lighting. The use of electricity for lighting appears to be related to the level of urbanization of the Municipality. Thus in the New Juaben Municipality, 86.8 per cent of households use electricity for lighting, while less than one percent (0.5%) enjoy the use of private generator for lighting. For both the urban and rural areas more than half of the households employ the use of electricity as their main source of lighting. For instance, almost nine (9) of every ten households (88.8%) in the urban localities depend on electricity for their main source of lighting whilst more than five (5) of every ten (10) households (54.2%) use electricity for lighting. Significant number of households in the rural areas still uses kerosene and flashlights for lighting. There are a quarter (25.1%) of households in rural areas who use kerosene for lighting while more than one-tenth (17.7%) of the rural households use flash lights for lighting.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	49,474	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	42,927	86.8	88.8	54.2
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	234	0.5	0.4	1.4
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	3,441	7.0	5.8	25.1
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	73	0.1	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	23	0.0	0.0	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,595	285	0.6	0.6	0.5
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	90,643	2,335	4.7	3.9	17.7
Firewood	13,241	1,593	49	0.1	0.1	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	447	23	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	932	84	0.2	0.1	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.1 Dwelling Facilities and Source of Energy for Cooking

Table 8.9 indicates the main source of cooking fuel by households in the Municipality. The major sources of energy for cooking are charcoal, gas and wood. , About half (48.6%) of households use charcoal as their main source of cooking fuel in the Municipality according to the 2010 population and Housing census. In the Municipality, more than one-third (33.3%) of households use gas as cooking fuel, whilst one-tenth (10.2%) use wood for cooking. In the urban area, almost half (49.8%) of the households use charcoal as their main source of cooking fuel, with more than a third (34.5%) of households using gas for cooking. There are more households using wood as their cooking fuel as compared to the other sources of cooking fuel in the rural areas. For instance, five out of every ten (52.2%) households rely on wood as cooking fuel whilst three out of every ten (29.8%) households use charcoal for cooking. Quite a significant number of households in the rural areas uses gas as their main source of cooking fuel (12.3%).

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	49,474	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,214	3,226	6.5	6.7	3.8
Wood	2,197,083	315,386	5,047	10.2	7.5	52.2
Gas	996,518	74,339	16,426	33.2	34.5	12.3
Electricity	29,794	3,438	158	0.3	0.3	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	3,393	332	0.7	0.7	0.6
Charcoal	1,844,290	203,053	24,056	48.6	49.8	29.8
Crop residue	45,292	2,198	64	0.1	0.1	0.9
Saw dust	8,000	548	96	0.2	0.2	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	147	26	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	7,759	329	43	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

8.7.1 Main Source of Drinking Water for Households

Table 8.10 shows the percentage distribution of the main sources of drinking water for households in the Municipality. In all, 16,061 representing 32.5 percent have pipe borne water in their dwellings as their main source of drinking water. It further reveals that sachet water, pipe born outside dwelling, public tap, protected well are the main source of drinking water for most of the population in the Municipality. For instance, 20.5% of households use sachet water for drinking, 19.6 percent rely on pipe-borne outside their dwellings. There exist almost one-tenth of the households using protected well as their main source of drinking water, 8.7 percent rely on public tap/standpipe for their drinking water. . Very few households still use river/stream (1.5%) for drinking , followed by rain water (1.0%), and bottled water (0.5%). Table 8.9 further reveals that dugouts/ pond/ lake/dam/canal and tanker supply /vendor constitute the least source of drinking water in the Municipality.

Table 8.10: Main source of drinking water for households

Sources of water	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	49,474	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	16,061	32.5	34.1	6.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	9,694	19.6	20.0	13.4
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	71,616	4,284	8.7	8.3	13.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	177,097	2,867	5.8	5.0	18.9
Protected well	321,091	58,167	4,552	9.2	8.7	16.8
Rain water	39,438	7,948	499	1.0	1.0	0.9
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	111	0.2	0.2	0.5
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	234	0.5	0.5	0.7
Sachet water	490,283	53,638	10,145	20.5	21.1	10.8
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	1,562	48	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	157	0.3	0.2	1.4
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	24	0.0	0.0	0.5
River/Stream	502,804	94,883	745	1.5	0.6	15.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	8,624	44	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	3,972	259	9	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main Source of Water for Domestic Use

Domestic water supply in Ghana competes with a rising demand for water by expanding industry and agriculture sectors. Ghana aims at achieving 85% coverage for water supply by 2015, which would exceed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target of 78% (en. Wikipedia.org / Water supply and sanitation).

