



# 2010

## POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

### DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

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### EFFUTU MUNICIPALITY



Canada

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK  
**DANIDA** | INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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



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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

CEB:	Children Ever Born
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS:	Children Surviving
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
ESMA:	Effutu Municipal Assembly
fCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT:	Information and Communication Technology
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
JHS:	Junior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
LVIP:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
SHS:	Senior High School
MMDAs:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PPP:	Public-Private Partnerships
PWDs:	Persons with disabilities
SAP:	Structural Adjustment Programme
WHO:	World Health Organization
WC:	Water Closet
DISDAP:	District Level Data Analysis and Dissemination Project

# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## **Introduction**

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

## **Population size, structure and composition**

The population of Effutu Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 68,592 representing 3.1 percent of the region's total population of 2,201,863. Males constitute 48.8 percent and females represent 51.2 percent. The majority (93.3%) of the population in the Municipality live in urban areas. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 91.6. The Municipality has a youthful population with one third of the population below 15 years. The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 61.

## **Fertility, mortality and migration**

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the Municipality 2.8 which lower than the regional average of (3.6). The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 85.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 24 per 1000 population. The specific age death rate is high among age group 0-4 for both sexes. However, death rate among the male population is higher than that of the females in the age groups 0-4 and 5-9 years. The death rates for both sexes decline to the lowest level in the age group 10-14 years and then starts to increase among the female from age 15 to a peak of at age 49 years. The population born elsewhere within the region constitutes 25.7 percent of the total migrant population (22,177), with 74.3 percent born outside the region. Of persons born in another region, those born in the Greater Accra region constitute the majority (19.1%).

## **Household size, composition and structure**

The Municipality has a household population of 60,891 with a total number of 17,121 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 3.6 persons. Children of head of household constitute the largest proportion of household members (38.7%) with head of households forming about one (28.1%) of household members. With respect to the sexes, male heads constitute a higher proportion (33.2%) than females (23.6%).

## **Marital status**

More than one third (36.9%) of the population aged 12 years and older in the Municipality are married and 12.4 percent are in consensual unions. Persons who have never been married also constitute more than one third (38.6%) of the population aged 12 years and older. A higher proportion of the males (47.0%) have never been married than females (31.7%).



## **Nationality**

Ghanaians constitute the highest proportion (98.2%) of the population in the Municipality. Non-Ghanaians constitute population less than two percent (1.8%) of the population. Among the Ghanaian population, majority are Ghanaians by birth (95.7%), while dual citizenship constitutes only 1.9 percent of the population.

## **Literacy and education**

More than three quarters (80.7%) of the population aged 11 years and older in the Municipality are literate. Of the literate population, majority (63.6%) are literate in English and Ghanaian language. Close 30 percent (29.2%) of the literate population are literate in English language only. Males have a higher proportion (87.5%) of literate persons than females (74.8%).

## **Current school attendance**

About third (33.8%) of the population currently in school are in primary school with 13.3 percent at the junior high school (JHS) level. Less than one tenth (6.9%) of the population currently in school are senior high school (SHS). Close to 28 (27.8%) are at the tertiary level. The high proportion recorded for tertiary level could be due to the location of the University of Education in the Municipality. Apart from the tertiary level where the proportion of males is higher than that of females, at each of the subsequent levels, the proportion of females is higher than that of males. A higher proportion of females (36.3%) than males (31.6%) are enrolled at the primary level. Similar patterns are observed for females who constitute 13 percent and males 12.9 percent at the junior high and senior high school (SHS) levels.

## **Economic activity status and employment**

More than half (56.2%) of the population aged 15 years and older in the Effutu Municipality are economically active. Of the economically active population, 93 percent are employed. Males (47.7%) are more likely to be economically not active than females (40.4%). For the economically not active population, the majority (69.4%) of them are in full time education with a small percentage being disabled (2.4%).

## **Occupation and industry of employment**

In terms of occupation of the employed population, majority (31.4%) are engaged in craft and related trades, followed by service and sales (24.9%). About 27 percent of the male population are into agriculture, with a higher percentage of females (37.3%) in service and sales than males (9.0%). Manufacturing is the predominant industry (21.6%) in the Municipality, followed by retail services (19.9%) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (16.1%). A higher percentage of females (28.2%) are engaged in manufacturing than males (13.0%).

## **Employment status and sector**

The majority (56.4%) of the employed population in the Municipality are self-employed without employees, followed by employees (27.0%). About five percent of the employed population are self-employed with employees. With regards to sector of employment, the private informal sector is the largest employer, employing 80 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 13 percent.

