



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

AWUTU SENYA EAST MUNICIPALITY



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.

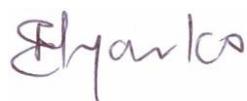
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources 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, with district-level analytical reports based on the 2010 PHC data to facilitate their planning and decision-making.

The District Analytical Report for the Awutu Senya East 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 district profile, the report discusses the social and economic dimensions of demographic variables and their implications for policy formulation, planning and interventions. The conclusions and recommendations drawn from the district report are expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of Ghanaians through evidence-based decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programmes.

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

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



Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ix
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Physical Features	1
1.3 Political and Administrative Structure	3
1.4 Social Structure	3
1.5 Economy	3
1.6 Census methodology, Concepts and Definitions.....	4
1.7 Organisation of the Report.....	13
CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	15
2.1 Introduction	15
2.2 Population Size and Distribution.....	15
2.3 Age-Sex Structure	16
2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration	18
CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	22
3.1 Introduction	22
3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure	22
3.3 Marital Status	24
3.4 Nationality.....	27
3.5 Religious Affiliation	27
3.6 Literacy and Education	27
CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	32
4.1 Introduction	32
4.2 Economic Activity Status	32
4.3 Occupation	34
4.4 Industry	34
4.5 Employment Status.....	35
CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	37
5.1 Introduction	37
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones.....	37
5.3 Use of Internet.....	37
5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer	37
5.5 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines.....	38
CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY	39
6.1 Introduction	39
6.2 Population with Disability	39
6.3 Type of Disability.....	39
6.4 Disability by Locality	39

6.5	Disability and Economic Activity	40
6.6	Disability, Education and Literacy	41
CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES.....		43
7.1	Introduction.....	43
7.2	Households in Agriculture	43
7.3	Type of Farming Activities	43
7.4	Types of Livestock, other Animals Reared and Keepers	43
CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSING CONDITIONS.....		45
8.1	Introduction.....	45
8.2	Housing Stock	45
8.3	Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement	45
8.4	Construction Materials.....	46
8.5	Room Occupancy	49
8.6	Access to Utilities and Household Facilities	49
8.7	Main source of Water for drinking and for other Domestic use	51
8.8	Bathing and Toilet Facilities	53
8.9	Method of Waste Disposal.....	54
CHAPTER NINE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY		
	IMPLICATIONS	56
9.1	Introduction.....	56
9.2	Summary of Findings	56
9.3	Conclusion	59
9.4	Policy Recommendations	60
REFERENCES.....		61
APPENDICES		62
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS		68

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population by age and sex.....	15
Table 2.2: Population size sex and type of locality	16
Table 2.3: Age dependency ratio by locality	17
Table 2.4: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district. 18	
Table 2.5: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child	19
Table 2.6: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district.....	20
Table 3.1: Household size by locality	22
Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex	23
Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex	24
Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education	25
Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status... 26	
Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex	27
Table 3.7: Population by sex and religion.....	27
Table 3.8: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status	29
Table 3.9: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex... 31	
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex	32
Table 4.2: Economic activity status of persons 15 years and older by age and sex	33
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex	34
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex	35
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex.....	37
Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines and sex of head.....	38
Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex.....	40
Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex .. 41	
Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	42
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality	43
Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, animals reared and keepers.....	44
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality.....	45
Table 8.2: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality	46
Table 8.3: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality ... 47	
Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality.... 47	
Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality.... 48	
Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality	48
Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit	49
Table 8.8: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households by type of locality	51
Table 8.9: Main source of water for other domestic use of household.....	53
Table 8.10: Type of bathing facility used by household by type of locality	54
Table 8.11: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality.....	55

Table A.1: Household composition by type of locality	62
Table A.2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	63
Table A.3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged	64
Table A4: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities	66
Table A5: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities	67

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Map of Awutu Senya East Municipal Assembly	2
Figure 2.1: Population pyramid	17
Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate by sex	20
Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older	24
Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy.....	28
Figure 3.3: School attendance by sex for persons 3 years and older	30
Figure 4.1: Employment status of by sex of the population 15 years and older	36
Figure 8.1: Main sources of lighting	50
Figure 8.2: Sources of drinking water	52
Figure 8.3: Toilet facilities	54

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CEB	Children Ever Born
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCD	District Coordinating Directors
DCE	District Chief Executive
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GES	Ghana Education Service
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IMIS	Integrated Management information System
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
LI	Legislative Instrument
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
SDA	Seventh Day Adventist
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
W.C	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Awutu Senya East Municipal, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 108,422 representing 4.9 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.1 percent and females represent 51.9 percent. The proportion of the population living in urban areas is 94.1 percent compared to 5.9 percent in the rural areas. The Municipal has a sex ratio of 92.8. The population of the Municipal is youthful (38.3%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (2.4%).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 3.0. The General Fertility Rate is 89.3 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 25.4 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipal is 2.5 per 1000. Majority of migrants (27.5%) living in the Municipal were born in another region while 28 percent were born elsewhere in the Greater Accra Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Eastern constitute 13.5 percent followed by Volta Region with 10.3 percent and Ashanti, 7.3 percent.

Household size, composition and structure

The Municipal has a household population of 105,231 with a total number of 25,322 households. The average household size in the Municipal is 4.3 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 43.3 percent. Spouses form about 12.8 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 34.9 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (45.0%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 42 percent have never married, six percent are in consensual unions, three percent are widowed, three percent are divorced and one percent are separated. Among the married, 17.4 percent have no education while about 5.2 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than three-quarters of the married population (77.6%) are employed, four percent are unemployed and 18.4 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (61.4%) are economically not active with 3.4 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipal is 91 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 1.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population is 3.8 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 87.2 percent are literate and 12.8 percent are non-literate. Four out of ten people (43.8%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the Municipal, 11.2 percent have never attended school, 40.7 percent are currently attending and 48.1 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

About 69.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 30.6 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 92.5 percent are employed while 7.5 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (44.4%), about 35.2% perform household duties and 2.5 percent are disabled or too sick to work. About five out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about five percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 39.1 percent in service and sales, 24 percent in craft and related trade, and 14.1 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 68.7 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 74.2 percent as compared to 63.9 percent of females. A little over eight percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality. Only 25,322 households representing 9.9 percent of the total households in the Municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 1.7 percent of the Municipal's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (1.8%) than females (1.7%). The types of disability in the Municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 33.7 percent followed by physical disability (24.8%). About 1.9 percent of the population with disability are in the rural localities. Overall, there are more females with hearing, physical and intellectual disabilities than males. Of the population disabled, 22.4 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 10.7 percent of households in the Municipality are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, three out of ten households (38.4%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, nine percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the Municipality (68.3%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the Municipal

Housing

The housing stock of Awutu Senya East Municipality is 15,502 representing five percent of the total number of houses in the Central Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (54.5%) of all dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses; 26.8 percent are separate houses and six percent are semi-detached houses. About four in ten (43.8%) of the dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by members of the household; 42.3 percent are owned by private individuals; 10.6 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 0.3 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.8%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality is concrete constituting 91.4 percent. Cement (89.8%) major material used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the Municipality. Metal sheets and slate/asbestos are the main roofing materials (55.8% and 39.1% respectively) for dwelling units in the Municipality.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (55.3%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the Municipality. About 12.4 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the Municipality are electricity (83.0%), kerosene lamp (9.0%) and flashlight/torch (6.0%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households is charcoal (54.3%). The proportion for urban (55.0%) is higher than that of rural (43.3%). The three main sources of water in the Municipality are pipe borne water, sachet water and tanker supply/vendor provided.

The most important toilet facility used in the Municipality is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 39.5 percent followed by pit latrine (23.1%). About 15.1 percent of the population in the Municipality has no toilet facility. Almost one-third of households (29.8%) in the Municipality share open cubicle bathrooms in the same house while 25.7 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is burning accounting for 43.4 percent. The refuse of about three in ten households (29.9%) are collected by refuse companies, thus house to house waste collection. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (54.7%) and onto the street (25.0%) are the two most common methods used by households in the Municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Awutu Senya East Municipal (ASEMA) is one of the newly created Municipalities in the Central Region. The Municipality was carved out of the former Awutu Senya District in 2012 and established as a Municipality by Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2025 with Kasoa as its capital. The rationale was to facilitate government's decentralization programs and local governance system. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), the total population in the Municipal stood at 108,422. This is about 4.9 percent of the Central region's population.

Awutu Senya East Municipal is mainly urban. Results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census indicate that the Municipal has few rural settlements. The mission statement of Awutu Senya East Municipal is that, "It exists to facilitate the improvement in the quality of life of the people in close collaboration with the private sector and other development partners in the Municipality through the mobilization and the judicious use of resources and provision of Basic Socio-Economic Development within the context of Commitment to Equity, Accountability, Transparency and Excellence. Its vision is "To become a well-developed Municipal that provides and facilitates excellent services to its people to ensure improvement in the quality of life of its people.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and size

The Awutu Senya East Municipal is located in the Eastern part of the Central Region. It shares common boundaries with Ga South Municipal Assembly (in the Greater Accra Region) at the East, Awutu Senya District at the North and Gomoa East District at the West and South respectively. The Municipality covers a total land area of about 108.004 sq. km, about 1.1 percent of the total land area of the Central Region. Kasoa, the Municipal capital, is located at the South-Eastern part, about 31 km from Accra, the national capital. The major settlements of the municipal are Opeikuma, Adam Nana, Kpormertey, Ofaakor, Akweley, Walantu and Zongo.

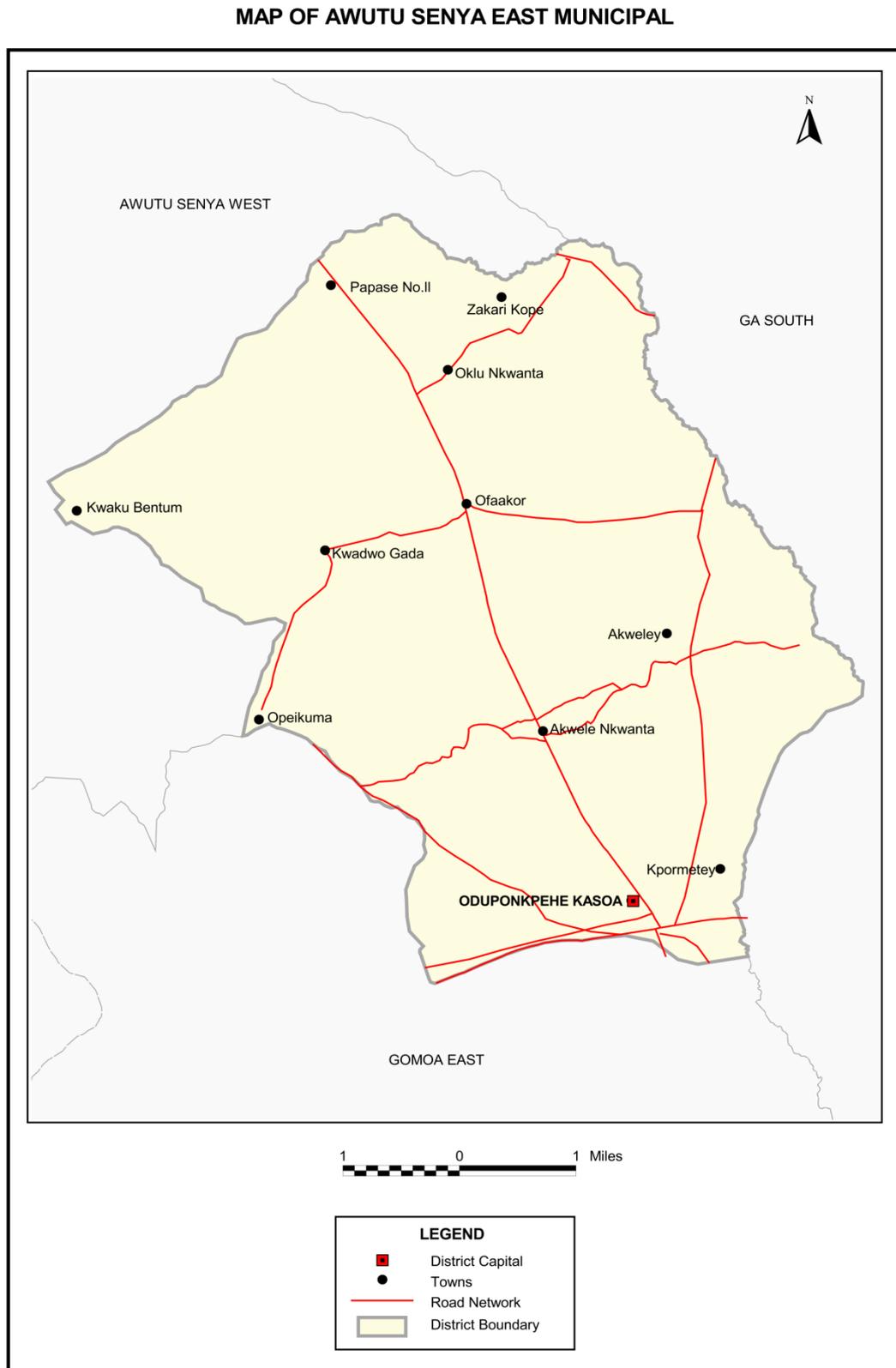
1.2.2 Relief and drainage

The topography of the municipal is characterized by isolated undulating highlands located around the Ofaakor and Akweley area. The nature of the topography is directly related to the soil type. The highland and lowland areas have loamy soils and clay soils respectively.

The drainage in the high areas is not intensive as compared to the lowland areas. Okrudu, the major river, drains into the sea and causes flooding during the rainy season.

The Municipal form part of the south-west plains of Ghana and is one of the hottest parts of the country. Temperatures are high throughout the year and range between 23°C-33°C. Rainfalls are heavy during the major season between March and September. The average rainfall is about 750mm.

Figure 1.1: Map of Awutu Senya East Municipal Assembly



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

The Municipality is underlain by Birrimian rocks, which consist of granites and phyllites. The area is basically low-lying with protruding granitic rocks in some areas. In the semi-deciduous forest zones, the soil type is mostly loamy which supports many plants and is, therefore, suitable for arable farming crops such as Pineapple, cassava, plantain, yam, maize, citrus and pawpaw.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The Municipality is headed by a Municipal Chief Executive appointed by the President with approval by at least two-thirds of the Assembly Members. It has a presiding member who always chairs General Assembly meetings. There are twenty-two Assembly Members with eight being appointed and fourteen elected. The Municipality has six zonal councils, namely: Zongo, Ofaakor, Akweley, Opeikuma, Walantu, and Kpormetey. It has fourteen electoral areas and one constituency known as Awutu Senya East Constituency.

1.4 Social Structure

1.4.1 Ethnic composition and traditional setting

The people of the Municipality are mainly Guans. There are other settler tribes of different ethnic backgrounds. These include the Gas, Akans, Ewes, Walas/Dagartis, Moshies, Basares and other numerous smaller tribes. Due to the cosmopolitan nature of the Municipality, the main languages spoken are Akan and English.

1.5 Economy

The main economic activities in the Municipality include trading (wholesale/retail), agro-processing, informal sector service and commerce. Trading and its related activities are the leading economic ventures which, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, employ about 35.7 percent of the working population in the Municipality. Livestock production is also practiced in the Municipality but on a smaller scale.

The private informal sector's contribution is enormous. The sector employs about 81.9 percent of the working population in the banking and service sectors but needs to be integrated with the formal sector. Other economic activities include: manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing, and transport services, among others.

1.5.1 Transport and communication

The Municipality has a total of 625 km road network of which 59 km is within the urban center. About 20.6 km is the component of the road network which has received flexible pavement finishing. The rest constitute gravel/earth roads located within various deprived communities in the municipality.

In addition to the aforementioned, an unknown length of road is yet to be assessed. The proportion of good roads is inadequate and, therefore, does not meet the demands of the people especially in the low income areas. The Municipality, however, can boast of 20.6 km of paved roads of which 11.56 km are in good condition while 6.55 km are in fairly good condition. However, the unpaved roads are 604.4 km of which 60.44 km are in good shape while 120.88km are fairly good.

The Municipality also has access to all the telecommunication networks in the country because of its closeness to the capital city, Accra. This accessibility has made communication

and information easier for the people in the Municipality. It has one radio station; however, it has excellent access to all the radio and television stations in the capital city.

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 analogy 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 Klotey 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 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated. 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

Duration of residence refers to the number of years a person has lived in a particular place. This question is only asked of persons not born in the place where enumeration took place. Breaks in duration of residence lasting less than 12 months are disregarded. The duration of

residence of persons who made multiple movements of one (1) year or more is assumed to be the number of years lived in the locality (town or village) since the last movement.