Table 8.11 presents the main sources of water for other domestic use in the Municipality. The major water source for households is pipe-borne water inside the dwelling (35.2%), protected well (28.0%), bore-hole/ pump/ tube well (8.8%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (15.2%), public tap or standpipe (6.7%) and river or stream (2.8%).

As shown in Table 8.10, there are also wide variations in the main source of water supply for other domestic use between urban and rural localities. The main source of water in the urban

areas are pipe borne water inside dwelling and protected well whilst in rural areas it is water from rivers/streams, protected well and borehole/pump/Tube wells. The proportion of urban dwelling units that use pipe-borne inside dwelling is 37.1 percent as against 6.4 percent in the rural areas. The proportion of households using protected wells in the urban areas are 28.2%.

Table 8.11: Main source of water for other domestic use of households

Sources of water	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	49,474	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	55,588	17,429	35.2	37.1	6.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	83,245	7,877	15.9	16.2	11.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	65,772	3,310	6.7	6.6	8.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	180,604	4,344	8.8	8.0	21.5
Protected well	465,775	95,179	13,869	28.0	28.2	25.8
Rain water	39,916	7,577	385	0.8	0.8	0.4
Protected spring	18,854	2,760	146	0.3	0.3	0.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,975	85	0.2	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	13,230	514	1.0	1.0	1.8
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,196	42	0.1	0.1	0.5
River/Stream	588,590	112,728	1,373	2.8	1.5	22.7
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	9,850	59	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	10,302	1,341	41	0.1	0.0	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Most rural settlements traditionally rely on raw surface water from such sources as streams, rivers, springs among others for their domestic or household chores. Some of these surface water sources are heavily polluted, resulting in water – borne diseases.

On the basis of the 2010 Population and Housing Census, it is observed in figure 8.1 that a very significant proportion of rural households depend on surface water sources for their domestic chores. It is also noted that whilst one fourth of the rural households depend on bore-holes/pump/ tube water, and one fifth of them depend on protected wells, almost one-tenth of them depend on public tap/standpipe for their water supply for domestic use. The percentage of the households which depend on pipe-borne outside dwelling are more than households using pipe –borne inside dwelling for domestic chores.

8.8 Bathing and Toilet facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facilities use by households

Table 8.12 presents the distribution of households by type of toilet facilities in the Municipality. More than 35.9% households use the public toilet. Also, 30.3% of the households use water closets (W.C) facilities. Whereas 16.9 percent use the KVIP, there are 13.1 percent of the households who still use Pit latrines. Despite the urbanized characteristic of the Municipality, almost three percent (2.9%) of the households have no facilities hence resort to the “free- range system”. There exist disparities in the use of toilet facilities in the urban and rural localities. For instance, the main toilet facility used by rural households is the Pit latrine (38.9%) whilst in urban households the use the Public toilet is represented by (36.2%). There are more urban households who use the W.C (31.5%) as compared to rural households (11.8%). With regards to the use of KVIP, 17.3% of households in urban areas

use the facility with 11.2% for rural households. Unsurprisingly, more rural households still use the “free-range” system (5.8%) as compared to urban households of 2.7 percent.

8.8.2 Bathing facility use by households

There are clear differences between households in rural-urban localities and the types of bathing facilities used. Fifty percent (50.6%) of households in urban localities use the shared separate bathroom in the same house as compared to 22.4 percent of households in rural localities. There are relatively more households in rural areas (29.9%) that have their own bathrooms for exclusive use as compared to the proportion of urban households (23.3%). Households in rural localities who use shared cubicle are 23.2 percent whilst urban households who use similar facility are 18.6%. Some households still use the open space for bathing in both the urban and rural areas. The case is however more pronounced in the rural areas than the urban areas. For instance in the rural locality almost 15 percent of households use the open space around their houses for bathing with about three percent (2.6%) of the urban households using the same facility.