## **Information Communication Technology**

Of the population 12 years and older, 59.1 percent have mobile phones which is higher than the regional average of 47.7 percent. Males who own mobile phones constitute the majority (51.7%) as compared to 48.3 percent of females. About 23 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality. Males (60.4%) are more likely to use the internet than females (39.6%). The proportion of households in the Municipality that own desktop or laptop computers is 13.8 percent, which is higher than the national (7.9%) and regional (5.3%) averages.

## **Disability**

About 3.7 percent of the Municipality's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (2.8%) than males (2.5%). The most common type of disability is visual or sight impairment (41.8%); followed by the physically disabled (31.9%). There are more PWDs in the urban localities (2.5%) than in the rural localities (0.2%).

## **Agriculture**

Close to 13 percent (12.7%) of households in the Municipality are engaged in agriculture. A higher proportion of urban households in the municipality are engaged in livestock rearing (59.7%) while 49.4 percent grow crops.

## **Housing**

The housing stock of the Effutu Municipality is 6,682, representing 1.9 percent of the total stock of houses in the Central region (346,699). The majority of houses are in urban localities (84.4%), with less than 16 percent in rural localities. The average household per house is higher in the municipality (2.6) as compared to both the national (1.6) and regional (1.5) averages. The average population per house in the Effutu Municipality is 9, which is higher than the regional average of 6.1 persons per house.

### ***Housing type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units***

Compound houses constitute the majority (63.0%) of houses in the Municipality. Separate house (21.1%) and flats/apartments (6.4%) are the next common houses in the Municipality. The majority of houses are owned by household members (35.0%) and other private individual (35.0%). A little over one fifth (23.0%) of dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by relatives. Less than one percent (0.3%) of dwelling units in the Municipality are owned through mortgage schemes.

### ***Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof***

The most common construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality is cement/concrete (87.7%). The percentage of houses with cement/concrete is higher in the urban localities (90.5%) than rural (53.0%). Cement/concrete is also the main (66.4%) material used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the Municipality. Houses made of Mud/mud bricks/earth constitute a relatively small proportion (6.5%) of material for construction of floors of dwelling units in the Municipality. Slate/asbestos (66.4%) and metal sheets (27.4%) are the main roofing materials, constituting almost 94 percent of the roofs of dwelling units in the Municipality.

### ***Room occupancy***

One room constitutes the highest percentage (27.4%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the Municipality. About 35.2 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

### ***Utilities and household facilities***

The overwhelmingly majority of households (84.9%) in the Municipality use electricity as their main source of lighting. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality is charcoal (49.1%), followed by gas (26.9%) and wood (16.6%). The main source (45.9%) of drinking water for households in the Municipality is pipe borne outside dwelling, followed by pipe borne inside dwelling units (28.4%). Sachet water (10.0%) also constitutes as an important source of drinking water for residence in the Municipality. Close to half (48.7%) of the households depend on pipe born water outside dwelling for domestic use, with more than one third (38.4%) of households using water from public tap/standpipes for domestic purposes. The most important toilet facility used in the Municipality is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 38.8 percent followed by W.C (24.7%). About 16 percent of the population in the Municipality have no toilet facility.

### ***Waste disposal***

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump into containers (43.2%), followed by public dump onto open space accounting for 30.4 percent. The proportion of households who burn their solid waste constitutes about 15 percent, while those whose solid waste is collected constitute six percent. Most rural households throw their waste into open space public dumps, while the majority of urban households dispose of their solid waste by throwing onto containers in public dumps.

With regards to liquid waste, the majority of households throw onto compound (35.5%), gutter (22.8%) or street/outside (20.7%). Only three percent of households dispose of their liquid waste through the sewerage system.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Introduction**

The Effutu Municipality is one of the 20 administrative districts in the Central region of Ghana. It is situated between latitudes 5°16' and 20.18"N and longitudes 0°32' and 48.32"W of the eastern part of Central region.