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

Activity status refers to economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the 7 days preceding census night. Information on type of activity was collected on persons 5 years and older. A person was regarded as economically active if he/she: 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. Did not work, but had jobs to return to 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 disabilities 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)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organisation of the Report

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

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is discussed in chapter five. It analyses mobile phone ownership, internet use and ownership of desktop/laptop computers while

chapter six is devoted to Persons living with disabilities (PWDs) and their socio-demographic characteristics. Chapter seven concentrates on the agricultural activities of the households, describing the types of farming activities, livestock rearing and numbers of livestock reared.

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Knowledge of composition and size of every population is important in effective planning and development. Sex and age structure of every country plays an important role in the management of population as well as policy formulation and its implementation, since it provides important information needed for both national and local developmental strategies and programs to harness growth. The availability of such data helps stakeholders and development partners to have fair idea of the composition of the population. This chapter will address issues such as size, age and sex composition of the population as well as the mortality, fertility and migration pattern in the Municipality.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 provides detailed information on sex composition and sex ratio as collected during the 2010 PHC. In 2010, the total population of the Municipality stands at 108,422 which represent 4.9 percent of Central Region's population. The male population is 48.1 percent while the female population is 51.9 percent of the total population of the Municipal.

Table 2.1: Population by age and sex

Age Group	Both sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	108,422	100.0	52,197	100.0	56,225	100.0	92.8
0 - 4	15,340	14.1	7,868	15.1	7,472	13.3	105.3
5 - 9	13,450	12.4	6,636	12.7	6,814	12.1	97.4
10 - 14	12,754	11.8	6,166	11.8	6,588	11.7	93.6
15 - 19	11,070	10.2	5,115	9.8	5,955	10.6	85.9
20 - 24	10,592	9.8	4,813	9.2	5,779	10.3	83.3
25 - 29	10,259	9.5	4,374	8.4	5,885	10.5	74.3
30 - 34	8,566	7.9	4,003	7.7	4,563	8.1	87.7
35 - 39	7,509	6.9	3,618	6.9	3,891	6.9	93.0
40 - 44	5,537	5.1	2,839	5.4	2,698	4.8	105.2
45 - 49	4,043	3.7	2,044	3.9	1,999	3.6	102.3
50 - 54	3,243	3.0	1,608	3.1	1,635	2.9	98.3
55 - 59	1,927	1.8	1,013	1.9	914	1.6	110.8
60 - 64	1,522	1.4	810	1.6	712	1.3	113.8
65 - 69	961	0.9	516	1.0	445	0.8	116.0
70 - 74	697	0.6	344	0.7	353	0.6	97.5
75 - 79	389	0.4	202	0.4	187	0.3	108.0
80 - 84	250	0.2	104	0.2	146	0.3	71.2
85 - 89	178	0.2	68	0.1	110	0.2	61.8
90 - 94	94	0.1	39	0.1	55	0.1	70.9
95 - 99	41	0.0	17	0.0	24	0.0	70.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The table also shows that, the age group with the highest population is 0 - 4 years with 14.1 percent. At the same age group for males (15.1%) are more than females (13.3%). From age 40-44 years up to age group 75-79 years, the male population is more than the females.

The sex ratio for the Municipal is 92.8 meaning, for every 100 females there are about 93 males. The sex ratio for the age group 0-4 years is 105.3, higher than the sex ratio for age group 95-99 years.

2.2.2 Population by sex and locality

Table 2.2 shows that 94.1 percent of the entire population reside in the urban areas while 5.9 percent live in the rural areas. Out of the total male population, 94.1 percent are in the urban areas while 5.9 percent are in the rural areas. The table further shows that, 94.2 percent of women out of the female population live in the urban areas while 5.8 percent are in rural areas.

Table 2.2: Population size sex and type of locality

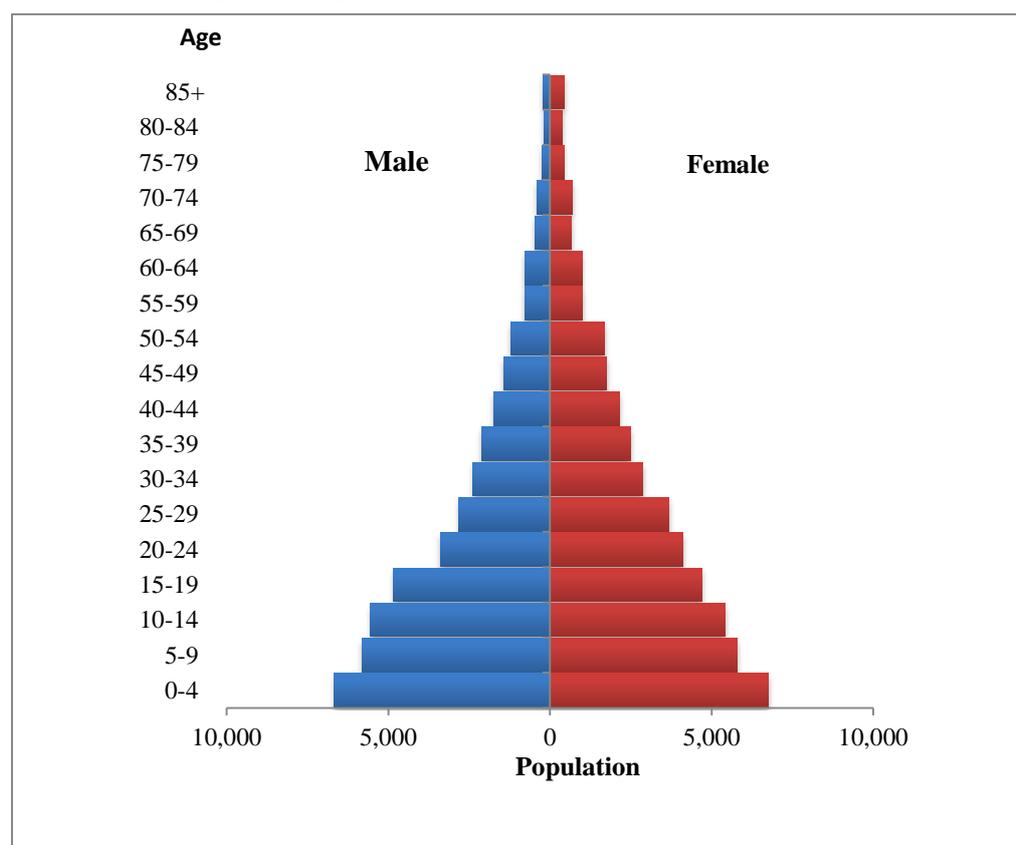
Region/District/Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Central	2,201,863	100.0	1,037,878	47.1	1,163,985	52.9
Total	108,422	100.0	102,079	94.1	6,343	5.9
Male	52,197	100.0	49,096	94.1	3,101	5.9
Female	56,225	100.0	52,983	94.2	3,242	5.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The age sex structure is graphically displayed by the population pyramid in Figure 2.1. The population pyramid graphically displays the population's age and sex composition. The horizontal bars express the number of males and females in each age group. The age structure shows that at the early ages, 0-14 years, the population for both sexes are more than at the youthful age, 15-64 years 65 years and older. But as their age increases, the population for both males and females decline. This gives population pyramid the broad base and narrows towards the apex and the implication is that the greater proportions of the population are at the youthful stage than in the older ages.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.3 shows the age-dependency ratio which is the ratio of the population in the “dependent” ages (those under age 15 and ages 65 years and older) to those in the “economically productive” ages (15 to 65 years) in the population (Haupt et al, 2011). The dependency ratio is 68.7 for the Municipal. The implication is that for every 100 persons in the working age population, there are about 69 dependents. About 64.6 is the child dependency ratio which means that there are about 65 persons in the youthful ages 0-14 who are to be supported by 100 persons in the working age population. On the other hand, the old age dependency ratio is 4.1 implying that 100 persons in the working population are to support 4 persons in the old age group 65 years and older. Furthermore, the dependency ratio in urban areas is 67.8, child dependency 63.8 and 4 for old age dependency ratio. The rural community also has 84.7 as the total dependency ratio, 78.8 for child dependency and 5.9 for old age dependency ratio.

Table 2.3: Age dependency ratio by locality

All group/ratio	Total	Urban	Rural
All ages	108,422	102,079	6,343
0 - 14	41,544	38,837	2,707
15 - 64	64,268	60,834	3,434
65 +	2,610	2,408	202
Total dependency ratio	68.7	67.8	84.7
Child dependency ratio	64.6	63.8	78.8
Old age dependency ratio	4.1	4.0	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Population change is brought about by three demographic variables: fertility, mortality and migration. A change in any of the variables can affect the population. For instance if there is high fertility, it increases the population and a decrease in fertility retards the population growth. Also an increase in mortality of any population will definitely decrease the population size and a decrease in mortality might increase the population size. Furthermore, when there is an increase in migration or a decrease in migration, it can either decrease or increase the size of the population.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live children a woman has ever given birth to in her lifetime. The age at which childbearing begins has important demographic consequences for a society as a whole as well as for the health and welfare of the mother and child. The analysis is based on the birth histories of women 15-49 years.

The section focuses on fertility rate among female population age 12 years and older. Awutu Senya East recorded a total fertility rate of three which represent the third lowest in the Central Region as shown in Table 2.4. It further recorded general fertility rate of 89.3 which again is the third lowest in Central Region but below the Regional average by 16. Crude birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 population. The Crude Birth Rate of the Municipality is 25.4 and is the seventh lowest in the Central Region.

Table 2.4: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,201,863	553,384	58,292	3.6	105.3	26.5
Gomoa East	207,071	54,787	6,159	3.7	112.4	29.7
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	51,308	3,009	2.2	58.6	17.7
Assin North Municipal	161,341	38,331	4,687	4.1	122.3	29.1
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Municipal	144,705	33,902	3,561	3.6	105	24.6
Mfantsiman	144,332	39,462	3,537	3.4	89.6	24.5
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	31,419	3,600	4	114.6	26.1
Gomoa West	135,189	32,740	3,657	3.8	111.7	27.1
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	27,603	3,308	4.1	119.8	28.2
Agona West Municipal	115,358	29,580	2,679	3.1	90.6	23.2
Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa	112,706	25,731	3,470	4.7	134.9	30.8
Awutu Senya East Municipal	108,422	30,770.0	2,749.0	3	89.3	25.4
Assin South	104,244	23,709	2,986	4.3	125.9	28.6
Ewutu Senya	86,884	21,749	2,496	3.9	114.8	28.7
Agona East	85,920	20,368	2,408	4	118.2	28
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	18,690	1,972	3.5	105.5	27.1
Effutu Municipal	68,597	19,261	1,629	2.9	84.6	23.7
Twifo Ati Morkwa	61,743	15,283	1,822	4.1	119.2	29.5
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	13,789	1,862	4.5	135	31
TwifoHeman Lower Denkyira	55,131	13,308	1,411	3.6	106	25.6
Ekumfi	52,231	11,594	1,290	4	111.3	24.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.5 shows the number of children ever born alive to females 12 years and older. The total number of females aged 12 years and older is 39,246. Females within the age group 35-39 years recorded the highest children ever born of 16.3 percent, with both sexes recording 16.3 percent each. That of male children surviving is 16.8 percent while female children surviving are also 16.6 percent within the same 35-39 age group. Male and female children ever born to females at the age group 25-29 years is 10.8 percent each. But male and female children surviving to these females at the same age group 25-29 years, females surviving (11.0%) are more than the males (10.9%). As the age group of females increase from 12-44 years, males ever born are more than females. Children surviving also increase as the age increases from 12-39 years. Males ever born are more than females ever born but male children surviving are less than females surviving.

2.4.2 Mortality

The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the census night.

Age Specific Death Rate (ASDR) is the number of deaths in a specific age group per 1,000 population of that age group. Because mortality varies greatly by age and sex, age-specific death rates are often given separately for males and females in a population.

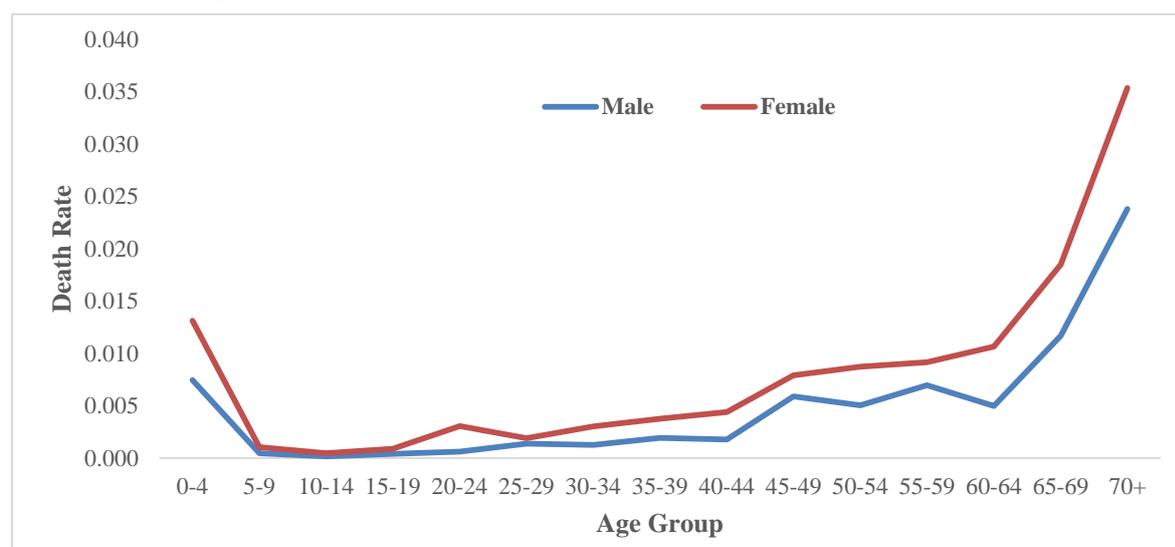
Table 2.5: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	39,246	74,167	37,208	36,959	66,509	32,839	33,670
12 - 14	3,895	12	4	8	9	4	5
15 - 19	5,955	396	203	193	331	167	164
20 - 24	5,779	2,973	1,525	1,448	2,681	1,330	1,351
25 - 29	5,885	7,984	4,003	3,981	7,304	3,593	3,711
30 - 34	4,563	10,583	5,346	5,237	9,773	4,866	4,907
35 - 39	3,891	12,072	6,055	6,017	11,107	5,502	5,605
40 - 44	2,698	9,897	5,047	4,850	9,047	4,526	4,521
45 - 49	1,999	8,378	4,153	4,225	7,520	3,686	3,834
50 - 54	1,635	7,489	3,718	3,771	6,707	3,300	3,407
55 - 59	914	4,401	2,151	2,250	3,867	1,863	2,004
60 +	2,032	9,982	5,003	4,979	8,163	4,002	4,161

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Figure 2.2, ASDR for males are slightly higher than that of females. At the early ages, especially under 5, the ASDR for males are more than females. At age 15-19 years and 20-24 years, the rate changes and the ASDR for females become higher than males. From 44 years and above, though the specific death rates for males are higher than females, the rate of change from 60-64 years and above are at the extreme level.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.6 shows the total population, deaths in households and Crude Death Rate (CDR) by districts in the Central Region. Awutu Senya East Municipal reports a total of 266 deaths in households and a CDR of 2.5 per 1,000 population. The average CDR for the Municipal is however lower than the Regional rate of 7.6 per 1,000 population.

Table 2.6: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Deaths per 1,000 populations

2.4.3 Migration

Table 2.7 focuses on the birthplace of migrants and the time period over which they have stayed in the Municipality. Migration is simply defined as a geographical movement involving a change from a usual place of residence over a defined territory beyond a defined period (United Nations, 2012). Therefore migrants are persons who were residents of the Municipality during the period of enumeration but were not originally born in the Municipal. As shown in the table, there are 84,579 migrants. People born elsewhere in the region are 23,297 and the people born in another region but reside in the Municipality, Greater Accra Region has the highest population of 23,673. The region with the least people in the Municipality is Upper West Region with 439 people.

Out of the total migrant population, the largest proportion has been residents of the Municipality for about four years (1-4 years) while the lowest proportion of migrants has been those who have resided in the Municipal for 20 years and above. About 18.5 percent of people are born in Ashanti Region but have been residing in the Municipality for less than a year, 18.2 percent of people from Western Region with less than one year stay and 42.8 percent stayed for 1-4 years duration.