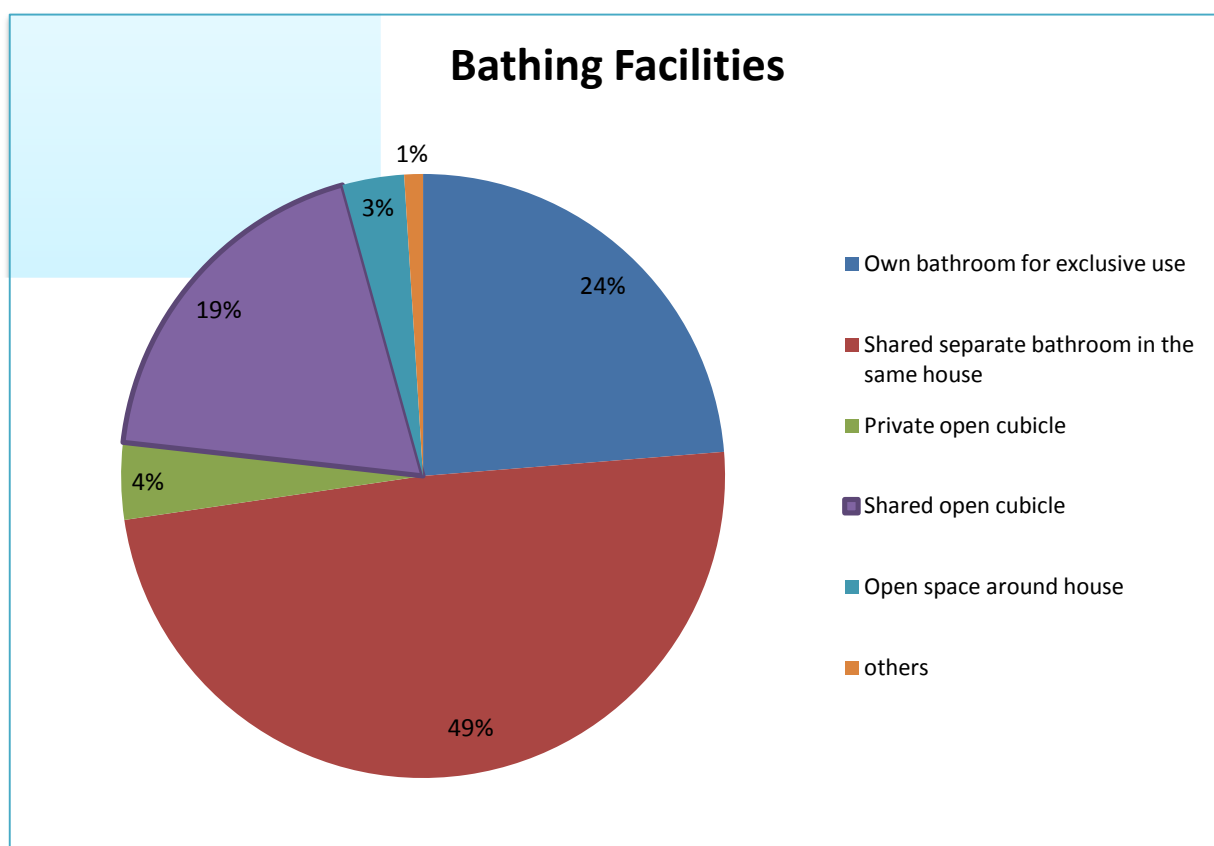
Table 8.12: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	49,474	100	100	100
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,384	1,438	2.9	2.7	5.8
W.C.	839,611	55,161	14,985	30.3	31.5	11.8
Pit latrine	1,040,883	203,246	6,500	13.1	11.5	38.9
KVIP	572,824	100,193	8,375	16.9	17.3	11.2
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,926	245	0.5	0.5	0.4
Public toilet (WC /KVIP/ Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	195,950	17,763	35.9	36.2	31.5
Other	23,385	2,185	168	0.3	0.3	0.5
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	49,474	100	100	100
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	163,394	11,743	23.7	23.3	29.9
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	209,248	24,200	48.9	50.6	22.4
Private open cubicle	381,979	56,572	2,019	4.1	3.8	8.7
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	131,234	9,337	18.9	18.6	23.2
Public bath house	140,501	2,817	121	0.2	0.3	0.1
Bathroom in another house	187,337	19,316	336	0.7	0.7	0.8
Open space around house	372,556	45,833	1,657	3.3	2.6	14.5
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,996	17	0	0	0.2
Other	16,276	1,635	44	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.2 presents the distribution of bathing facility types in households in the Municipality. The use of shared separate bathrooms in the same compound is more pronounced among households in the Municipality compared to the other facilities as shown by figure 8.2. Large number of households also report as using their own bathrooms. Almost one fifth of the Municipal households use shared open cubicles for bathing whilst very small proportion of households use the private open cubicle and the open space for bathing.