The Municipality lies between the Gomoa East District to western, northern and eastern flanks. On the southern flank is the Gulf of Guinea. The administrative capital is Winneba, a town renowned for its specialised major institutions of higher learning. It covers a total land area of 95 square kilometers. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census indicates that the Municipality has a population of 68,597 which represents 3.1 percent of the population of the Central region. The municipality has fourteen settlements which are clustered around the Municipal capital, Winneba

Before 1988, the Municipality was part of the then Gomoa-Awutu-Effutu-Senya District Council. In 1988, the then Awutu-Effutu-Senya district was carved out of the Gomoa-Awutu-Effutu-Senya District Council with the establishment of the PND Law 207 of 1988 which demarcated the country into 110 administrative districts from 65. Following the creation of new districts in 2007, the Effutu Municipal Assembly was carved from the then Awutu-Effutu-Senya District Assembly and was established by L.I 1860 with Winneba as its administrative capital.

Winneba is traditionally known as 'Simpa' which was derived from the name of the leader of the Effutus '*Osimpa*' who led the Effutus of the Guan ethnic stock from the Northern part of Ghana to the present location. The name Winneba originated from European Sailors who were often aided by favourable wind to sail along the bay. From the use of the words 'windy bay'; the name Winneba was coined. The town was one of the first communities in the country to come in contact with European traders. It served as a port where foreign goods were discharged and transported to the interior and major commercial areas such as Agona Swedru and Akim-Oda.

Due to its role as a harbor town and a place of early European settlers, it became the administrative capital of the then Central Province of the Gold Coast. The cocoa boom in the forest areas led to the relocation of major trading companies in the 1940s to Agona Swedru and this affected the growth of the town. The township suffered even greater loss when the Tema harbour was constructed; the port activities at Winneba were thus shut down and relocated to Tema. Consequently, most of the commercial activities also shifted from Winneba to Tema and Accra.

### **1.2 Physical Features, Climate and Vegetation**

The Municipality is generally low lying with granite rocks and isolated hills around Winneba. The two major rivers; Ayensu and Gyahadze drain the Municipality and enter the sea at Warabeba and Opram respectively.

The water bodies that drain through the municipality have the potentials to be exploited when dammed for extensive vegetable cultivation during the dry season and for aqua-culture activities. These when exploited would provide employment opportunities for the people in the area and has the potential to reduce poverty in the settler communities along the river. The Muni Lagoon is part of the Muni-Pomadze Ramsar site with high potential for Tourist attraction if exploited.

The Municipality lies within the dry-equatorial climatic zone characterized by low rainfall and long dry season of five months. The annual rainfall ranges from 400 millimeters to 500 millimeters. Mean temperatures range from 22 degrees Celsius to 28 degrees Celsius.

The vegetation is that of the coastal savannah grassland which is suitable for vegetable cultivation or dry season irrigation farming. The soils in the Municipality are largely clayey with high salinity hence its suitability for salt production and pottery/roofing tiles production.

Based on these unique physical characteristics of the municipality, the ideal spatial development options are the combination of intensive irrigation and fishing with encouragement in eco-tourism, technology parks and education.

### **1.3 Political Administrative Structure**

The Effutu Municipal Assembly is one of the 216 administrative districts in Ghana and one of the 20 districts in the Central Region.

The municipality was carved from the then Awutu-Effutu-Senya-District Assembly and it was established by the Local Government Act (Act 462) and L.I.1860 in 2007. Winneba is the administrative capital of the municipality; a town renowned for several specialized institutions of higher learning. The municipal assembly is made up of twenty-eight assembly persons and this comprises; the municipal chief executive, eighteen (18) elected persons, eight (8) government appointed members and one (1) member of parliament. Out of the twenty-eight (28) members, only four (4), representing 14 percent are women.