Table 2.7: Birth place 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	84,579	16.5	40.1	21.7	17.6	4.2
Born elsewhere in the region	23,297	16.7	39.6	22.2	17.2	4.4
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	3,481	18.2	42.8	19.5	17.3	2.2
Central	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Accra	23,672	15.8	39.9	22	18.7	3.6
Volta	8,699	15.6	38.3	21.5	17.9	6.7
Eastern	11,412	17.1	41.3	21.2	16.5	3.9
Ashanti	6,133	18.5	42.6	20.8	15.0	3
Brong Ahafo	1,867	17.8	43.7	19.4	15.9	3.2
Northern	2,293	15.4	36.0	23.4	20.8	4.5
Upper East	990	13.4	36.0	23.0	21.8	5.8
Upper West	439	8.7	40.5	29.2	15.7	5.9
Outside Ghana	2,296	15.8	39.9	21.4	17.6	5.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on household size, structure and composition. Socio-cultural factors to a very large extent influence living arrangements. There is, therefore, a close relationship between family and household formation with regards to the type of socio-cultural practices that are prevalent in a particular society. The family system in any human society, whether it is the nuclear or extended type, depicts the type of kinship ties that hold the people together.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

A household is defined as a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements and constitute a single consumption unit. The information on households basically includes household structure, composition, and relationship to the head of household.

3.2.1 Household size

Table 3.1 presents the household size by locality. According to the data, the Municipality has a total household population of 105,231 with 99,167 in urban and 6,064 in rural areas. In addition, there are 25,322 households in the Municipality comprising of 23,870 urban households and the remaining, 1,452 are rural households. The mean/average number of household per house is 1.7 for the Municipality. The average household size is about four persons (4.3) and it is almost the same for both rural and urban (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	105,231	99,167	6,064
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	25,322	23,870	1,452
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.2
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition and headship

Table 3.2 shows the household population by composition and sex in the Municipality during the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The total household population is 105,231. Of this number; child/children of the head have the highest proportion of 43.3 percent followed by heads 24.1 percent. Son/daughter in-law and adopted/foster children have the least proportion of 0.3 percent and 0.2 percent respectively. Male child/children have the highest proportion of 44.8 percent in households, followed by male heads 34.9 percent. Among males, parent/parent in-law and son/daughter in-law forms the least proportion of households with 0.2 percent each. For females, child/children have the highest proportion of 41.8 percent, followed by both spouse (wife/husband) and the head. Adopted/foster child has the least proportion of 0.3 percent.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	105,231	100.0	50,650	100.0	54,581	100.0
Head	25,322	24.1	17,672	34.9	7,650	14.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	13,455	12.8	802	1.6	12,653	23.2
Child (son/daughter)	45,517	43.3	22,691	44.8	22,826	41.8
Parent/parent in-law	647	0.6	95	0.2	552	1.0
Son/daughter in-law	301	0.3	102	0.2	199	0.4
Grandchild	4,605	4.4	2,182	4.3	2,423	4.4
Brother/sister	3,846	3.7	1,972	3.9	1,874	3.4
Step child	785	0.7	370	0.7	415	0.8
Adopted/foster child	263	0.2	116	0.2	147	0.3
Other relative	8,199	7.8	3,482	6.9	4,717	8.6
Non-relative	2,291	2.2	1,166	2.3	1,125	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household structure and sex

Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members. Households are first and foremost classified into nuclear and extended families. The nuclear has four categories, the single person household (head only), household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or the nuclear with only a single parent. The categories under the extended on the other hand have other relatives' aside head, spouse and children.

Table 3.3 presents household composition by structure and sex. From the data, nuclear families constitute 51.4 percent of household structure as against the extended family structure, 48.6 percent. For the nuclear family, majority of households in the Municipality are composed of head, spouse(s) and children (34.9%) followed by single parenthood nuclear household (10.5%). Households with head only or single person households constitute 3.6 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality. Households comprising of the head and his or her spouse constitute 2.4 percent of total household population.

Head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives (22.2%) constitute the largest proportion among the extended family category, followed by single parent with extended family members (11.4%).

For the nuclear family structure, apart from the single parent nuclear household where the female proportion (12.2%) exceeds the male (8.7%), male proportions exceed corresponding female proportions in the other three household categories. The Nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children) household constitutes the largest proportion for both males (36.8%) and females (33.2%).

The single parent headed households are again prevalent among females than males under the extended family structure. Both the single parent extended and the single parent extended with non-relatives is the only structure with females more than males.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	105,231	100.0	50,650	100.0	54,581	100.0
Nuclear Family	54,104	51.4	26,842	53.0	27,262	49.9
Head only	3,754	3.6	2,517	5.0	1,237	2.3
Head and a spouse only	2,536	2.4	1,260	2.5	1,276	2.3
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	36,768	34.9	18,656	36.8	18,112	33.2
Single parent Nuclear	11,046	10.5	4,409	8.7	6,637	12.2
Extended Family	51,127	48.6	23,808	47.0	27,319	50.1
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	23,364	22.2	11,301	22.3	12,063	22.1
Extended + non relatives	1,924	1.8	943	1.9	981	1.8
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	4,230	4.0	2,036	4.0	2,194	4.0
Single parent Extended	11,981	11.4	4,594	9.1	7,387	13.5
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,118	1.1	450	0.9	668	1.2
Head and other composition but no spouse	8,510	8.1	4,484	8.9	4,026	7.4

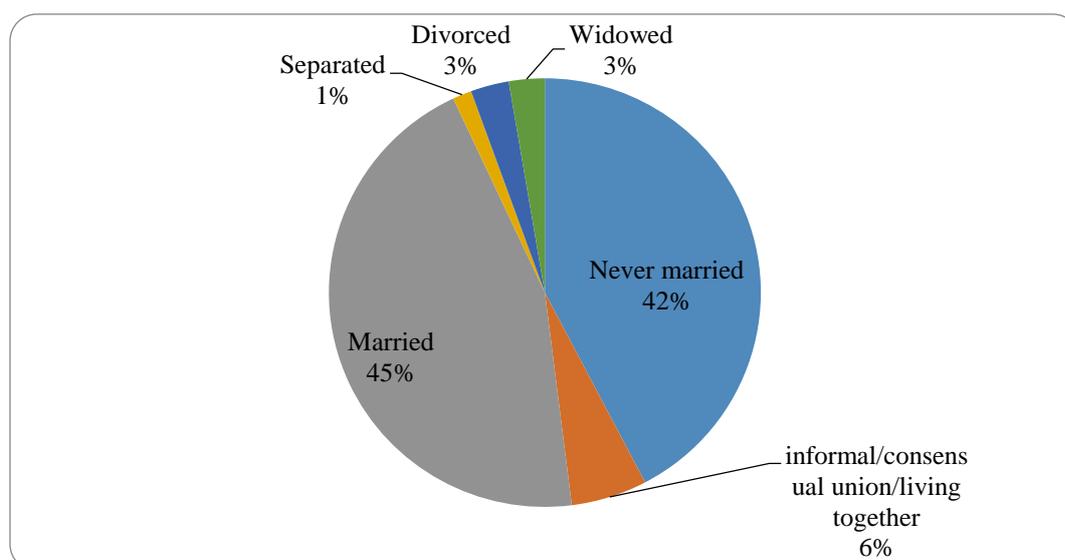
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

This section focuses on analysis of marriage and marital characteristics in the Municipal based on the 2010 PHC. Distribution of marital status has implications for the size and distribution of households, as well as the demand for housing units and residential related services. Marital status is an important factor in population analysis because it particularly affects contraceptive use and fertility.

3.3.1 Marital characteristics

The marital status of persons 12 years and older as shown on Figure 3.1 indicates that out of the total population of 74,239, about 42 percent are never married, 45 percent are married, six percent are living together or in informal consensual union and one percent separated from their marital unions. The figure also shows that the same proportion of three percent are divorced and widowed respectively.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.4 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and level of education for the Municipal. The married population is 33,419 of which 56.1 percent have basic education compared to 17.4 percent with no basic education. The percentage of married population reduces as it moves towards the higher levels of the educational ladder; 17.8 percent for secondary, 3.6 percent for vocational/technical/commercial, 4.7 percent for post middle/secondary certificate/diploma and 2.5 percent for tertiary.

Majority of persons have basic school education followed by no education for all marital status categories except for the widowed where the reverse is the case. Those in informal/consensual union also have more secondary level holders (14.7%) than persons with no education (12.8%). The never married also has nearly a quarter of persons with secondary level education. Fewer persons (less than 10%) have attained levels of education beyond the secondary level for all the marital status categories with tertiary education being the least.

Both the male and female populations follow the same pattern as the total population for the Municipality. However female proportions are more than male for all marital status categories in connection with persons with no education and basic level attainment except the divorced which has male proportion more than females at the basic level of school attainment. For secondary and higher levels of educational attainment, male proportions are more than females for all marital status categories.

Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secun-dary ²	Voc./tech./comm.	Post-middle/secondary certificate/diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	74,239	100.0	13.2	58.1	17.8	3.6	4.7	2.5
Never married	31,409	100.0	5.2	60.8	24.9	2.3	4.5	2.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,234	100.0	12.8	65.3	14.7	3.0	2.7	1.4
Married	33,419	100.0	17.4	56.1	13.3	4.6	5.5	3.0
Separated	1,056	100.0	21.4	55.6	10.9	5.8	4.2	2.2
Divorced	2,128	100.0	26.7	55.9	8.1	4.8	3.3	1.1
Widowed	1,993	100.0	50.3	39.4	3.5	3.0	2.9	1.0
Male								
Total	34,993	100.0	8.3	57.5	20.3	3.9	6.2	3.8
Never married	16,138	100.0	4.4	59.8	25.4	2.3	5.0	2.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,920	100.0	7.6	65.1	17.8	3.2	3.7	2.7
Married	15,842	100.0	11.5	54.6	16.0	5.4	7.6	4.8
Separated	318	100.0	11.0	55.0	16.7	8.2	5.3	3.8
Divorced	510	100.0	14.3	57.3	12.9	5.9	7.3	2.4
Widowed	265	100.0	33.2	41.1	7.2	5.7	7.5	5.3
Female								
Total	39,246	100.0	17.6	58.7	15.6	3.3	3.5	1.4
Never married	15,271	100.0	5.9	61.8	24.2	2.4	3.8	1.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,314	100.0	17.2	65.5	12.2	2.9	1.8	0.4
Married	17,577	100.0	22.8	57.4	10.9	4.0	3.6	1.4
Separated	738	100.0	25.9	55.8	8.4	4.7	3.7	1.5
Divorced	1,618	100.0	30.7	55.5	6.6	4.4	2.1	0.7
Widowed	1,728	100.0	52.9	39.2	2.9	2.5	2.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity status

Contributing to employment opportunities in any country or area depends on factors such as the structure of the population and the proportion of the economically active population. Table 3.5 shows persons 12 years and older by their sex, marital status and economic activity status. Among this population, more than one-half (58.1%) are employed, 4.8 percent are unemployed and more than one-third (37.2%) are economically not active.

Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	73,694	100.0	42,801	58.1	3,510	4.8	27,383	37.2
Never married	31,268	100.0	10,375	33.2	1,685	5.4	19,208	61.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,229	100.0	3,271	77.3	271	6.4	687	16.2
Married	33,037	100.0	25,645	77.6	1,318	4.0	6,074	18.4
Separated	1,052	100.0	800	76.0	64	6.1	188	17.9
Divorced	2,124	100.0	1,647	77.5	108	5.1	369	17.4
Widowed	1,984	100.0	1,063	53.6	64	3.2	857	43.2
Male								
Total	34,706	100.0	21,242	61.2	1,516	4.4	11,948	34.4
Never married	16,043	100.0	5,744	35.8	933	5.8	9,366	58.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,918	100.0	1,659	86.5	79	4.1	180	9.4
Married	15,655	100.0	13,065	83.5	448	2.9	2,142	13.7
Separated	317	100.0	235	74.1	19	6.0	63	19.9
Divorced	510	100.0	397	77.8	31	6.1	82	16.1
Widowed	263	100.0	142	54.0	6	2.3	115	43.7
Female								
Total	38,988	100.0	21,559	55.3	1,994	5.1	15,435	39.6
Never married	15,225	100.0	4,631	30.4	752	4.9	9,842	64.6
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,311	100.0	1,612	69.8	192	8.3	507	21.9
Married	17,382	100.0	12,580	72.4	870	5.0	3,932	22.6
Separated	735	100.0	565	76.9	45	6.1	125	17.0
Divorced	1,614	100.0	1,250	77.4	77	4.8	287	17.8
Widowed	1,721	100.0	921	53.5	58	3.4	742	43.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the never married population, 33.2 percent are employed and less than six percent (5.4%) are unemployed. The population that are never married also have the highest proportion of economically not active persons in the Municipal (61.4%). Also, among the population who are in informal or consensual union, 77.3 percent are employed, 6.4 percent are unemployed and 16.2 percent are economically not active. Among the married population majority are employed (77.6%) while about four percent are unemployed. Also, about 18.4 percent of the married population are economically not active.

The male-female differentials reveal that for all the marital status categories, majority of males (61.2%) than females (55.3%) are employed. The percentage of males who have never married (35.8%) but are employed are more that of females (30.4%).

3.4 Nationality

Information on nationality as presented in Table 3.6 shows that 91 percent of the population are Ghanaians by birth while 3.6 percent have dual nationality. Ghanaians by naturalization constitute 1.6 percent of the Municipal's population. The others are the 2.9 percent from ECOWAS countries, 0.7 percent who are Africans other than ECOWAS and 0.2 percent from other countries. The proportion of females who are Ghanaians by birth (91.2%) are slightly higher than their male counterparts (90.8%).

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	108,422	100.0	52,197	100.0	56,225	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	98,702	91.0	47,420	90.8	51,282	91.2
Dual nationality (Ghanaian and Other)	3,912	3.6	1,772	3.4	2,140	3.8
Ghanaian by naturalization	1,779	1.6	844	1.6	935	1.7
ECOWAS	3,138	2.9	1,762	3.4	1,376	2.4
African other than ECOWAS	718	0.7	329	0.6	389	0.7
Other	173	0.2	70	0.1	103	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

The analysis of the religious affiliation of the population is presented in Table 3.7. From the data, out of the total population of 108,422, about 40.6 percent are Pentecostals/Charismatic. Next to this religion are those in the Islamic religion (19.4%). The lowest are those in the traditional and "other" religion. The data further shows that among the female population, the percentage who belong to the Pentecostal/Charismatic religion is 42 percent which is slightly above the proportion of males in that religious sect (39.2%).

Table 3.7: Population by sex and religion

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	108,422	100.0	52,197	100.0	56,225	100.0
No religion	3,425	3.2	2,220	4.3	1,205	2.1
Catholic	5,984	5.5	2,945	5.6	3,039	5.4
Protestants (Anglican, Lutheran etc.)	15,709	14.5	7,364	14.1	8,345	14.8
Pentecostal/Charismatic	44,052	40.6	20,436	39.2	23,616	42.0
Other Christian	17,019	15.7	8,115	15.5	8,904	15.8
Islam	20,994	19.4	10,485	20.1	10,509	18.7
Traditionalist	701	0.6	369	0.7	332	0.6
Other	538	0.5	263	0.5	275	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

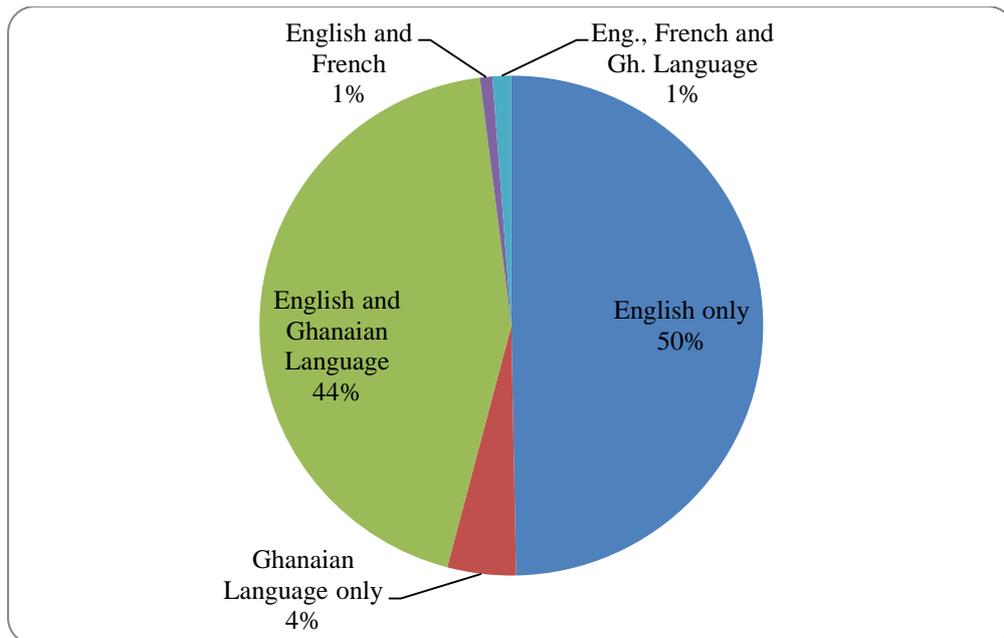
The acquisition of knowledge and skills through education is essential for the development of the requisite human resources needed for accelerated socio-economic development. The government and development partners over the years have made significant efforts to improve equitable access to quality education at all levels. The question on literacy relates to the respondent's ability to read and write in any language. A respondent was therefore

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.