Figure 8.1: Distribution of bathing facility type in households



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Methods of Waste disposal

Waste management is arguably the most crucial environmental challenge facing Ghanaian communities and therefore the need for sustainable waste management approaches cannot be overemphasized.

8.9.1 Method of Solid Waste disposal

Table 8.13 shows the methods by which solid waste is disposed by households in the Municipality. More than half (61.3%) of households in the Municipality use the public dump (container) as their method of solid waste disposal. Burning of solid waste as a method of waste disposal is used by almost 13 percent of households whilst about 11 percent of households use the public dump (open space). Close to ten percent of households dispose their solid waste through collection vendors, also less than five percent (4.4%) bury their solid waste. The method of waste disposal for urban areas ranges from 64.1 percent of households for public dump (container) to 11.8 percent of households for burning of waste. Collection of solid waste is used by 9.2 percent of households whilst 8.8 percent of households bury their solid waste in the urban localities. However the indiscriminate dumping of solid waste is very low representing (1.6%). In the rural localities, 36.1 percent of households use the public dump (open space) to dispose their solid waste; this is followed by 29.1 percent of households who use the burning method. Public dump (container) as a method of waste disposal is used by 16.7 percent of households in the rural areas. The house

to house collection method is the least reported method of solid waste disposal since only three percent of households in rural areas use the method.

8.9.2 Method of Liquid Waste Disposal

Table 8.13 shows the methods by which liquid waste is disposed by households in the Municipality. More than one-third (39.0%) of households in the Municipality dispose their liquid waste into the gutters. Throwing of liquid waste into compound is used by 25.1 percent of households whilst 15.3 percent of households throw it onto the street. Over one tenth of households (13.7%) throw their liquid waste through drainage system into gutters for disposal whilst almost three percent (2.8%) of households use the sewerage system for liquid disposal. The method of liquid waste disposal for urban areas ranges from 4.4 percent of households throwing their waste into gutter to 23.3 percent for households who through onto the compound. Throwing of liquid waste onto the street/outside represented 14.8 percent of households whilst 14.3 percent of households throw waste through drainage system into a gutter in the urban localities. However disposing waste through the sewerage system is reported as the least method by households (3.0%). In the rural dwellings, 52.8 percent of households throw waste onto the compound whilst 23.8 percent throw waste onto the street; this is followed by 16.6 percent of households who throw waste into the gutters. Disposing waste through drainage system into gutter as a method of waste disposal is used by 4.1 percent of households in the rural areas. The sewerage system is the least reported method of liquid waste disposal since only 0.5 percent of households in rural areas use the method.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country		Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Region	Number		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	49,474	100	100	100
Collected	785,889	26,049	4,351	8.8	9.2	3.1
Burned by household	584,820	102,501	6,335	12.8	11.8	29.1
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	143,820	30,319	61.3	64.1	16.7
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	252,886	5,176	10.5	8.8	36.1
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	63,321	866	1.8	1.6	4.3
Buried by household	182,615	37,144	2,178	4.4	4.3	6
Other	53,805	6,324	249	0.5	0.2	4.7
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	49,474	100	100	100
Through the sewerage system	183,169	8,228	1,400	2.8	3	0.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	33,511	6,757	13.7	14.3	4.1
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,428	1,773	3.6	3.7	1.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	147,245	7,588	15.3	14.8	23.8
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	106,945	19,276	39	40.4	16.6
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	319,580	12,423	25.1	23.3	52.8
Other	38,294	5,108	257	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATIONS

9.1 Summary of findings

9.1.1 Population size, structure and composition

The population of New Juaben Municipality is 183,727 according to the 2010 PHC made up of more females (51.7%) than males (48.3). The sex ratio of the Municipality is 93.0, implying that for every 100 females there are 93 males. The New Juaben Municipality's population forms about seven percent (6.9%) of the population of the Eastern region.