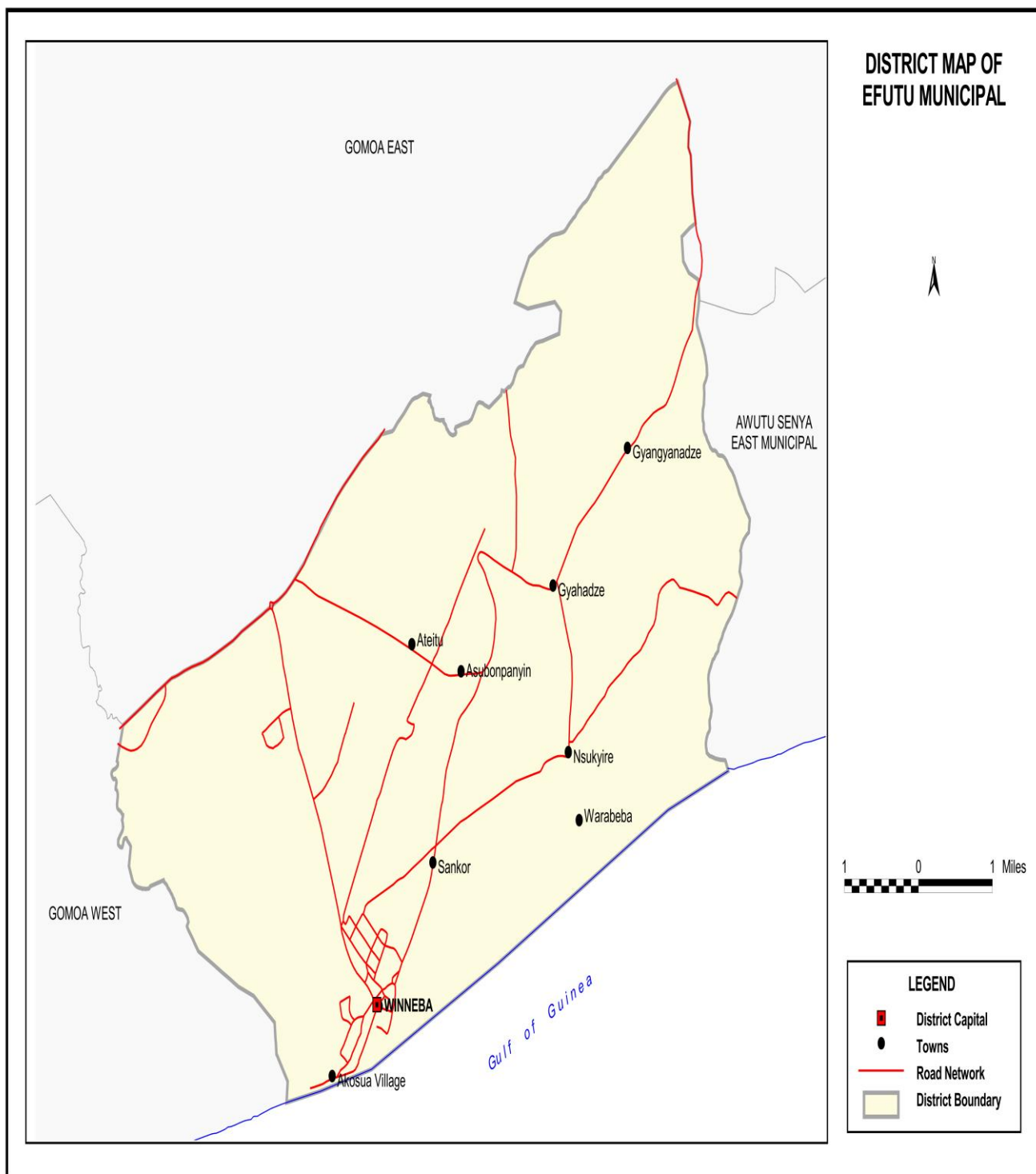
It has one constituency, eighteen (18) electoral areas and seventy-three (73) polling stations. There are four zonal councils in the municipality namely; 1. Nsuekyir/Gyahadze Zonal Council, 2. Kojo-Beedu North/Low Cost Zonal Council, 3. South-East Winneba Zonal Council and 4. South-West Winneba Zonal Council.

### **1.4 Cultural and Social Structure**

The Municipality has one paramountcy located at Winneba. The Effutu Traditional Council has 77 shrines and groves, with the most popular shrine being Penkye-Otu which is located at Penkye. It is known that it served as a pathfinder for the indigenous people when they migrated from the northern part of Ghana to their present day location. Christianity is the dominant religion while other faiths include the Islam and Africa traditional religion (ATR).

The famous Aboakyer Festival derived its existence from the annual sacrifices made to Penkye Otu. Human sacrifices were usually performed every year but with time, the people detested the practice and petitioned to the god to substitute animals with human beings.

**Figure 1.1: Map of Effutu Municipality**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

Following the acceptance of the petition, an antelope was suggested as an alternative that must be presented alive. The search for the antelope every year culminated in the Aboakyer Festival. Penkye-Otu is, thus, the mighty god behind the festival. The festival gives the people the opportunity to reaffirm their commitment and allegiance to their god and king. It is also the greatest source of attraction to tourists.

The municipality is mainly inhabited by the Effutus who are among the Guan speaking group of the country. Minority groups in the area include the Ewes and Gomoas. However, Fanti is the widely spoken language by the people.