3.6.1 Literacy

Figure 3.2 shows the distribution of the population 11 years and older by literacy status for Awutu Senya East Municipal. From the data, 50 percent are literates in English only being the highest proportion of literates while those who are literates in Ghanaian language only, English, French and Ghanaian Language constitute the least proportion (1.0%).

Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 3.8, about 2,894 of the Municipal's male population 11 years and older are not literates while 32,937 are literates. More males (45.9) than females (41.6%) for all the age groups are literate in English and Ghanaian language. However, fewer males (48.3%) than females (51.2%) are literate in English only according to the data in Table 3.8. However, just an insignificant proportion of both sexes are literate in English and French. Literacy in French is abysmally low for both males and females and across all age groups in the Municipal.

Table 3.8: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	9,746	66,216	100.0	49.8	4.5	43.8	0.8	1.3
11-14	272	9,293	100.0	61.3	1.8	35.0	0.5	1.5
15-19	515	10,485	100.0	52.5	2.0	43.2	0.6	1.7
20-24	880	9,638	100.0	49.9	3.1	44.7	0.8	1.5
25-29	1,163	9,030	100.0	50.6	4.9	42.8	0.7	1.0
30-34	1,110	7,383	100.0	47.7	6.7	43.9	0.9	0.8
35-39	1,200	6,268	100.0	46.9	7.4	44.0	0.8	0.9
40-44	968	4,524	100.0	44.5	7.3	45.7	1.2	1.3
45-49	771	3,253	100.0	42.1	6.8	48.9	1.0	1.2
50-54	702	2,510	100.0	40.7	5.6	51.8	0.9	1.0
55-59	462	1,451	100.0	39.1	5.5	53.8	0.5	1.0
60-64	464	1,045	100.0	38.7	5.4	54.4	0.2	1.4
65+	1,239	1,336	100.0	39.1	4.8	54.1	0.7	1.3
Male								
Total	2,894	32,937	100.0	48.3	3.4	45.9	0.9	1.4
11-14	104	4,454	100.0	61.7	1.6	34.4	0.6	1.7
15-19	177	4,898	100.0	53.0	1.7	43.4	0.5	1.3
20-24	272	4,497	100.0	48.0	2.3	47.4	0.8	1.5
25-29	314	4,033	100.0	48.1	3.5	46.0	1.2	1.2
30-34	269	3,701	100.0	46.3	5.2	46.5	1.1	0.9
35-39	317	3,282	100.0	45.4	5.8	46.6	1.0	1.2
40-44	300	2,512	100.0	42.6	5.2	48.6	1.6	2.0
45-49	221	1,815	100.0	41.9	4.9	50.2	1.5	1.5
50-54	200	1,388	100.0	39.8	3.5	54.0	1.2	1.5
55-59	163	844	100.0	38.4	3.1	56.6	0.7	1.2
60-64	157	644	100.0	38.5	3.6	55.7	0.2	2.0
65+	400	869	100.0	35.1	3.7	58.9	0.9	1.4
Female								
Total	6,852	33,279	100.0	51.2	5.5	41.6	0.6	1.1
11-14	168	4,839	100.0	60.9	1.9	35.5	0.5	1.2
15-19	338	5,587	100.0	52.0	2.3	43.0	0.7	2.0
20-24	608	5,141	100.0	51.6	3.7	42.4	0.8	1.5
25-29	849	4,997	100.0	52.7	6.1	40.1	0.4	0.8
30-34	841	3,682	100.0	49.2	8.2	41.3	0.7	0.7
35-39	883	2,986	100.0	48.6	9.1	41.0	0.6	0.7
40-44	668	2,012	100.0	46.8	9.8	42.0	0.8	0.6
45-49	550	1,438	100.0	42.3	9.2	47.4	0.5	0.7
50-54	502	1,122	100.0	41.8	8.2	48.9	0.6	0.4
55-59	299	607	100.0	40.2	8.9	49.9	0.2	0.8
60-64	307	401	100.0	38.9	8.2	52.1	0.2	0.5
65+	839	467	100.0	46.7	6.9	45.2	0.2	1.1

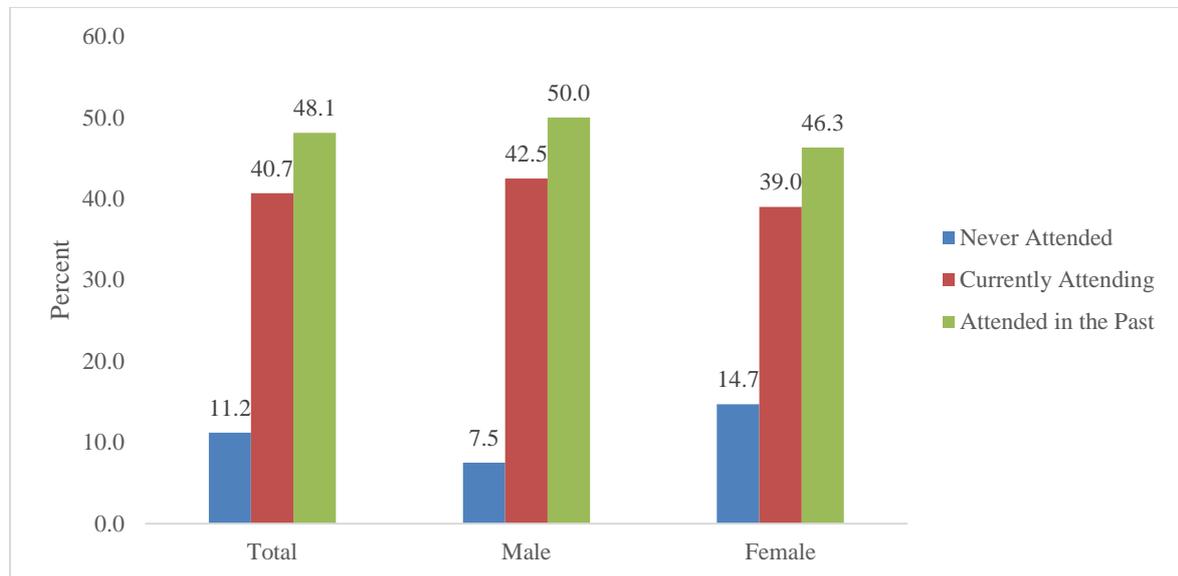
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

School attendance profile for the District's population 3 years and older is presented in Figure 3.3. Less than ten one-half (48.1%) of the total population had attended school in the past or were in school with about 40.7 percent being in school at the time of the census while 11.2

percent have never attended school. Slightly more males than females have attended school in the past in the Municipality: 50 percent for males and 46.3 percent for females. Meanwhile, the proportion of females who have never attended school are more than their male counterparts.

Figure 3.3: School attendance by sex for persons 3 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 shows the distribution of past and current school attendance for persons aged 3 years and older classified by highest level of schooling. A total of 40,271 persons aged 3 years and older in the Municipality are currently attending school of which majority of them are in Primary school (45.5%). The proportion currently pursuing Tertiary education is 2.5 percent. Furthermore, only 0.4 percent of both sexes are currently pursuing vocational/technical/commercial. Males are more than females at the nursery and kindergarten levels and for those who are in vocational and tertiary institutions.

A total of 20,146 persons aged 3 years and older in the Awutu Senya East Municipal have attended school in the past, with females (23,881) slightly more than males (23,674). Majority have attended JSS/JHS (30.3%) with female proportion (33.0%) exceeding males (27.7%). Slightly more than five percent and exactly seven percent have attained vocational/technical/commercial and tertiary education respectively. For these two levels, males are more than females.

Table 3.9: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	40,271	100.0	20,125	100.0	20,146	100.0	47,555	100.0	23,674	100.0	23,881	100.0
Nursery	3,169	7.9	1,675	8.3	1,494	7.4	-	0.0	0	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	5,920	14.7	2,997	14.9	2,923	14.5	-	0.0	0	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	18,322	45.5	9,009	44.8	9,313	46.2	7,384	15.5	2,591	10.9	4,793	20.1
JSS/JHS	7,335	18.2	3,596	17.9	3,739	18.6	14,426	30.3	6,548	27.7	7,878	33.0
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	9,987	21.0	5,415	22.9	4,572	19.1
SSS/SHS	4,154	10.3	2,071	10.3	2,083	10.3	6,802	14.3	3,563	15.1	3,239	13.6
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	2,284	4.8	1,487	6.3	797	3.3
Vocational/technical/commercial	175	0.4	91	0.5	84	0.4	2,466	5.2	1,270	5.4	1,196	5.0
Post middle/ secondary certificate	182	0.5	65	0.3	117	0.6	896	1.9	488	2.1	408	1.7
Tertiary	1,014	2.5	621	3.1	393	2.0	3,310	7.0	2,312	9.8	998	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The development of any country depends on the production of goods and services. The most critical production factor of a country is the human capital. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produce them. This Chapter therefore discusses economic activity status, occupation, industry and employment status of the population 15 years and older in the Municipal. It also discusses the employment sector of the employed population.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

The economic activity status of persons 15 years and older in is presented in this section. Table 4.1 shows that out of 66,878 persons who are 15 years and older, 69.4 percent are economically active while 30.6 percent are economically not active.

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	66,878	100.0	31,527	100.0	35,351	100.0
Economically active	46,407	69.4	22,843	72.5	23,564	66.7
<i>Employed</i>	42,916	92.5	21,331	93.4	21,585	91.6
<i>Worked</i>	40,538	94.5	20,333	95.3	20,205	93.6
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,268	5.3	942	4.4	1,326	6.1
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	110	0.3	56	0.3	54	0.3
<i>Unemployed</i>	3,491	7.5	1,512	6.6	1,979	8.4
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,575	45.1	622	41.1	953	48.2
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,916	54.9	890	58.9	1,026	51.8
Economically not active	20,471	30.6	8,684	27.5	11,787	33.3
<i>Did home duties (household chore)</i>	5,278	25.8	1,133	13.0	4,145	35.2
<i>Full time education</i>	10,660	52.1	5,430	62.5	5,230	44.4
<i>Pensioner/retired</i>	826	4.0	593	6.8	233	2.0
<i>Disabled/sick</i>	552	2.7	259	3.0	293	2.5
<i>Too old/young</i>	1,406	6.9	490	5.6	916	7.8
<i>Other</i>	1,749	8.5	779	9.0	970	8.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

For the economically active, 92.5 percent are employed while 7.5 percent are unemployed. Males who are economically not active form are slightly over a quarter (27.5%) while the share of females is 33.3 percent. Further analysis reveals that a significant variation exists between males and females who are engaged in full time education. This shows that males in full time education constitute 62.5 percent relative to a low figure for females (44.4%).

Table 4.2 presents information on the population 15 years and older, who are employed, unemployed and economically not active by age and sex. Out of the total population of 66878, about 64.2 percent are employed, 5.2 percent are unemployed and 30.6 percent are economically not active.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	66,878	100.0	42,916	64.2	3,491	5.2	20,471	30.6
15-19	11,070	100.0	1,687	15.2	385	3.5	8,998	81.3
20-24	10,592	100.0	5,533	52.2	1,013	9.6	4,046	38.2
25-29	10,259	100.0	7,669	74.8	787	7.7	1,803	17.6
30-34	8,566	100.0	7,107	83.0	446	5.2	1,013	11.8
35-39	7,509	100.0	6,523	86.9	295	3.9	691	9.2
40-44	5,537	100.0	4,859	87.8	166	3.0	512	9.2
45-49	4,043	100.0	3,480	86.1	134	3.3	429	10.6
50-54	3,243	100.0	2,697	83.2	91	2.8	455	14.0
55-59	1,927	100.0	1,461	75.8	69	3.6	397	20.6
60-64	1,522	100.0	888	58.3	66	4.3	568	37.3
65+	2,610	100.0	1,012	38.8	39	1.5	1,559	59.7
Male								
Total	31,527	100.0	21,331	67.7	1,512	4.8	8,684	27.5
15-19	5,115	100.0	722	14.1	158	3.1	4,235	82.8
20-24	4,813	100.0	2,482	51.6	457	9.5	1,874	38.9
25-29	4,374	100.0	3,480	79.6	308	7.0	586	13.4
30-34	4,003	100.0	3,562	89.0	187	4.7	254	6.3
35-39	3,618	100.0	3,325	91.9	123	3.4	170	4.7
40-44	2,839	100.0	2,624	92.4	79	2.8	136	4.8
45-49	2,044	100.0	1,835	89.8	72	3.5	137	6.7
50-54	1,608	100.0	1,414	87.9	42	2.6	152	9.5
55-59	1,013	100.0	811	80.1	35	3.5	167	16.5
60-64	810	100.0	519	64.1	33	4.1	258	31.9
65+	1,290	100.0	557	43.2	18	1.4	715	55.4
Female								
Total	35,351	100.0	21,585	61.1	1,979	5.6	11,787	33.3
15-19	5,955	100.0	965	16.2	227	3.8	4,763	80.0
20-24	5,779	100.0	3,051	52.8	556	9.6	2,172	37.6
25-29	5,885	100.0	4,189	71.2	479	8.1	1,217	20.7
30-34	4,563	100.0	3,545	77.7	259	5.7	759	16.6
35-39	3,891	100.0	3,198	82.2	172	4.4	521	13.4
40-44	2,698	100.0	2,235	82.8	87	3.2	376	13.9
45-49	1,999	100.0	1,645	82.3	62	3.1	292	14.6
50-54	1,635	100.0	1,283	78.5	49	3.0	303	18.5
55-59	914	100.0	650	71.1	34	3.7	230	25.2
60-64	712	100.0	369	51.8	33	4.6	310	43.5
65+	1,320	100.0	455	34.5	21	1.6	844	63.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table shows that proportions of employed persons steadily increase with age, until it peaks at the 40-44 year group after which it declines sharply. The 40-44 years group has the highest percentage of the employed population (87.8%). In the same age group, three percent are unemployed with 9.2 percent being economically not active. Age groups 35-39 and 40-44 has the least proportion of 9.2 percent for the economically not active population. The age group 15-19 years has the highest proportion (81.3%) for the economically not active followed by the 20-24 years age group. This may be because persons in this age bracket are usually full time students.

Distribution of the economic activity status for both male and female populations follow the same pattern as the total population for the Municipality though males outnumber females. Females are slightly more than males for the employed population. However, apart from the younger age groups, 15-24 years where female proportions of the employed population are more than their corresponding male population, the proportion employed among males are higher than among corresponding females for all other age groups. The proportion for both unemployed (4.8%) and economically not active (27.5%) males are less than the corresponding proportion for females (5.6% and 33.3% respectively).

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person was engaged in during the seven days preceding Census Night. The emphasis was on the work the person did during the reference period but not what he/she was trained to do.