The Municipality is endowed with a very high (66.4% of the population aged 15 years and older) economically active population (population 15-64 years). The dependency ratio is 56., which means that on the average two people in the working age population (15-64yrs) have one person in the dependent population to cater for.

9.1.2 Fertility, mortality and migration

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the Municipality is 2.4 which is lower than the Eastern region average of 3.5. General Fertility Rate (GFR) and Crude Birth Rate for the Municipality are 68.0 and 19.7 respectively. The Municipality has a Crude Death Rate (CDR) of 5.9 per 1,000 population. Migrants in the Municipality are mainly from the neighboring regions (Greater Accra, Ashanti and Volta Region. Migrants from Volta region constitute 11.0 percent of the migrant population, with those from the Greater Accra and Ashanti regions constituting 10 percent and 9.7 percent respectively.

9.1.3 Household size, structure and composition

The Municipality has a household population of 173,653 and 49,474 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 3.5 which is lower than the Eastern region average of 4.1. More than one third (37.2%) of the household population are children of the head of household. Nuclear families (i.e., parents and their children) account for more three quarters (76%) of households in the Municipality.

9.1.4 Marital characteristics

Close to half (47.2%) of the population aged 12 years and older in the Municipality have never been married. A little over one third (36.1%) of the population in the given age bracket have ever been married. The population divorced (4.1%) and those widowed (5.1%) constitute less than six percent of the population aged 12 years and older. About five percent of the population 12 years and older are in informal unions.

9.1.5 Nationality

Majority of the population in the Municipality are Ghanaians. Non Ghanaians account for only 2.5 percent of the Municipality's Population.

9.1.6 Literacy and education

More than 90 percent of the population aged 11 years and older in the Municipality are literate. Females have higher proportion of not literate population than males. Close to three quarters (72.0%) of the literate population are literate in English and a Ghanaian language(s).

Less than one percent are literate in English and French, with about one-fifth in English language only.

The majority (54.9%) of the population currently in school are in basic schools, i.e., primary and JSS/JHS. Persons in senior secondary schools constitute 12 percent of the population currently in school. The proportion (57.0%) of females in basic schools is higher than that of males (52.8%), but the reverse is the case for those in tertiary education (9.7 % for females and 15.3% for males).

9.1.7 Economic activities

About two thirds (66.4%) of the population aged 15 years and older in the New Juaben Municipality are economically active. More than 90 percent (92.7%) of the economically active population are in some form of employment. Close to two thirds (62.1%) of the population not economically active are in full time education with higher percentage for males (69.3%) than females (55.5%). Majority (51.2%) of the working population are into service and sales, followed by craft and related works. A higher percentage of females (35.7%) are into service and sales than males (20.1%). Majority of male workers (27%) are rather into craft and related works.

Wholesale and retail is the predominant industry for both male (19.6%) and female (42.5%) workers in the Municipality. More than half (53.1%) of the employed population are self-employed without employees. Females (64.0%) are more likely to be self-employed without employees than males (40.9%). About one third (31.3%) of the working population are employees, with higher percentage of males being employees (40.9%) than females (21.7%). Three quarters (75%) of the employed population are in the private informal sector.

9.1.9 Information Communication Technology

More than two thirds of the population aged 12 years and older in the New Juaben Municipality own mobile phones with about one fifth (17.5%) having access internet facilities. With regards to owner of computer, 15.3 percent of households in the Municipality own a computer (desktop/laptop) .

9.1.10 Disability

About four percent (4.3%) of the population in the New Juaben Municipality have one type of disability or the other. The majority of Persons with Disability (PWDs) have visual impairment followed by physical disability and emotional disorders. There are slightly more females with mobility impairment (physical) than males. Slightly higher percentage of females (4.7%) have disabilities than males (3.9%). There are disparities in the proportion of PWDs between the urban and rural localities.

9.1.11 Households in Agriculture

Agricultural households constitute 19.7 percent of the total households in the Municipality, with majority of the households engaged in crop farming (87.6 %). Rural households tend to be more involved in agriculture (53.2%) as compared to their urban counterparts (17.6%).