#### **1.4.1 Infrastructure and services**

The municipality is the one of the Municipalities in the region that hosts a public university; the University of Education. The University was created from existing educational centres; Advanced Teacher Training College (ATTC) which was also the Kwame Nkrumah Ideological Institute. This was transformed into University College of Education and in the year 2004, but attained an autonomous status of a University with satellite campuses or colleges at Mampong and Kumasi both in the Ashanti Region.

### **1.5 Economy**

The major economic activities in the municipality are fishing, wholesale/retail trade, services, manufacturing, salt mining (white gold), crop farming and agro-processing. Fishing, farming and related work are the leading economic activities in the municipality. These are followed by services with salt mining along the coast of Winneba and Warabeba. The fishing industry is very prominent in the coastal communities of Winneba, Akosua Village and Warabeba within the municipality.

### **1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions**

#### **1.6.1 Introduction**

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

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

#### **1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities**

##### **Development of census project document and work plans**

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

November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

### **Census secretariat and committees**

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

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

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

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

### **Selection of census topics**

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



fertility and mortality, educational and economic characteristics, issues relating to disability and housing conditions and amenities were included in the census.

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

### **Census mapping**

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

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

### **Development of questionnaire and manuals**

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

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

### **Pre-tests and trial census**

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

The census questionnaire was pre-tested twice in the course of its development. The first pre-test was carried out in March 2009 to find out the suitability of the questions and the instructions provided. It also tested the adequacy and completeness of the responses and how respondents understood the questions. The second pre-test was done in 10 selected enumeration areas in August, 2009. The objective of the second pre-test was to examine the

sequence of the questions, test the new questions, such as, date of birth and migration, and assess how the introduction of 'date of birth' could help to reduce 'age heaping'. With regard to questions on fertility, the pre-tests sought to find out the difference, if any, between proxy responses and responses by the respondents themselves. Both pre-tests were carried in the Greater Accra Region. Experience from the pre-tests was used to improve the final census questionnaire.

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

### **1.6.3 Census enumeration**

#### **Method of enumeration and field work**

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

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

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

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Ksoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

#### **1.6.4 Post enumeration survey**

In line with United Nations recommendations, GSS conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in April, 2011 to check content and coverage error. The PES was also to serve as an important tool in providing feedback regarding operational matters such as concepts and procedures in order to help improve future census operations. The PES 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:

- Ninety-seven percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26<sup>th</sup> September, 2010) were enumerated.
- About one (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 with 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 to various agencies and stakeholders in 2013.

### **1.6.6 Concepts and definitions**

#### **Introduction**

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

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

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

#### **Region**

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

#### **District**

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

## **Locality**

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

## **Population**

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

## **Household**

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

## **Head of household**

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

## **Household and non-household population**

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

- a) Educational institutions
- b) Children's and old people's homes
- c) Hospitals and healing centres
- d) Hotels
- e) Prisons
- f) Service barracks
- g) Soldiers on field exercise

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

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

### **Age**

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

### **Nationality**

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

### **Ethnicity**

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

### **Birthplace**

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

### **Duration of residence**

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

### **Religion**

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

## **Marital status**

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

## **Literacy**

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

## **Education**

### ***School Attendance***

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

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

### ***Level of education***

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

## **Activity status**

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

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

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

## **Occupation**

This referred to the type of work the person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked. This was asked only of persons 5 years and older who worked 7 days before the census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those unemployed who had worked before. All persons who worked during the 7 days before the

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

### **Industry**

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

### **Employment status**

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

### **Employment sector**

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

### **Disability**

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

### **Information Communication Technology (ICT)**

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 Organization of the Report**

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

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

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

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

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

The population of any country is recognized as its most important resource; serving as both means and ultimate beneficiaries of development efforts. In this light, an understanding of a country, region or district's population profile is vital for policy makers to enable them take explicit account of the population variables in development planning (Ghana Social and Development Outlook 2012).

The chapter presents the demographic characteristics of the Effutu Municipality's population; highlighting key dynamics such as the age-sex structure, population distribution, fertility and mortality and migration patterns.

#### **2.2 Population size and distribution**

The population of the Effutu Municipality is 68,592; made up of 49 percent males and 51 percent females. The population of the Municipality constitutes 3.1 percent of the total population of the Central region and the second lowest in terms of population in the region.

As shown in table 2.1, 93.3 percent of the Municipality's population resides in urban localities, the highest in the region.

#### **2.3 Age-sex structure**

The age structure and the sex composition of the population of the Municipality is presented in Table 2.1. The distribution of the population reveals that the percentage of females (51.2%) is higher than that of the males (48.8%) with a sex ratio of 95.2 males for every 100 females.