Table 4.3 shows the occupation and sex of the employed population 15 years and older in the Municipality. From the table, the occupation with the highest population is service and sales (39.1%). The next occupation is the craft and related trades work (24.0%). The Table also reveals that craft and related trade works (31.7%) is the highest occupation among males while majority of females are found in service and the sales (57.4%) in the Municipality.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,916	100.0	21,331	100.0	21,585	100.0
Managers	1,431	3.3	692	3.2	739	3.4
Professionals	3,319	7.7	2,085	9.8	1,234	5.7
Technicians and associate professionals	1,310	3.1	1,010	4.7	300	1.4
Clerical support workers	861	2.0	511	2.4	350	1.6
Service and sales workers	16,793	39.1	4,412	20.7	12,381	57.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	2,144	5.0	1,171	5.5	973	4.5
Craft and related trades workers	10,319	24.0	6,753	31.7	3,566	16.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3,431	8.0	3,358	15.7	73	0.3
Elementary occupations	3,248	7.6	1,285	6.0	1,963	9.1
Other occupations	60	0.1	54	0.3	6	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows the distribution of industry of the employed population by sex. The type of industry that employs majority of the population 15 years and older in the Municipality is the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. This industry employs 35.7 percent of the employed population. The Table further shows that more females (46.8%) are found in the wholesale and retail industry as compared to the other industries in the Municipality.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,916	100.0	21,331	100.0	21,585	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	2,468	5.8	1,425	6.7	1,043	4.8
Mining and quarrying	104	0.2	81	0.4	23	0.1
Manufacturing	5,788	13.5	2,769	13.0	3,019	14.0
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	103	0.2	83	0.4	20	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	51	0.1	38	0.2	13	0.1
Construction	3,360	7.8	3,281	15.4	79	0.4
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15,306	35.7	5,213	24.4	10,093	46.8
Transportation and storage	3,186	7.4	3,064	14.4	122	0.6
Accommodation and food service activities	3,327	7.8	359	1.7	2,968	13.8
Information and communication	284	0.7	231	1.1	53	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	563	1.3	401	1.9	162	0.8
Real estate activities	59	0.1	55	0.3	4	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	755	1.8	500	2.3	255	1.2
Administrative and support service activities	327	0.8	256	1.2	71	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	676	1.6	506	2.4	170	0.8
Education	2,224	5.2	1,159	5.4	1,065	4.9
Human health and social work activities	586	1.4	271	1.3	315	1.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	338	0.8	305	1.4	33	0.2
Other service activities	2,977	6.9	1,155	5.4	1,822	8.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	423	1.0	170	0.8	253	1.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	11	0.0	9	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

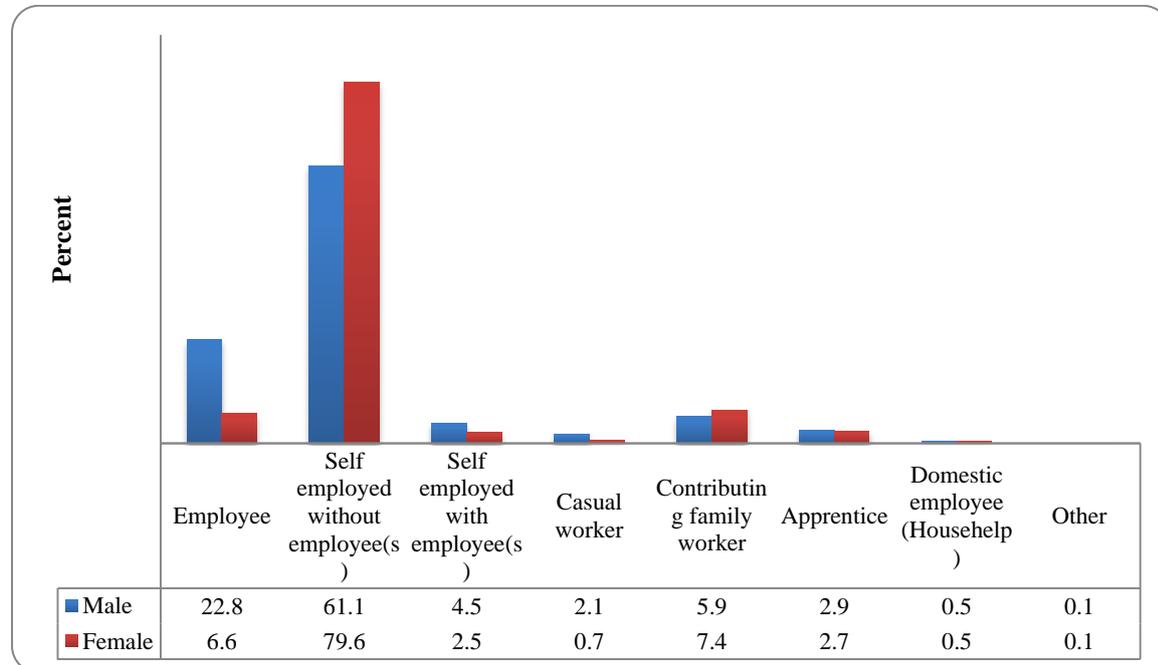
The female proportion in wholesale and retail industry is also higher than the corresponding male proportion (24.4%). Both water supply; sewage waste management and remediation industry and the real estate industry employ the least (0.1%) proportion of the population in the Municipality.

4.5 Employment Status

The employment status by sex of population 15 years and older in the Municipality is represented in Figure 4.1. Employment status is categorized into employees, self-employed without employee (s), self-employed with employee (s), casual workers, contributing family

worker, apprentice, domestic employees and others. The figure shows that the highest among the employment status are those who are self-employed (without employee) accounting for 79.6 percent for females and 61.1 percent for males. This is followed by those in the employee category (22.8% males and 6.6% females).

Figure 4.1: Employment status of by sex of the population 15 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is an integral component of socio-economic development of persons in the Municipal. ICT access and usage in the Municipal have been growing by leaps and bounds in recent times, particularly mobile phones and internet access. This chapter therefore presents a description of the extent of ICT usage in the Municipal. Based on the 2010 PHC results, this chapter discusses the population 12 years and older having mobile phone, using internet facility and households having desktop/laptop computers.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Persons 12 years and older who own mobile phones and their usage of the internet by sex is shown in Table 5.1. There are 74,239 persons of this age cohort in the Municipal. Slightly more than two-third (68.7%) of this population have mobile phones. There is a slight disparity between mobile phone ownership in the Municipal by sex distribution. As shown in the Table, nearly three-quarters (74.2%) of males compared to 63.9 percent of females own mobile phones.

5.3 Use of Internet

The 2010 PHC recorded 8.8 percent users of internet facility out of 74,239 persons 12 years and older in the District. This indicates that less than one percent of this population has access to the internet. In terms of sex distribution, the situation is not different with regards to access to internet compared to mobile phone usage. The situation however worsened, as the proportion of males (12.1%) increased and females dipped to 5.8 percent.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phones		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	74,239	100.0	51,035	68.7	6,524	8.8
Male	34,993	100.0	25,955	74.2	4,248	12.1
Female	39,246	100.0	25,080	63.9	2,276	5.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Desktop and laptop computers are useful for accessing and processing information, including the use of the Internet, electronic mail and other services. For Awutu Senya East Municipal as a whole, only 9.9 percent of the households own a desktop/laptop computer as depicted by Table 5.2. Again, 11.2 percent of all households headed by males own desktop/laptop computers while 6.7 percent of the households headed by females own desktop/laptop computers (Table 5.2).

5.5 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

Despite the widespread use of mobile phones and internet, fixed telephone lines still remain important, particularly in offices and businesses. Table 5.2 shows that 3.9 percent of total households have access to fixed telephone lines of which four percent of the males have access to fixed telephone lines while 3.7 percent of the females are able to access fixed telephone lines.

Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines by sex of head

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,322	100.0	2,498	2,498	985	3.9
Male	17,672	100.0	1,985	11.2	705	4.0
Female	7,650	100.0	513	6.7	280	3.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

The 2010 population and housing census was the first of its kind that gave recognition to the rights of persons with disabilities with emphasis on the promotion of their dignity, and inclusive development. Factoring people with disabilities and their circumstances into the population data can help formulate policies that addresses barriers that prevent persons with disabilities (PWDs) from participating more effectively in national development. This chapter presents data on the proportion of persons with disability, types of disability, economic activity status of PWDs as well as the education and literacy levels of PWDs in the Awutu Senya East Municipality.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows data on persons with disability and sex. Out of the total population of 108,422 persons, about 1,889 responded as having one form of disability or the other and they constitute 1.7 percent of the population. The proportions of male and female PWDs are 1.8 percent and 1.7 percent respectively. PWDs are slightly higher among males than females in rural areas but the situation is reversed for urban areas.

6.3 Type of Disability

Table 6.1 shows six common forms of disability that were reported by the population of the Municipality. Sight disability (45.0%) is higher in the rural communities than in urban (33.0%). The lowest form of disability in the Municipality for both urban (12.2%) and rural (9.2%) localities is hearing impairment. Sight disability in urban localities is slightly higher among male (33.2%) than their female (32.7%) counterparts. The reverse is the case in rural localities as sight disability for females (45.5%) is slightly higher than males (44.4%).

6.4 Disability by Locality

Table 6.1 shows the rural-urban distribution for PWDs in the Municipality. The data shows that sight, physical and emotional disabilities are the most common in that order for both rural and urban localities. Furthermore, for sight and physical disabilities, rural proportions far exceed urban proportion, for speech and emotional, rural are slightly more than urban, and for hearing, intellectual and other forms of disabilities, urban proportions are higher than rural proportions.

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	108,422	100.0	52,197	100.0	56,225	100.0
No disability	106,533	98.3	51,254	98.2	55,279	98.3
With a disability	1,889	1.7	943	1.8	946	1.7
Sight	637	33.7	319	33.8	318	33.6
Hearing	225	11.9	108	11.5	117	12.4
Speech	322	17.0	164	17.4	158	16.7
Physical	468	24.8	232	24.6	236	24.9
Intellectual	279	14.8	139	14.7	140	14.8
Emotional	407	21.5	207	22.0	200	21.1
Other	240	12.7	123	13.0	117	12.4
Urban						
Total	102,079	100.0	49,096	100.0	52,983	100.0
No disability	100,310	98.3	48,207	98.2	52,103	98.3
With a disability	1,769	1.7	889	1.8	880	1.7
Sight	583	33.0	295	33.2	288	32.7
Hearing	214	12.1	104	11.7	110	12.5
Speech	301	17.0	156	17.5	145	16.5
Physical	434	24.5	221	24.9	213	24.2
Intellectual	267	15.1	132	14.8	135	15.3
Emotional	381	21.5	193	21.7	188	21.4
Other	227	12.8	115	12.9	112	12.7
Rural						
Total	6,343	100.0	3,101	100.0	3,242	100.0
No disability	6,223	98.1	3,047	98.3	3,176	98.0
With a disability	120	1.9	54	1.7	66	2.0
Sight	54	45.0	24	44.4	30	45.5
Hearing	11	9.2	4	7.4	7	10.6
Speech	21	17.5	8	14.8	13	19.7
Physical	34	28.3	11	20.4	23	34.8
Intellectual	12	10.0	7	13.0	5	7.6
Emotional	26	21.7	14	25.9	12	18.2
Other	13	10.8	8	14.8	5	7.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 6.2 shows the distribution of persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. The Municipal has a PWD population of 1,473, out of which 50.2 percent of them are employed and 4.8 percent are unemployed. The rest, 30.3 percent are economically not active. PWDs with sight disability has majority of its population being employed (53.0%) while a lot more of PWDs with intellectual disability are economically not active (65.6%). There are more males with sight disability among PWDs who are employed (55.1%) than their female counterparts (50.9%) and likewise for emotional disability.

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	66,878	100.0	42,916	64.2	3,491	5.2	20,471	30.6
No disability	65,405	100.0	42,176	64.5	3,420	5.2	19,809	30.3
With a disability	1,473	100.0	740	50.2	71	4.8	662	45.0
Sight	549	100.0	291	53.0	25	4.6	233	42.4
Hearing	157	100.0	81	51.6	8	5.1	68	43.3
Speech	204	100.0	96	47.1	8	3.9	100	49.0
Physical	382	100.0	149	39.0	14	3.7	219	57.3
Intellectual	180	100.0	58	32.2	4	2.2	118	65.6
Emotional	304	100.0	152	50.0	20	6.6	132	43.4
Other	172	100.0	91	52.9	10	5.8	71	41.3
Male								
Total	31,527	100.0	21,331	67.7	1,512	4.8	8,684	27.5
No disability	30,796	100.0	20,940	68.0	1,480	4.8	8,376	27.2
With a disability	731	100.0	391	53.5	32	4.4	308	42.1
Sight	274	100.0	151	55.1	11	4.0	112	40.9
Hearing	78	100.0	38	48.7	7	9.0	33	42.3
Speech	103	100.0	53	51.5	3	2.9	47	45.6
Physical	191	100.0	82	42.9	8	4.2	101	52.9
Intellectual	93	100.0	33	35.5	2	2.2	58	62.4
Emotional	153	100.0	84	54.9	5	3.3	64	41.8
Other	87	100.0	48	55.2	5	5.7	34	39.1
Female								
Total	35,351	100.0	21,585	61.1	1,979	5.6	11,787	33.3
No disability	34,609	100.0	21,236	61.4	1,940	5.6	11,433	33.0
With a disability	742	100.0	349	47.0	39	5.3	354	47.7
Sight	275	100.0	140	50.9	14	5.1	121	44.0
Hearing	79	100.0	43	54.4	1	1.3	35	44.3
Speech	101	100.0	43	42.6	5	5.0	53	52.5
Physical	191	100.0	67	35.1	6	3.1	118	61.8
Intellectual	87	100.0	25	28.7	2	2.3	60	69.0
Emotional	151	100.0	68	45.0	15	10.0	68	45.0
Other	85	100.0	43	50.6	5	5.9	37	43.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Education is not only one of the most important socio-economic factors that is known to significantly influence individual behavior and attitudes, but educational attainment is a fundamental indicator of a country's level of human capital development.

With reference to the data in Table 6.3, there are 1,749 PWDs who are 3 years and older in the Municipality. From this number, slightly over one-fifth (22.4%) have never attended school. Among PWDs, the highest educational level attained is Basic School defined to include Primary, Middle/JSS/JHS and it accounts for 52.7 percent of all PWDs in the Municipality. The lowest proportion in the educational levels attained by PWDs in the Municipal is pre-school which accounts for 4.7 percent. Among the various types of PWDs who have never attended school, speech and physical disabilities recorded 30.9 percent and 33 percent respectively being the highest proportions. Persons with emotional disability recorded the highest number of all PWDs who attained Basic education (57.3%).

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-school	*Basic	**Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-school	*Basic	**Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	98,290	11,046	9,008	57,043	21,193	100.0	11.2	9.2	58.0	21.6
No disability	96,541	10,655	8,925	56,122	20,839	100.0	11.0	9.2	58.1	21.6
With a disability	1,749	391	83	921	354	100.0	22.4	4.7	52.7	20.2
Sight	584	120	15	293	156	100.0	20.5	2.6	50.2	26.7
Hearing	207	56	11	106	34	100.0	27.1	5.3	51.2	16.4
Speech	282	87	23	133	39	100.0	30.9	8.2	47.2	13.8
Physical	433	143	14	207	69	100.0	33.0	3.2	47.8	15.9
Intellectual	242	71	19	119	33	100.0	29.3	7.9	49.2	13.6
Emotional	384	74	26	220	64	100.0	19.3	6.8	57.3	16.7
Other	224	46	12	119	47	100.0	20.5	5.4	53.1	21.0
Male										
Total	47,010	3,531	4,643	26,926	11,910	100.0	7.5	9.9	57.3	25.3
No disability	46,140	3,395	4,590	26,456	11,699	100.0	7.4	9.9	57.3	25.4
With a disability	870	136	53	470	211	100.0	15.6	6.1	54.0	24.3
Sight	290	43	10	149	88	100.0	14.8	3.4	51.4	30.3
Hearing	97	19	6	51	21	100.0	19.6	6.2	52.6	21.6
Speech	142	38	15	67	22	100.0	26.8	10.6	47.2	15.5
Physical	213	50	6	110	47	100.0	23.5	2.8	51.6	22.1
Intellectual	119	30	10	58	21	100.0	25.2	8.4	48.7	17.6
Emotional	196	30	16	114	36	100.0	15.3	8.2	58.2	18.4
Other	115	19	7	57	32	100.0	16.5	6.1	49.6	27.8
Female										
Total	51,280	7,515	4,365	30,117	9,283	100.0	14.7	8.5	58.7	18.1
No disability	50,401	7,260	4,335	29,666	9,140	100.0	14.4	8.6	58.9	18.1
With a disability	879	255	30	451	143	100.0	29.0	3.4	51.3	16.3
Sight	294	77	5	144	68	100.0	26.2	1.7	49.0	23.1
Hearing	110	37	5	55	13	100.0	33.6	4.5	50.0	11.8
Speech	140	49	8	66	17	100.0	35.0	5.7	47.1	12.1
Physical	220	93	8	97	22	100.0	42.3	3.6	44.1	10.0
Intellectual	123	41	9	61	12	100.0	33.3	7.3	49.6	9.8
Emotional	188	44	10	106	28	100.0	23.4	5.3	56.4	14.9
Other	109	27	5	62	15	100.0	24.8	4.6	56.9	13.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Includes Primary School, Middle/JSS/JHS

**Includes Sec/SSS/SHS, Voc. /Tec/Comm., Post sec, Bachelor Degree, Postgraduate (Cert., Diploma, Masters, PHD et

Among the male PWDs in the District, about 15.6 percent have never attended school while females on the other hand are 29 percent. A higher proportion of males than females of all PWDs in the District attained Basic level of education (54.0% and 51.3% respectively) compared to 24.3 percent of males and 16.3 percent of females who attained Senior High or Higher education (Table 6.3). More males with emotional disability are more likely to attain Basic education than females (58.2% and 56.4% respectively). In a similar vein, more males with physical disability are more likely to attain Senior High/Higher level of education than females (22.1% and 10.0% respectively).

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

The role of agriculture is pivotal in national development since it is one of the major sectors in the country. The sector contributes immensely to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), foreign exchange and creates employment. This chapter therefore discusses households in the Municipality who are engaged in agriculture, type of farming activities and other issues bordering agriculture in Awutu Senya East Municipality.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Agricultural household is defined as one in which at least one person in the household is engaged in farming/fishing/animal husbandry. Table 7.1 presents data on households by agricultural activities and locality. According to the 2010 PHC, about nine in ten (90.7%) households in the Municipality are engaged in agriculture. In the urban areas, about nine percent of households are engaged in agriculture while in the rural areas as many as 38.4 percent of households are equally engaged in it.