9.1.12 Housing

The New Juaben Municipality has 22,619 houses constituting 5.2 of the total housing stock of the Eastern region. On the average, there are two households per house with a population of eight per house in the Municipality. The majority of dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by other private individual with a little over one third (34.4%) by household members.

Compound houses constitute more than two thirds (68.5%) of houses in the Municipality with separate houses making 16.2 percent. About 90 percent of the outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality are made of cement/concrete. More than three quarters of the floors of dwelling units are made of cement/concrete. The majority of roofs in the Municipality (94%) are roofed with metal sheets.

Close to seven percent of households with 10 or more members have one sleeping room. Electricity is the main source of lighting for the majority (86.8%) of households in the Municipality. Charcoal (48.6%). Gas (33%) and wood are the main sources of fuel for cooking. The majority of households in the Municipality use pipe borne water (32.5% use pipe borne inside dwelling and 15.9% pipe borne outside dwelling) for drinking. Water for other domestic purposes is also mainly from pipe borne water (51.1%) with 28 percent from protected wells. More than one third of households in the Municipality use public toilet with close to one third using W.C. However, the majority of rural households use pit latrine while majority of urban households use public toilet.

With regards to waste disposal, close to two thirds of households dispose of their solid waste by dumping it onto public dump containers. More than one- third (39.0%) of households in the Municipality dispose their liquid waste into gutters with 25 percent throwing into compounds.

9.2 Conclusion

The New Juaben Municipality is one of the 26 districts in the Eastern region with diverse physical, environment and topography that support diverse economic activities in the region. These include agricultural production, fishing, forestry, mining and ecotourism. Administratively, both political and social organizations of the Municipality are based on modern and traditional institutions. The population characteristics of the Municipality are also diverse in several respects.

Sex ratio for the Municipality has been relatively low falling below 100. The proportion of children is low as compared to the youthful population. This means that fertility in the Municipality is low, resulting in a drop in the dependency ratio. But the population is still largely youthful, with a potential to continue to grow into the near future. Maternal mortality in the Municipality is relatively low. The level of infant mortality rate is also relatively high as compared to deaths occurring in other age groups.

The population dynamics of the Municipality may be determined largely by fertility and mortality processes. Migration in the Municipality was mainly between the neighboring regions such as Volta, Ashanti and Greater Accra regions. Persons of Ghanaian parentage constitute a large percentage of the population in the Municipality. There is a presence of Ghanaians with dual citizenship in the Municipality, though very small.

The majority of the population reside in urban areas. There are disparities among the socio economic subgroups regarding all these characteristics. The residents of the Municipality are also of diverse, socioeconomic, ethnic and other backgrounds. Levels of education and literacy rate are lower among rural dwellers and women.

Households in the Municipality are predominantly male-headed. Relatives and siblings constitute large proportion of both rural and urban households, indicating that extended family living arrangements still exist in the Municipality.

The prevalence of disability is quite low and six major types are reported in the Municipality. There are more females with disability than males.

There is a considerable proportion of the disabled population who have never attended school. Almost about one third of the female disabled population does not have any educational attainment. This is more than the male disabled population who are without any form of education. Interestingly, there are more disabled population who have attended school than those who have never attended school or without education. Almost nine out of ten (10) disabled males have at least attained a level of education

The contribution of both the formal and informal sector to the employment status of the Municipality cannot be overemphasized. The private informal sector is said to have contributed greatly in terms of employment the Municipality. More than two third of the total employment in the Municipality are from the private informal sector while the private formal sector contributed less than one tenth to the total employment in the Municipality. The public sector also contributed substantially to the total employment. Overall, the private sector contributes more than eighty percent while the government sector contributes only fifteen percent to the employment status in the Municipality.

Less than one fifth of the total households in the Municipality are engaged in agriculture. The non-agriculture households constitute more than three-fourth of the total households reported. In the urban areas agriculture cannot be said to be the major economic activity since more than 80 per cent households are non-agriculture households. The rural localities are predominantly agrarian. More than half of the rural households are engaged in agricultural activities. Overall, the entire Municipal population will largely rely on few households for the production of agricultural products.