7.3 Type of Farming Activities

The types of agricultural activities in the Municipality are presented in Table 7.1. The highest proportion of farming households are engaged in crop farming (68.3%), while the least proportion are into fish farming (0.3%). Agriculture activity practiced is mainly crop farming and livestock rearing. Crop farming in urban areas constitute 61.4 percent while in rural areas the proportion is 94.6 percent. There are however variations in livestock rearing where the rural proportion (16.5%) is higher than the proportion in urban localities (4.3%). The free-range system of livestock rearing which is common in rural dwellings, could account for this phenomenon.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Type	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	25,322	100.0	23,870	100.0	1,452	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	2,697	10.7	2,139	9.0	558	38.4
Crop farming	1,842	68.3	1,314	61.4	528	94.6
Tree planting	78	2.9	74	3.5	4	0.7
Livestock rearing	1,129	41.9	1,037	4.3	92	16.5
Fish farming	7	0.3	7	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of Livestock, other Animals Reared and Keepers

Animal rearing is the second most important agricultural activity after crop farming. Table 7.2 shows the types of animals reared in the Municipality. From the distribution, the number of animal species kept is 45,446. Out of this number, there are 1,506 keepers and an average of 30 livestock or other animals per keeper.

Among the ruminants, the top three are 11.7 percent of goat with 19.9 percent of keepers, 9.9 percent of sheep with 9.4 percent of keepers and 4.6 percent of cattle with 2.9 percent of keepers. The average animal per keeper for goat, sheep and cattle are 18, 32 and 49 respectively. Chicken and duck are also reared in a sizeable quantity in the Municipality.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals reared and keepers

Type of animal	Livestock/ other Animals		Keepers		Average Livestock/other Animals per keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	45,446	100.0	1,506	100.0	30
Beehives	47	0.1	4	0.3	12
Cattle	2,100	4.6	43	2.9	49
Chicken	29,424	64.7	858	57.0	34
Dove	484	1.1	20	1.3	24
Duck	1,158	2.5	29	1.9	40
Goat	5,334	11.7	299	19.9	18
Grass-cutter	215	0.5	15	1.0	14
Guinea fowl	127	0.3	10	0.7	13
Ostrich	94	0.2	2	0.1	47
Pig	490	1.1	24	1.6	20
Rabbit	1,051	2.3	28	1.9	38
Sheep	4,485	9.9	141	9.4	32
Silk worm	9	0.0	2	0.1	5
Turkey	120	0.3	9	0.6	13
Other	38	0.1	13	0.9	3
Fish farming	220	0.5	8	0.5	28
Inland fishing	50	0.1	1	0.1	50

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Information on houses play critical role in the development of communities and to a larger extent countries. Almost all government both past and present have made tremendous effort to deal with problems associated with housing in the country. It is based on this that GSS made an effort to collect data during the 2010 Population and Housing Census on housing stock, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal by households, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement, construction materials and room occupancy status.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 contains data on the stock of housing units and households available in the Awutu Senya East Municipality. The data indicates that the overall household population in the Municipality is 105,231 consisting of 99,167 in urban areas and 6,064 in rural areas. The Municipal has a housing stock of 15,502 houses. The data further reveals that there are 25,322 households in the Municipality with an average household per house of about two (1.6). Also, the population per house stands at seven people while the mean household size is about four persons.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	108,422	102,079	6,343
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	105,231	99,167	6,064
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	15,502	14,304	1,198
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	25,322	23,870	1,452
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.2
Population per house	7.3	6.4	7.0	7.1	5.3
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Owning a house is a source of pride, and the type of house a person builds is determined by the place the house is to be built. In Ghana, the land tenure system is such that rural household acquire and own land more easily than urban households. All these make it a lot easier to put up a house in rural areas than in urban areas. Owning a house is therefore a common feature in rural areas, while in urban areas, house ownership by the average person is more difficult.

8.3.1 Ownership status

Table 8.2 presents ownership status of dwelling units by sex of head of households and type of locality. Majority of the houses in the Municipality are either owned by household members (43.8%) or by private individuals (42.3%). Relatives' not household members and private employers also own 10.5 and 1.9 percent of dwelling units respectively. The

remaining ownership statuses put together own less than 1.5 percent of dwelling units in the Municipality.

Dwellings owned by both male headed and female headed households as well as by location of residence of households (urban and rural) follow the same distribution pattern as that of the Municipality.

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

Ownership status	Total		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Country	Region				
Total	5,467,054	526,763	25,322	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	272,070	11,093	43.8	44.9	41.3	43.0	56.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,896	191	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.0
Relative not a household member	851,630	115,683	2,692	10.6	10.5	11.0	10.6	10.5
Other private individual	1,439,021	118,549	10,709	42.3	41.3	44.6	43.1	29.8
Private employer	83,610	5,191	469	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9
Other private agency	21,123	1,788	61	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,496	82	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other	24,000	2,090	25	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of dwelling units

Table 8.3 shows the types of dwelling units in Awutu Senya East Municipality. Compound houses and separate houses are the two predominant dwelling units with compound houses forming more than one-half of the Municipal's population (54.5%) and separate houses (26.8%). Semi-detached houses and flats/apartments also house six percent and 5.5 percent of the Municipal's population respectively. The remaining types of dwelling units put together house less than 2.5 percent of the Municipal's population.

The distribution of dwelling units housing both male headed and female headed households as well as urban and rural households is similar to the distribution for the total households in the Municipality. However, the proportion of male headed households (28.3%) occupying separate houses are more than the corresponding proportion for female headed households (23.9%) while the reverse is the case for the occupation of compound houses (female, 58.1% as against male, 52.9%). On the other hand, the proportion of rural households (41.9%) occupying separate houses is more than the corresponding proportion for urban households (25.9%) while the reverse is the case for the occupation of compound houses (urban, 55.3% as against rural, 41.5%).

8.4 Construction Materials

This analysis deals with the main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units, main construction materials for the floor of dwelling units and the main construction material for roofing of dwelling units.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	526,763	25,322	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	158,608	6,781	26.8	28.0	23.9	25.9	41.9
Semi-detached house	391,548	36,734	1,530	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	4.3
Flat/apartment	256,355	22,889	1,383	5.5	5.8	4.6	5.7	1.4
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	286,740	13,797	54.5	52.9	58.1	55.3	41.5
Huts/Buildings(same compound)	170,957	8,432	286	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.6	9.0
Huts/Buildings(different compound)	36,410	1,817	41	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Tent	10,343	937	45	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,674	514	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.1	0.5
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,559	100	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	4,370	804	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	0.3
Other	9,846	1,003	41	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.10

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.1 Materials for wall

Table 8.4 provides information on main construction materials households use to construct outer walls of dwelling units by type of locality. Cement blocks/concrete (91.4%) is the main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality followed by mud brick/earth (3.3%) and wood (2.7%). The use of the other materials is very minimal.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	567,051	27,225	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	206,207	889	3.3	1.8	25.2
Wood	200,594	10,461	747	2.7	2.8	2.4
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	2,698	220	0.8	0.8	0.2
Stone	11,330	942	56	0.2	0.2	0.0
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	61	0.2	0.2	0.4
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	325,673	24,884	91.4	93.5	58.7
Landcrete	104,270	10,996	226	0.8	0.1	12.7
Bamboo	8,206	766	31	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,295	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	39,206	2,624	110	0.4	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Cement blocks/concrete is again highly used by both urban (93.5%) and rural (58.7%) households. Mud bricks/earth (25.2%) and landcrete (12.7%) are also materials commonly used by urban households for outer walls.

8.4.2 Main construction materials for floor

Table 8.5 presents construction materials for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality. Nearly 90 percent of households in the municipality use cement or concrete as material for the floor of their dwellings. Also 2.9 percent use earth/mud for their floors. The least used material for floor is burnt bricks (0.1%)

Nearly ninety percent and of urban households use cement/concrete (89.7%) and 2.8 percent use earth/mud for the floor of their dwellings while 91.8 percent and 5.9 percent of rural households also respectively use cement and mud/earth respectively for floors. The least used material by urban households is burnt brick (0.1%).

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	25,170	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	59,543	741	2.9	2.8	5.9
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	448,599	22,598	89.8	89.7	91.8
Stone	32,817	2,192	59	0.2	0.2	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	718	28	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wood	52,856	1,924	202	0.8	0.8	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	520	2.1	2.1	0.5
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	5,534	601	2.4	2.5	0.8
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	360	1.4	1.5	0.4
Other	15,567	1,206	61	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for roof

Table 8.6 shows construction materials for roofing by type of locality. Metal sheet is the main material for roofing by households in the Municipality followed by slate/asbestos; 55.8 percent and 39.1 percent respectively.

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

Main Roofing material	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,817,607	567,051	27,225	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	2,568	58	0.2	0.2	0.4
Wood	45,547	3,047	129	0.5	0.5	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	369,829	15,200	55.8	55.2	65.6
Slate/asbestos	759,039	146,526	10,632	39.1	40.3	19.8
Cement/concrete	141,072	10,824	514	1.9	2.0	0.8
Roofing tile	31,456	1,892	193	0.7	0.7	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	9,912	52	0.2	0.2	0.1
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	19,317	316	1.2	0.4	12.2
Other	35,935	3,136	131	0.5	0.5	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportions of the Municipal's urban and rural households using metal sheets for roofing are respectively 55.2 percent and 65.6 percent while for slates/asbestos, urban proportion (40.3%) is higher than rural (19.8%). The least of the materials used for floor by urban households are bamboo and mud/mud bricks/earth for roofing, 0.2 percent each. Bamboo is the least material for roofing by rural households followed by roofing tiles; 0.1 percent and 0.2 percent of rural households respectively use bamboo and roofing tiles for roofing.

8.5 Room Occupancy

Sleeping rooms and its size play an important role in the well-being of the people. The 2010 PHC has data on sleeping rooms and the number of people that sleep in every area in Ghana. Table 8.7 shows household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units. More than one-half (55.3%) of the total households in the Municipal occupy one room. Additionally 29.2 percent sleep in two rooms, eight percent sleep in three rooms whilst 4.6 percent sleep in four rooms.

With respect to one person household, 86.9 percent sleep in one room, 11 percent sleep in two rooms and 0.8 percent sleep in four rooms. For two person household, 73.6 percent sleep in one room, 21.9 percent sleep in two rooms and 2.5 percent sleep in three rooms.

For three person households, 63.9 percent sleep in one room, 27.8 percent sleep in two rooms and 5.2 percent sleep in three rooms. However with respect to households with seven members, 28 percent sleep in one room, 40.3 percent sleep in two rooms. This is worrying because the possibility of wide spread communicable disease is high for households with larger sizes crowded in one or two sleeping rooms.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	25,322	100.0	55.3	29.2	8.0	4.6	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
1	3,754	100.0	86.9	11.0	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
2	3,523	100.0	73.6	21.9	2.5	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
3	3,954	100.0	63.9	27.8	5.2	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
4	4,150	100.0	54.4	33.8	6.8	3.4	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
5	3,544	100.0	44.9	37.9	9.8	4.8	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	2,540	100.0	36.4	39.9	13.2	7.3	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1
7	1,587	100.0	28.0	40.3	16.2	10.2	3.4	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
8	908	100.0	21.4	37.8	20.6	12.2	5.0	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.3
9	508	100.0	18.1	32.5	21.9	16.1	6.3	3.0	1.0	0.6	0.6
10+	854	100.0	12.4	23.8	18.9	17.7	11.1	8.1	2.8	3.2	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

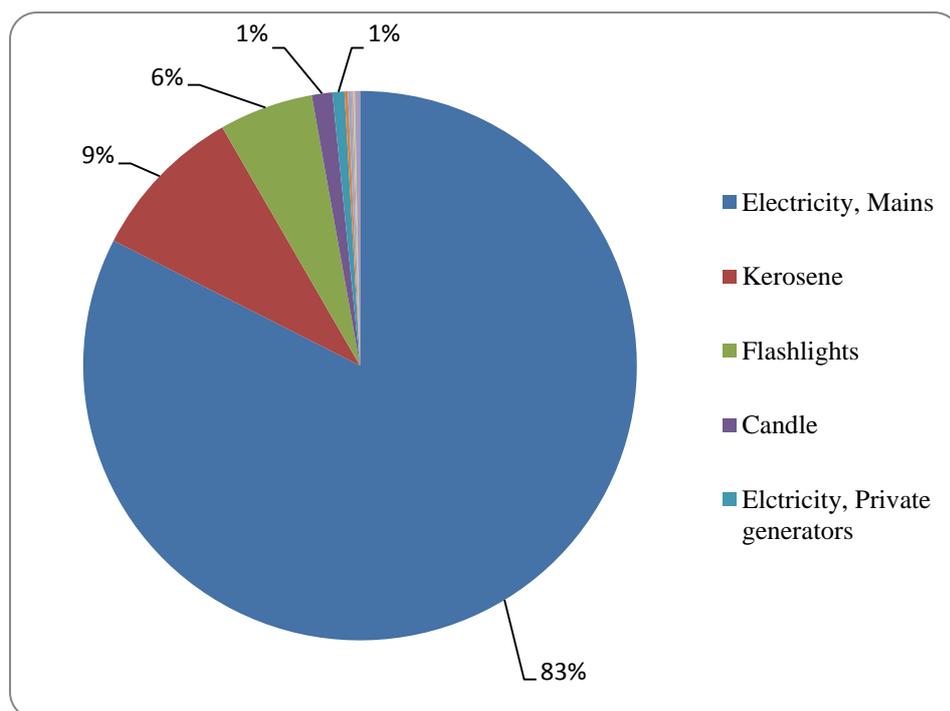
8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Access to basic amenities, such as safe drinking water and sanitation, and clean cooking fuel, is not only an important measure of socioeconomic status of households but it is also fundamental to the health of its members. In this section, household access to source of lighting, other household characteristics including fuel used for cooking, water and sanitation facilities are discussed.

8.6.1 Source of lighting

Figure 8.1 presents the main sources of lighting to households in Awutu Senya East Municipality. The figure shows that electricity from the main national grid dominates, supplying more than 80 percent of households in the Municipality with power. Kerosene lamps and flashlights are two other sources of less prominence, supplying about 15 percent of households. The other sources put together supply less than 3 percent of households in the Municipality with power. This may be due to the fact that most communities are connected to the national grid because of its nearness' to the capital - Accra.

Figure 8.1: Main sources of lighting



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel

Table 8.8 presents cooking fuel and cooking space household's use by locality of residence. The table shows that charcoal (54.3%) is the main source of cooking fuel used by households in the municipality. The second most common cooking fuel used by households is gas (34.3%) followed by wood (5.7%). Animal waste (0.1%) and crop residue (0.1%) are the least source of cooking fuel used by households.

Charcoal is most common for both urban (55.0%) and rural (43.3%) households. Gas (35.4%) remains the second commonly used fuel by urban households. However, the use of wood (36.8%) surpasses gas as the second commonly used cooking fuel by rural households. Thus wood is mostly used by rural households whiles gas is used mostly by urban households; more than twice of urban households use gas than rural households, and as many as eight rural households to one urban household use wood. Urban households (4.1%) with no cooking space are more than rural households (2.8%) with no cooking space.

8.6.3 Cooking space

Table 8.8 further shows the cooking spaces used by households in the Municipality. There are four main cooking spaces used by households in the Municipality. They are verandah (41.9%), separate room for exclusive use (25.6%), open space in compound (19.5%) and no cooking space at all (6.1%).

The proportions for urban households that use verandas (42.7%), separate exclusive rooms (25.6%) and no cooking space (6.6%) are higher than their corresponding rural proportions while the proportions for rural households that use open space in compound (34.2%), structure with roof but no walls (5.9%) and separate rooms shared with other households (2.8%) are higher than their corresponding urban proportions.

Table 8.8: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households by type of locality

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	25,322	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	26,767	1,014	4.0	4.1	2.8
Wood	2,197,083	232,964	1,454	5.7	3.9	36.8
Gas	996,518	65,955	8,683	34.3	35.4	16.2
Electricity	29,794	1,221	58	0.2	0.2	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,935	234	0.9	1.0	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	194,256	13,754	54.3	55.0	43.3
Crop residue	45,292	1,477	24	0.1	0.1	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	514	68	0.3	0.3	0.2
Animal waste	2,332	209	21	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	465	12	0.0	0.1	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	25,322	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	34,823	1,539	6.1	6.2	3.4
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	176,215	6,484	25.6	25.8	22.1
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	35,850	426	1.7	1.6	2.8
Enclosure without roof	117,614	8,635	212	0.8	0.8	0.9
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	34,193	399	1.6	1.3	5.9
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	8,387	579	2.3	2.3	2.0
Verandah	1,173,946	108,346	10,607	41.9	42.7	28.1
Open space in compound	1,115,464	117,661	4,930	19.5	18.6	34.2
Other	21,007	2,653	146	0.6	0.6	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

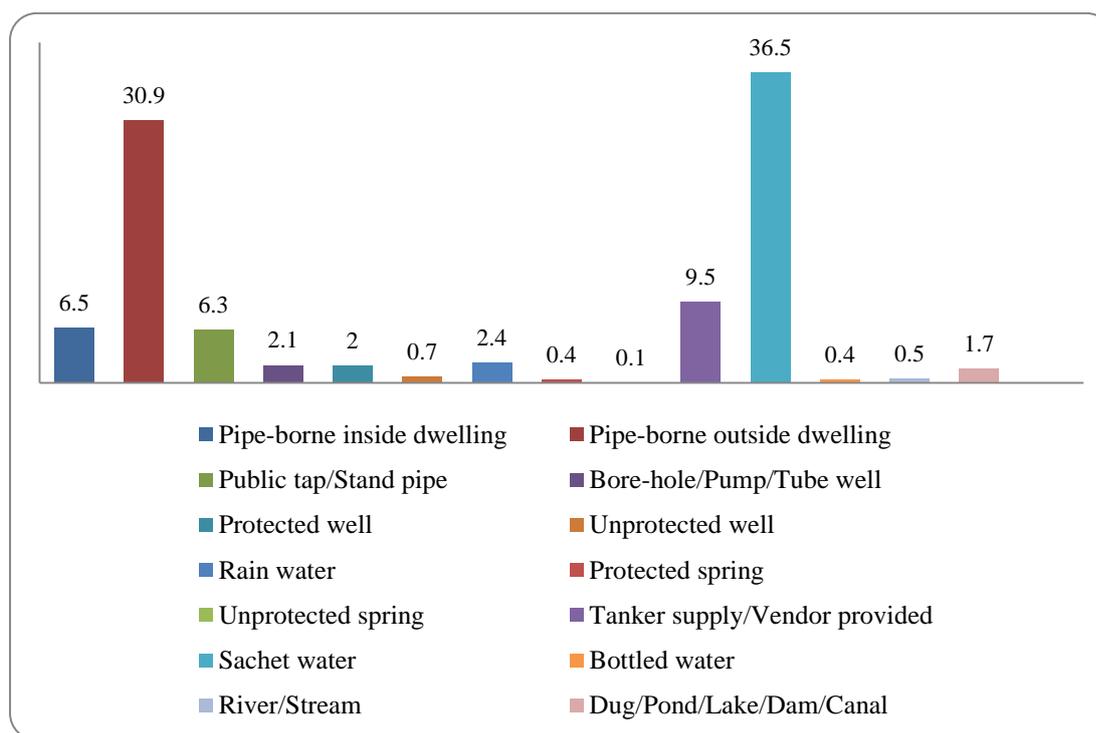
8.7 Main source of Water for drinking and for other Domestic use

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of households. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Seven aimed to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhoea. Water is often classified as improved or unimproved. Sources considered as improved are household connection to public pipe borne water supply system, public standpipes, and boreholes, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater. Sources considered unimproved include unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks.

8.7.1 Main source of drinking water

Safe drinking water is an essential need among the basic needs of every household. Figure 8.2 shows the major sources of drinking water in the Awutu Senya East municipal. There are 13 major sources. The figure shows that sachet water and pipe-borne outside dwelling are the main sources of drinking water in the Municipality. More than two thirds of households drink water from these two sources. Appreciable supplies also come from tankers and vendors followed by pipe borne inside dwellings and public stand pipes in that order. Each of these 3 sources provides less than 2.5 percent of households in the Municipality with drinking water. They are rain water, bore-holes/pump/tube wells and protected wells.

Figure 8.2: Sources of drinking water



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use

Water is not used only for drinking but for other domestic purposes as well. Table 8.9 shows the distribution of main sources of water household's use for other domestic purposes. Pipe-borne outside dwelling serves the highest proportion of households (42.8%). The second highest is tanker supply/vendor services (14 %) followed by public tap/standpipe (8.8%) and protected well (8.4%). The same trend is observed for the distribution of water to urban households for domestic purposes; pipe-borne outside dwelling supplies 44.1 percent of households, tanker supply/vendors come next (14.6%) followed by public tap (9.3%). However, for rural households, though pipe-borne outside dwelling (22.2%) is the major supply of water, dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal rank (19.8%) came second followed by bore holes/pump (14.8%), protected wells (12.8%) and rivers/streams (12.4%).

Table 8.9: Main source of water for other domestic use of household

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	25,322	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	2,141	8.5	8.8	3.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	10,840	42.8	44.1	22.2
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	117,824	2,232	8.8	9.3	1.6
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	101,438	1,560	6.2	5.6	14.8
Protected well	465,775	37,995	2,121	8.4	8.1	12.8
Rain water	39,916	6,583	864	3.4	3.4	3.2
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	97	0.4	0.4	0.5
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	20,059	3,544	14.0	14.6	4.5
Unprotected well	152,055	15,523	669	2.6	2.5	5.0
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,783	159	0.6	0.7	0.1
River/stream	588,590	52,309	390	1.5	0.9	12.4
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	5,823	686	2.7	1.7	19.8
Other	10,302	940	19	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household.

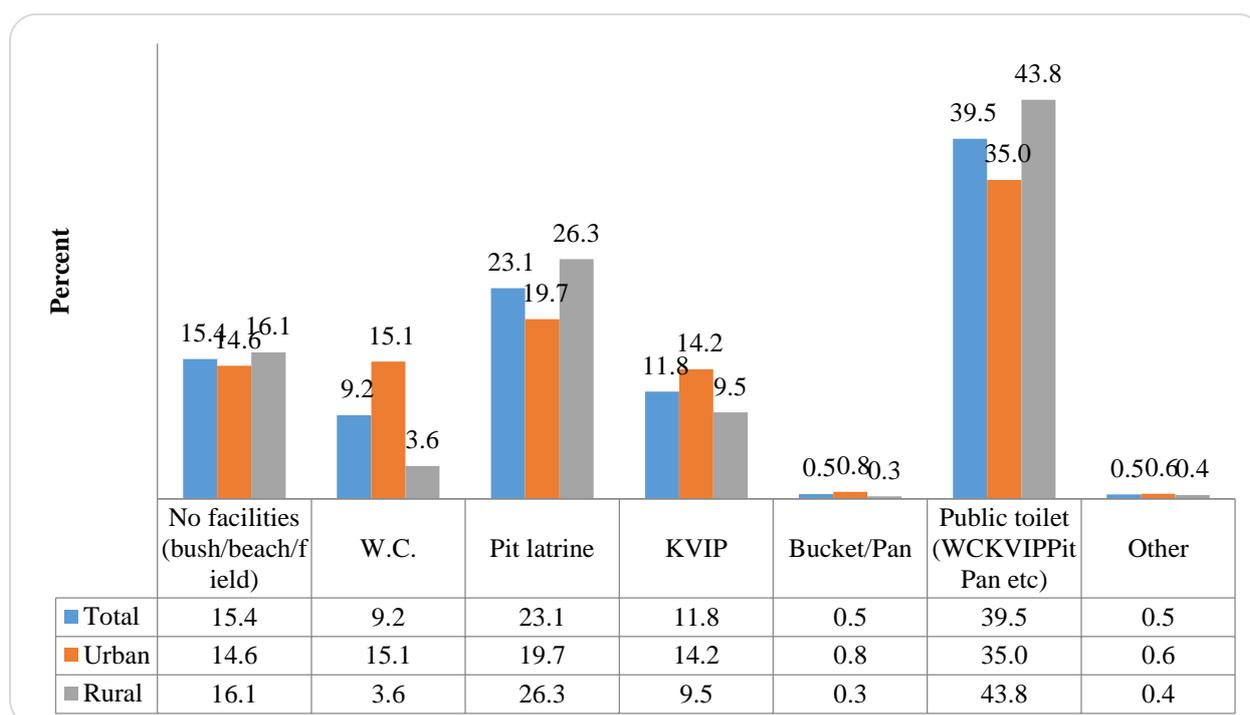
8.8.1 Toilet facilities

Figure 8.3 shows the main types of toilet facilities used by various households in the Municipality. The highest toilet facility used by households is the public toilet (wc/kvip/pit pan); 39.5 percent of households use the facility. This is followed by pit latrine (23.1%), no facilities (bush/beach/field (15.4%), KVIP (11.8%), WC (9.2%) and other means (0.5%). Public toilet is the most common toilet facility used by both urban (35.0%) and rural (43.8%) households; it can be seen that more rural than urban households use the facility. Pit latrine (19.7%), KVIP (15.1%) and WC (15.1%) are the next common facilities urban households use while no facilities (16.1%) and WC (3.6%) are the second and third common toilet facilities used by rural households. More urban households than rural households use WC.

8.8.1 Bathing facilities

Table 8.10 focus on the bathing facilities used in Awutu Senya East Municipal Assembly. Shared open cubicle (29.8%) is the facility that most households use in the Municipality followed by own exclusive bathroom (25.7%) and shared separate bathroom in the same house (23.6%). The least used facilities are the river/pond/lake/dam (0.1%), other sources (0.3%) and public bath room (0.9%).

Figure 8.3: Toilet facilities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

Shared open cubicle is the main facility both urban (30.0%) and rural (28.0%) households use. While open exclusive bathroom (26.3%) is the second most common facility urban households use, private open cubicle (17.8%) is second most common to rural households. Shared separate bathroom in same house (24.3%) is third commonly used facility by urban households and for rural households, the third most common is open exclusive bathroom (16.5%).

Table 8.10: Type of bathing facility used by household by type of locality

Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	25,322	25,322	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	6,519	6,519	25.7	26.3	16.5
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	5,979	5,979	23.6	24.3	12.5
Private open cubicle	381,979	2,601	2,601	10.3	9.8	17.8
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	7,556	7,556	29.8	30.0	28.0
Public bath house	140,501	226	226	0.9	0.9	0.9
Bathroom in another house	187,337	380	380	1.5	1.1	7.4
Open space around house	372,556	1,954	1,954	7.7	7.2	16.2
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	26	26	0.1	0.1	0.5
Other	16,276	81	81	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Disposal of solid waste is quite a challenge to both urban and rural areas in the Municipal and Ghana as a whole, and hence the need for modern and hygienic solid waste disposal systems. Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the spread of infectious diseases and improves the quality of the environment.

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

The commonest form of solid waste disposal among households in the Municipality is burning (43.4%) followed by collection by waste management companies (29.9%). Public dump using container, (8.3%) and public dump in open space (7.4%) are also common in the Municipality.

Burning solid waste (44.7%) is the main means used by urban households while rural households mainly use public dump in open space (43.6). The second most common means of solid waste disposal by urban households is collection by waste management companies (31.0%) followed by public dump in containers (8.6%). For rural households, burning (20.8%) comes second followed by dumping indiscriminately (13.8%). Burying of solid waste is not very common in urban households (6.2%) just as collection by waste management companies is also not very common in rural households (11.4%); the two solid waste disposal methods come forth in order of commonly used methods in the urban and rural perking.

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Throwing onto compound (54.7%) is the main liquid waste disposal method used by households in the Municipality. The other means of disposing liquid waste includes; throwing on the street/outside compound (25.0%), throwing into gutters (11.3%) and throwing into a pit (soak away) (3.2%).

Throwing liquid waste onto compound is the most common method for both rural and urban households; as high as 80.6 percent of rural households throw liquid waste onto compound. Throwing into gutters by both rural and urban households is also common; as high as more than one quarter (25.6%) of urban households use this facility as against 14.9 percent by rural households. Disposing of liquid waste through the sewerage system and through drainage into a pit (soak away) is mostly used by urban households.

Table 8.11: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country Region		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	25,322	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	20,490	7,568	29.9	31.0	11.4
Burned by household	584,820	70,553	10,979	43.4	44.7	20.8
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	98,454	2,103	8.3	8.6	3.7
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	283,454	1,867	7.4	5.2	43.6
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	28,334	970	3.8	3.2	13.8
Buried by household	182,615	17,727	1,547	6.1	6.2	4.6
Other	53,805	7,751	288	1.1	1.1	2.1
Liquid Waste						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	25,322	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,670	763	3.0	3.2	0.6
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	35,183	605	2.4	2.5	0.7
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	9,059	815	3.2	3.4	1.0
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	163,838	6,319	25.0	25.6	14.9
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	89,199	2,867	11.3	11.9	1.4
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	216,209	13,849	54.7	53.1	80.6
Other	38,294	6,605	104	0.4	0.4	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The formulation and implementation of development policies are often driven by data. The main objective for conducting the 2010 PHC is to provide the country with up-to-date socio-economic data for planning and for evaluating the various government policy interventions and programmes at National, Regional and District levels in areas such as Education, Housing, and Transport for socio-economic development of the Municipality. It critically examined the social and cultural characteristics of the Municipality in relation to the general well-being of the people.

9.2 Summary of Findings

The Awutu Senya East Municipal is located in the Eastern part of the Central Region. It shares common boundaries with Ga South Municipal in the Greater Accra Region at the East, Awutu Senya District at the North and Gomoa East District at the West and South.

Demographic characteristics

The total population of the municipality stands at 108,422 which represent 4.9 percent of central region's population. There are more females (51.9%) than males (48.1%) with resulting sex ratio of 92.8. The Municipality is also mostly urban (94.1%). The Municipality has total fertility rate of 3. It further records general fertility rate of 89.3 and a Crude Birth Rate of 25.4. The number of children ever born in all ages is 74,167 with children surviving 66,509. Males ever born are more than females ever born but male children surviving are less than females surviving.

Deaths recorded in households are 266. The Municipal's crude death rate is 2.5 as compared to the regional's crude death rate of 7.6. Male specific death rates are slightly higher than the females'. There are 84,579 migrants, which represent 78 percent of the entire population of the Municipality; 13.6 percent out of the total migrants were born in another region. People born elsewhere in the region but reside in the Municipality also recorded 27.5 percent. Foreigners are 2.7 percent of the migrant population and 2.1 percent of the total population of the Municipality.

Social characteristics

The Municipal has 50,650 households with a total of 105,231 household members giving an average of 2.7 persons in each household. Children (sons and daughters) are more than two fifth (43.3%) of household population with a heads constituting nearly a quarter (24.1%). The data also revealed that out of the total population of 74,239 who are 12 years and older, greater proportions are either married (45.0%) or never married (42.3%). High proportion (56.1%) of the married has basic education while just 3.0 percent has tertiary level of education. The percentage of married population reduces as people progresses to higher levels of the educational ladder. Two thirds of the married population is employed. High proportion (45.5%) of the population 3 years and older in the municipality currently attending

school are in the primary level while a higher proportion of the population who attended in the past (30.3%) completed J.H.S.

Economic characteristics

Of the 66,878 municipal's population who are 15 years and older, two thirds are economically active while the remaining one third are economically not active. For the economically active, more than 90 percent are employed. The economically not active group has more males (62.5%) in full-time education than females (44.4%). The highest employed population (87.8%) is found in the 40-44 years age group while the highest unemployed (81.3%) in the economically not active is found in the (15-19) years age group.

Nearly two fifth of persons 15 years and older in the Municipality are in the service and sales occupation. Next are those in the craft and related trades works who account for nearly one quarter of the population. The craft related trades works is the highest occupation among males (31.7%) while majority of females (57.4%) are found in service and the sales.

The industry that employs the highest proportion (35.7%) of the population 15 years and older in the Municipality is the Wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; more females are found in this industry as compared to the other industries in the Municipality. Most of the people in the Municipality are self-employed; 69.2 percent of the females are self-employed (without employee) compared to the 47 percent of the male population. Also the highest proportion of the employed population found in the private informal sector (81.9%).

Information Communication Technology

The 2010 PHC collected data on ownership and usage of ICT facilities and services on both individuals/persons aged 12 years and older and households; 68.7 percent of people 12 years and older in the Municipality have mobile phones with 74.4 and 63.9 percent of the male and female populations, respectively having mobile phones.

Total population 12 years and older using internet facility are is 6,524 persons: 12.1 percent of males and 5.8 percent of females uses internet facility; 3.9 percent also have fixed telephone lines, and nearly 10 percent use desktop or laptop computers made up of 11.2 percent of males and 6.7 percent of females.

Disability

Out of the total population of people with disabilities, 33.7 percent have disability with their sight, 24.8 percent are with physical disabilities, 17.0 percent with speech, and 21.5 percent with emotional disability. Others are intellectual disability (14.8%), and hearing (11.9%).