Most of the households in the Municipality with smaller sizes depend on one or two sleeping rooms. On the average the majority of all dwellings in the Municipality are owned by private individual. Access to ICT is predominantly higher among populations with some level of education. On the whole the use of internet facility is very low in the Municipality.

9.3 Recommendations

General waste management in Ghana is the responsibility of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), which supervises the decentralized Metropolitan, Municipal, and Municipality Assemblies (MMDAs). The MMDAs are responsible for the collection and final disposal of solid waste through their waste management Department (WMDs) and their Environmental Health and Sanitation Departments (EHSD).

The poor sanitation in the Municipality could be curbed through the promotion of integrated waste management strategies in the Municipality through the development of a comprehensive Environmental Action Plans that are targeted towards sanitation improvements. .

The Municipality is endowed with a larger youthful population and also the informal sector contributes greatly to the employment status of the inhabitants hence the need to link the informal sector Organizations to formal ones. The Municipality experiences a lot of in-migrants from the neighboring regions, hence the need to invest in tourism.

Infant and maternal mortality are regarded as the major indicators of health and quality of life in the Municipality. . To avert such a phenomenon there is the need for a proper and effective Primary Health Care (PHC) delivery which should be made accessible to all especially to rural dwellers.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	49,474	173,653	83,043	90,610	19,415	10,994	8,421
Households engaged in agricultural activities	9,771	43,427	21,448	21,979	19,415	10,994	8,421
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	8,612	37,981	18,887	19,094	16,664	9,654	7,010
Households engaged in crop farming	8,559	37,835	18,818	19,017	16,564	9,604	6,960
Households engaged in tree growing	119	434	213	221	238	122	116
Agro forestry (tree planting)	119	434	213	221	238	122	116
Alligator pepper	16	105	50	55	48	21	27
Apples	6	36	14	22	15	5	10
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	4	25	7	18	9	3	6
Avocado	6	23	13	10	9	4	5
Banana	18	72	42	30	34	22	12
Beans	53	265	130	135	127	72	55
Black pepper	5	18	9	9	7	5	2
Black berries	2	7	5	2	3	3	0
Cabbage	88	406	205	201	178	111	67
Carrot	80	314	153	161	121	72	49
Cashew	22	120	59	61	44	25	19
Cassava	5,474	24,582	12,229	12,353	10,599	6,158	4,441
Citronella	17	90	47	43	26	19	7
Citrus	215	997	493	504	395	248	147
Cloves	14	75	33	42	34	17	17
Cocoa	2,316	10,140	5,059	5,081	4,617	2,662	1,955
Coconut	62	271	144	127	102	65	37
Cocoyam	460	1,879	931	948	817	466	351
Cocoyam / Taro (koko)	56	196	99	97	98	54	44
Cola	50	252	135	117	83	51	32
Cotton	5	22	9	13	12	7	5
Cucumber	8	38	20	18	11	9	2
Egg plant	9	50	29	21	32	18	14
Garden eggs	66	281	156	125	136	87	49
Groundnut	29	117	59	58	54	29	25
Guava	9	38	23	15	11	7	4
Kenaf	3		9	4	4	3	1
Lemon grass	4		14	6	11	5	6
Lettuce	19		90	43	37	18	19
Maize	3,876		17,929	9,009	7,655	4,544	3,111

Table A1: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop (cont'd)

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenaf	3	9	4	5	4	3	1
Lemon grass	4	14	6	8	11	5	6
Lettuce	19	90	43	47	37	18	19
Maize	3,876	17,929	9,009	8,920	7,655	4,544	3,111
Mango	61	294	161	133	125	75	50
Melon (agusi)	1	6	2	4	1	0	1
Millet	37	158	78	80	69	36	33
Mushroom	3	38	23	15	9	5	4
Nut meg	7	35	14	21	15	6	9
Oil palm	721	3,422	1,730	1,692	1,410	862	548
Okro	144	668	337	331	312	184	128
Onion	31	187	94	93	90	57	33
Pawpaw	32	171	72	99	84	42	42
Peas	10	40	23	17	23	14	9
Pepper	214	1,006	483	523	447	259	188
Pineapple	33	152	70	82	84	41	43
Plantain	3,649	15,903	7,822	8,081	6,752	3,916	2,836
Potatoes	14	68	30	38	24	11	13
Rice	20	103	56	47	33	25	8
Rubber	1	3	0	3	0	0	0
Sorghum	1	7	4	3	4	1	3
Soya beans	1	3	3	0	3	3	0
Spinach	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Sugarcane	41	190	91	99	90	52	38
Sun flower	6	14	9	5	5	5	0
Sweet pepper	6	26	13	13	6	5	1
Sweet potatoes	4	13	10	3	11	8	3
Tiger nut	4	20	9	11	4	4	0
Tobacco	1	6	2	4	6	2	4
Tomatoes	120	528	264	264	270	150	120
Water melon	10	18	11	7	10	9	1
Yam	230	1,009	504	505	467	288	179
Other	135	659	294	365	281	164	117

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Koforidua	122,300	59,056	63,244	32,711	13,970
2	Asokore	15,787	7,521	8,266	4,386	1,927
3	Effiduase	13,113	6,194	6,919	3,858	1,547
4	Oyoko	8,650	4,149	4,501	2,372	1,493
5	Koforidua Ada	6,123	3,059	3,064	1,676	736
6	Jumapo	5,403	2,587	2,816	1,502	734
7	Suhyen	3,450	1,643	1,807	830	598
8	Akwadum	2,850	1,384	1,466	786	431
9	Nyamekrom	1,409	709	700	287	259
10	Agya Owusu	631	330	301	140	121
11	Suhyen - Mpaem	598	307	291	144	92
12	Asuogya (Anyway)	579	298	281	133	104
13	Kofikrom	558	261	297	130	123
14	Asikasu Central	546	277	269	128	138
15	Asikasu Number 2	490	255	235	117	91
16	Baakokrom	479	240	239	93	84
17	Papa Kete Akura	296	148	148	60	48
18	Kwame Djonobuah (Mpaem Kese)	254	143	111	62	66
19	Tikwame - Obuotabiri	211	126	85	59	57

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

No.	Community Name	Age group																
		All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Koforidua	122,300	12,394	11,034	12,241	13,395	16,316	11,940	9,046	7,498	6,126	5,249	4,991	3,411	2,715	1,608	1,783	2,553
2	Asokore	15,787	2,010	1,742	1,665	1,577	1,656	1,440	1,237	912	759	622	601	438	316	195	233	384
3	Effiduase	13,113	1,432	1,242	1,333	1,540	1,356	1,221	884	792	679	587	545	434	292	183	271	322
4	Oyoko	8,650	1,097	1,010	905	899	833	768	583	513	434	329	326	256	189	152	129	227
5	Koforidua Ada	6,123	763	658	649	628	726	612	479	406	285	191	196	145	102	68	91	124
6	Jumapo	5,403	653	599	626	549	497	390	343	299	270	201	254	178	151	73	127	193
7	Suhyen	3,450	404	397	391	370	288	306	227	199	160	146	133	107	72	63	80	107
8	Akwadum	2,850	382	357	327	286	258	226	183	159	136	114	113	65	72	33	57	82
9	Nyamekrom	1,409	161	161	165	177	113	133	94	73	63	79	50	29	34	29	20	28
10	Agya Owusu	631	66	81	97	68	48	57	44	21	24	27	39	20	16	9	5	9
11	Suhyen - Mpaem	598	69	70	94	49	52	38	28	42	35	20	21	15	19	10	13	23
12	Asuogya (Anyway)	579	92	73	73	83	37	40	22	25	27	20	24	13	11	13	11	15
13	Kofikrom	558	74	65	64	59	59	41	46	35	22	22	22	16	16	5	5	7
14	Asikasu Central	546	56	54	68	60	61	45	35	37	35	19	24	22	7	8	7	8
15	Asikasu Number 2	490	63	60	66	52	37	28	29	21	23	21	35	12	9	9	11	14
16	Baakokrom	479	62	58	60	54	44	35	30	21	24	28	24	13	15	2	3	6
17	Papa Kete Akura	296	31	43	40	43	23	18	11	16	10	7	19	8	2	4	9	12
18	Kwame Djonobuah (Mpaem Kese)	254	29	33	36	35	8	14	5	13	22	7	24	10	1	5	6	6
19	Tikwame - Obuotabiri	211	20	28	18	20	16	12	20	7	13	15	18	7	4	2	4	7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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