The data revealed that there are higher percentages of people with disability in sight and in physical disability in the rural areas in the urban areas. Hearing, intellectual, emotional and other forms of disability was higher among urban localities than rural localities. Also, 4 males out of the 1788 PWDs in the Municipality have climbed to the highest ladder of education (tertiary). These men have sigh disabilities.

Agriculture

The role of agriculture is pivotal in national development since it contributes immensely to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), foreign exchange earnings and creates employment. Out of the 10.7 percent of household populations who are engaged in agriculture, 60.3 percent are

into crop farming, 36.9 percent are into livestock, 2.6 percent are into tree planting and 0.2 percent in fish farming.

Housing conditions

The Awutu Senya East Municipal has population of 108,422 persons with urban-rural distribution of 94.1 percent and 5.9 percent respectively and household population of 105,231 made up of 99,167 persons in urban households and 6064 persons in rural households. There are a total of 15,502 housing stock in the Municipality of which 14,304 are occupied by urban households and 1,198 by rural households. There are 25,322 households in the Municipality comprising 23,870 urban and 1,452 rural households.

There are 25,322 dwelling units in the Municipality with the largest proportion owned by household members (43.8 %). The second largest (42%) is owned by other private individuals. Though females are more than males in the Municipality, dwelling units for male headed households (17,672) is more than dwelling units for female headed households (7,650).

Cement blocks/concrete (91.4%) is the main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality; 3.3 percent of the outer walls are also built with mud brick/earth. Cement/concrete (89.8%) is highest construction material for the floor of dwelling units. The use of burnt brick (0.1%), stone (0.2%) and others (0.2%) floors is minimal. Metal sheet (55.8%) is the main material for roofing in the Municipality with slate/asbestos (39.1%) the next common material.

More than half (55.3%) of households in the Municipality have one sleeping room. For households with three persons, 63.9 percent sleep in one room, 27.8 percent sleep in two rooms and 5.2 percent sleep in three rooms. However with respect to households with seven members, 28.0 percent sleep in one room, and 40.3 percent sleep in two rooms.

Over four fifth (82.6%) of households the Municipality have access to electricity from the main national grid and less than 10 percent use kerosene lamps as their main source of lighting. Charcoal (54.3%) is the main source of cooking fuel by households in the Municipality. The second most used cooking fuel is gas (34.3%). More urban households use gas and charcoal than rural households. Twice as many urban households use gas. Wood (36.8%) is the second most common cooking fuel used by rural households. Four most important cooking spaces used by households are verandah (41.9%), separate exclusive rooms (25.6%), open space in compound (19.5%) and no cooking space at all (6.1%).

Sachet water provides 36.5 percent of households in the municipality with drinking water. Other sources of drinking water includes; pipe-borne outside dwelling (30.9%), tanker supply or vendor services (9.5%) and public tap or standpipe (6.3%). The sources of water for other domestic use includes; pipe-borne outside dwelling (42.8%), tanker supply or vendor (14%), public tap or standpipe (8.8%) and protected well (8.4%).

Nearly two-fifth of households uses public toilets (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.). Shared open cubicle is the facility that most households use in the municipality (29.8%). Own bathroom for exclusive use (25.7%) comes next, followed by shared separate bathroom in the same house (23.6%).

Burning (43.4%) is mostly used by households to dispose solid waste in the Municipality followed by collection by solid waste management companies (29.9%); about 3.8 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately.

9.3 Conclusion

The Awutu Senya East Municipality is mainly urban. The Municipality has few rural settlements. This is because it is at the periphery of the Greater Accra region that hosts the national capital, Accra and benefits highly from the population spillover of the influx of people to Accra from various parts of the country. The migrant population is quite huge representing about 80 percent of the entire population of the Municipality. The municipal is also the gateway to Accra from the western coastline of the country through the Central and Western regions of the country. Kasoa, the Municipal capital, is about 31 km from Accra, the national capital. The strategic location of Kasoa on the highway across the countries coast line from Aflao, the eastern border to Togo, to Elubo the western border to La Cote D'Ivoire, and even beyond to Abidjan, the national capital of La Cote D'Ivoire adds to make it a destination hub for commercial activities.

The whole Kasoa Township is a trading centre, with trading and its related activities employing about 35.7 percent of the working population in the Municipality. The private informal sector's contribution is also enormous. The sector employs more than 80 percent of the working population. Other economic activities include: manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing, and transport services, among others.

The municipality enjoys some advantages of urbanization brought about by its strategic positioning. Majority of households have access to power from electricity generated from the main national grid. They also have hygienic sources of water for drinking and domestic activities.

The municipal however has setbacks associated with urbanization such as sanitation and housing deficit. More than two fifth of households in the municipality uses public toilets with a sizable number defecating on the beach and in bushes and fields because they have no toilet facilities. The advocacy for household latrine as stipulated in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is not really reflective in the municipality. Public toilets are still on the ascendancy in the municipal and few households have their solid waste collected. The hygienic way of disposing liquid waste through the sewerage system is also minimal. Many households throw liquid waste onto streets or on their compounds. More compounding is the problem of overcrowding. Nearly one-eighth of households with 10 or more persons in the Municipality sleep in one room.

Rural households are more disadvantaged. Nearly one eighth of rural households use rivers and streams for domestic chores as compared to less than one percent of urban households, and in the rural households, the use of wood for cooking surpasses the use of gas whiles the reverse is the case for urban households. The use of wood by rural households is quite high; more than one third of rural households use wood for cooking as against less than 4 percent of urban households.

Despite the various benefits the municipality enjoys through its positioning, the Awutu Senya Municipal Assembly faces a daunting task of putting measures in place to regulate the menace associated with the brisk commercial activities and the ever increasing population of the municipality. The Municipal should also formulate policies to curb the widening developmental gap between the massive urban population and the peripheral rural localities.

9.4 Policy Recommendations

The characteristics of the population in the Awutu Senya East Municipality have implications for the general wellbeing of the people in the Municipality. These characteristics presuppose that policies are required to manage the population to ensure that its human resource potentials can be fully realized for the economic progress of the municipality and to the nation as a whole. The objectives of any such policies must therefore be within the general human development agenda of Ghana.

- Activities of the private informal sector are dominant in the Municipality. The sector however is not well structured for effective revenue mobilization. The Municipal Assembly should therefore make effort to regularize their activities and operations and evolve effective revenue mobilization strategies to enable it achieve targets for its internal operations and developmental projects.
- The use of liquefied petroleum gas should be encouraged. The use of wood and charcoal as the main sources of fuel has implications for rapid deforestation, land degradation and long term negative effects on the environment.
- The Assembly should come out with by-laws that ensure that landlords/landladies with no toilet facilities in their homes provide such facilities within a stipulated time frame. Furthermore the department in charge of issuing building permits should strictly ensure that toilet facilities are included in building plans before permits are issued. They should at the same time monitor the construction of these facilities. Proper and safe disposal of liquid and solid waste can also help in reducing the burden of disease. Modern waste management methods such as waste separation and recycling should be introduced in the municipality.
- Water supply, sewage waste management and the remediation industry is low for the fast growing Municipality. The Environmental Health Directorate of the Assembly should as a matter of urgency beef up the waste management and remediation industry to match up with the ever increasing population of the Municipality. The Assembly should also encourage private partnership or private participation in the waste management delivery system to boost its activities since waste management delivery is capital intensive.
- Though we are in the global village, the use of ICT and its associated facilities has not gone down enough with people in the Municipality. It is therefore important to improve the use of computers and internet especially in schools. Computers and internet facilities can be supplied to schools whether private or public to enable student get easy access to the facility. Also effort should be made to encourage females to learn to use the facility since they lag in its use.
- Agricultural activities like crop farming and livestock rearing are common among urban households in the municipality. These calls for proper monitoring by the environmental health directorate since most of the agricultural activities especially livestock rearing are in compounds of dwellings and can bring environmental hazards to humans.

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Population Hand Book 5th Edition

APPENDICES

Table A.1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	104,442	100.0	99,167	100.0	5,275	100.0
Head only	3,738	3.6	3,517	3.5	221	4.2
Household with head and a spouse only	2,526	2.4	2,400	2.4	126	2.4
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	11,018	10.5	10,375	10.5	643	12.2
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	36,460	34.9	34,470	34.8	1,990	37.7
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	23,108	22.1	21,961	22.1	1,147	21.7
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,924	1.8	1,871	1.9	53	1.0
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	4,219	4.0	4,033	4.1	186	3.5
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	11,880	11.4	11,346	11.4	534	10.1
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,101	1.1	1,084	1.1	17	0.3
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	8,468	8.1	8,110	8.2	358	6.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A.2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/Disability type	Total	Educational level attained									
		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/JHS	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Both Sexes											
Total	98,290	11,046	3,144	5,864	25,500	31,543	13,185	2,625	3,502	1,599	282
No disability	96,541	10,655	3,105	5,820	25,153	30,969	12,979	2,567	3,439	1,576	278
With a disability	1,749	391	39	44	347	574	206	58	63	23	4
Sight	584	120	8	7	87	206	75	30	36	11	4
Hearing	207	56	5	6	54	52	22	3	5	4	0
Speech	282	87	17	6	56	77	24	6	6	3	0
Physical	433	143	8	6	72	135	39	12	13	5	0
Intellectual	242	71	11	8	58	61	19	5	6	3	0
Emotional	384	74	9	17	86	134	46	6	7	5	0
Other	224	46	8	4	63	56	32	5	7	3	0
Male											
Total	47,010	3,531	1,666	2,977	11,490	15,436	7,087	1,351	2,151	1,088	233
No disability	46,140	3,395	1,643	2,947	11,331	15,125	6,975	1,316	2,111	1,068	229
With a disability	870	136	23	30	159	311	112	35	40	20	4
Sight	290	43	4	6	41	108	36	15	24	9	4
Hearing	97	19	3	3	19	32	12	3	4	2	0
Speech	142	38	12	3	23	44	14	4	3	1	0
Physical	213	50	3	3	32	78	27	6	10	4	0
Intellectual	119	30	5	5	27	31	10	5	4	2	0
Emotional	196	30	2	14	40	74	25	6	2	3	0
Other	115	19	4	3	30	27	20	4	5	3	0
Female											
Total	51,280	7,515	1,478	2,887	14,010	16,107	6,098	1,274	1,351	511	49
No disability	50,401	7,260	1,462	2,873	13,822	15,844	6,004	1,251	1,328	508	49
With a disability	879	255	16	14	188	263	94	23	23	3	0
Sight	294	77	4	1	46	98	39	15	12	2	0
Hearing	110	37	2	3	35	20	10	0	1	2	0
Speech	140	49	5	3	33	33	10	2	3	2	0
Physical	220	93	5	3	40	57	12	6	3	1	0
Intellectual	123	41	6	3	31	30	9	0	2	1	0
Emotional	188	44	7	3	46	60	21	0	5	2	0
Other	109	27	4	1	33	29	12	1	2	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A.3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged

Households/Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	25,170	104,442	50,249	54,193	6,157	3,260	2,897
Households engaged in agricultural activities	2,621	13,249	6,535	6,714	6,157	3,260	2,897
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	1,816	8,692	4,315	4,377	3,942	2,115	1,827
Households engaged in crop farming	1,770	8,518	4,233	4,285	3,826	2,058	1,768
Households engaged in tree growing	78	319	150	169	214	108	106
Agro forestry (tree planting)	78	319	150	169	214	108	106
Alligator pepper	7	32	14	18	18	8	10
Apples	6	22	10	12	16	6	10
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	8	21	11	10	13	8	5
Banana	6	34	15	19	13	7	6
Beans	48	250	120	130	122	62	60
Black pepper	1	9	3	6	1	1	0
Cabbage	7	35	18	17	13	8	5
Carrot	61	335	173	162	208	108	100
Cashew	6	25	13	12	11	7	4
Cassava	1,052	4,907	2,435	2,472	2,120	1,103	1,017
Citronella	5	41	18	23	12	7	5
Citrus	30	142	62	80	65	39	26
Cloves	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Cocoa	214	1,069	538	531	487	278	209
Coconut	11	87	37	50	30	16	14
Cocoyam	26	108	46	62	60	30	30
Cocoyam/Taro (koko)	5	21	15	6	10	8	2
Cucumber	4	18	9	9	15	6	9
Garden eggs	15	68	32	36	21	10	11
Ginger	1	2	1	1	1	1	0
Groundnut	51	254	126	128	95	44	51
Guava	1	3	2	1	2	1	1
Kenaf	4	18	10	8	8	2	6
Lettuce	2	7	3	4	7	3	4
Maize	812	3,990	2,013	1,977	1,735	938	797
Mango	15	50	24	26	21	14	7
Millet	4	17	6	11	11	4	7
Mushroom	1	6	4	2	1	1	0
Nut meg	1	5	3	2	5	3	2
Oil palm	94	469	218	251	236	133	103
Okro	46	246	122	124	113	54	59
Onion	22	122	60	62	37	22	15

Table A.3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (cont'd)

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pawpaw	7	27	15	12	16	8	8
Peas	2	15	6	9	2	2	0
Pepper	203	1,090	558	532	470	248	222
Pineapple	32	127	60	67	48	28	20
Plantain	118	599	304	295	281	154	127
Potatoes	7	27	11	16	10	8	2
Rice	14	83	38	45	29	16	13
Soya beans	1	6	3	3	2	1	1
Sugarcane	10	70	30	40	25	9	16
Sweet pepper	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Sweet potatoes	7	38	15	23	15	8	7
Tiger nut	2	5	1	4	5	1	4
Tobacco	1	10	5	5	10	5	5
Tomatoes	111	623	311	312	237	125	112
Water melon	7	48	25	23	11	9	2
Yam	68	333	173	160	127	72	55
Other (specify)	34	193	98	95	118	66	52

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community name	Sex			Total	House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female			
1	Oduponkpehe Kaso	69,384	33,157	36,227	69,384	16,445	8,260
2	Akwele Nkwanta	15,084	7,266	7,818	15,084	3,389	2,349
3	Ofaakor	12,943	6,354	6,589	12,943	2,926	2,575
4	Akweley	2,967	1,480	1,487	2,967	707	725
5	Papase No.Ii	1,981	968	1,013	1,981	487	414
6	Opeikuma	1,701	839	862	1,701	403	395
7	Kpormetey	1,684	798	886	1,684	405	204
8	Kwadwo Gada	852	433	419	852	152	188
9	Zakari Kope	825	395	430	825	170	169
10	Oklu Nkwanta	626	316	310	626	134	126
11	Kwaku Bentum	375	191	184	375	104	97

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/N	Community name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Oduponkpehe Kaso	69,384	9,359	8,304	7,991	7,297	7,138	6,748	5,416	4,757	3,515	2,602	2,184	1,306	1,036	659	479	593
2	Akwele Nkwanta	15,084	2,192	1,933	1,758	1,537	1,400	1,347	1,249	1,096	827	558	447	235	163	124	82	136
3	Ofaakor	12,943	2,016	1,690	1,654	1,243	1,097	1,186	1,028	934	631	501	335	193	171	93	67	104
4	Akweley	2,967	477	426	334	236	263	266	246	218	166	115	73	57	51	15	9	15
5	Papase No.Ii	1,981	329	273	245	184	151	192	171	143	91	63	30	33	21	19	11	25
6	Opeikuma	1,701	256	229	218	169	165	138	130	114	97	60	38	36	19	11	11	10
7	Kpormetey	1,684	252	192	217	159	148	184	136	118	75	52	47	25	26	15	14	24
8	Kwadwo Gada	852	146	114	111	70	74	66	73	41	45	19	31	14	13	7	10	18
9	Zakari Kope	825	145	131	101	74	78	54	53	37	36	35	25	11	10	11	4	20
10	Oklu Nkwanta	626	95	102	82	66	50	52	42	30	36	23	20	5	7	4	7	5
11	Kwaku Bentum	375	73	56	43	35	28	26	22	21	18	15	13	12	5	3	3	2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

Dr. Philomena Nyarko, Government Statistician
Mr. Baah Wadieh, Deputy Government Statistician
Mr. David Yenukwa Kombat, Acting Census Coordinator
Mr. Sylvester Gyamfi, DISDAP Project Coordinator
Mrs. Abena A. Osei-Akoto, Data Processing
Mr. Rochester Appiah Kubi Boateng, Data Processing
Mrs. Jacqueline Anum, Data Processing
Mrs. Samilia Mintah, Data Processing
Mr. Yaw Misefa, Data Processing
Mr. Ernest Enyan, Data Processing
Mr. Francis Bright Mensah, Regional Statistician
Ms. Hanna **Frempong Konadu**, Formatting/Typesetting
Mrs. Hellen Ayitevie, Formatting/Typesetting
Ms. Justina Yeboah, Formatting/Typesetting

Writers

Ebenezer Asema Mensah
John Arthur Ofori

Consultant

Dr. Augustine Tanle

Editor/ Reviewers

Dr. Delali Dovie
Mr. Francis Bright Mensah