The Municipality has a youthful population with the population below 15 years constituting one third of the total population. The Municipality has a dependency ratio of 61, implying that every 100 persons aged 15-64 support about 61 people (persons aged below 15 years and those above 64 years). This is; lower than the regional average of 81.4 and the national average of 76. The urban and rural dependency ratios are 59.0 and 96.4 respectively, implying that there are more dependants in the rural localities than in the urban areas. The dependency ratio among the female population is slightly higher (61.4) as compared to the male dependency ratio of 60.6 in the Municipality.

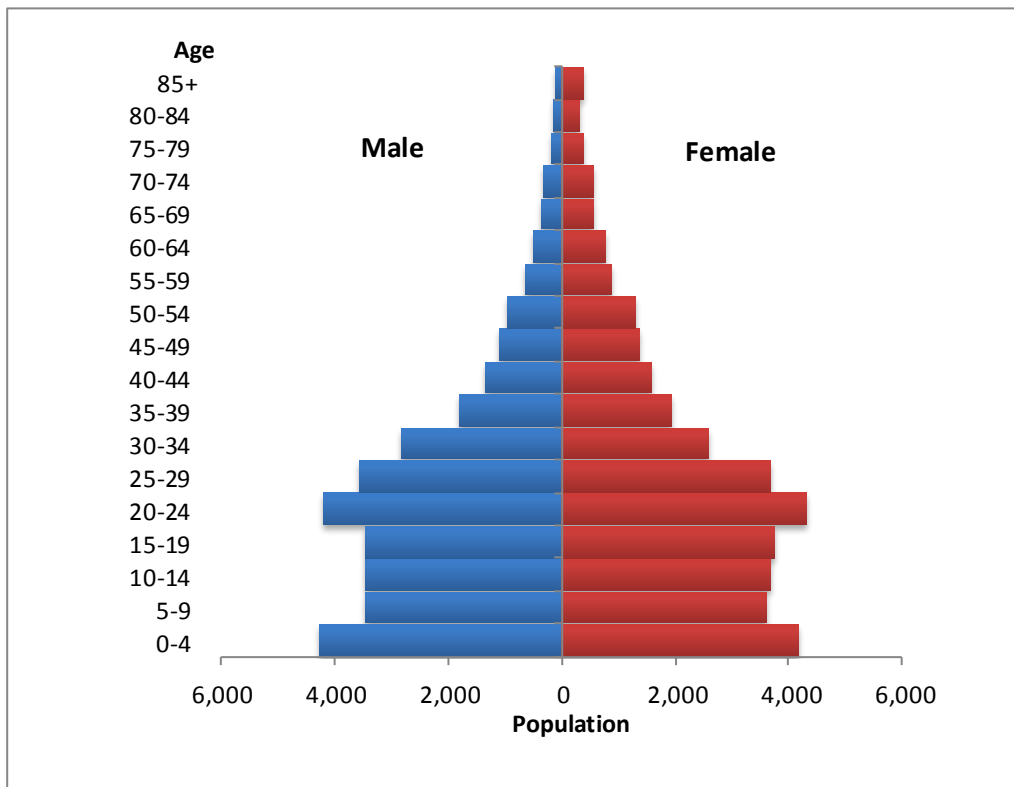
**Table 2.1: Population by age, sex and type of locality**

Age-group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	68,597	32,795	35,802	91.6	63,969	4,628
0 - 4	8,464	4,283	4,181	102.4	7,782	682
5 - 9	7,086	3,477	3,609	96.3	6,453	633
10 - 14	7,127	3,451	3,676	93.9	6,499	628
15 - 19	7,226	3,456	3,770	91.7	6,745	481
20 - 24	8,513	4,194	4,319	97.1	8,126	387
25 - 29	7,259	3,558	3,701	96.1	6,953	306
30 - 34	5,431	2,842	2,589	109.8	5,148	283
35 - 39	3,745	1,816	1,929	94.1	3,525	220
40 - 44	2,929	1,339	1,590	84.2	2,750	179
45 - 49	2,449	1,086	1,363	79.7	2,296	153
50 - 54	2,258	964	1,294	74.5	2,113	145
55 - 59	1,521	651	870	74.8	1,420	101
60 - 64	1,270	512	758	67.5	1,168	102
65 - 69	912	375	537	69.8	835	77
70 - 74	871	313	558	56.1	785	86
75 - 79	556	189	367	51.5	508	48
80 - 84	454	157	297	52.9	407	47
85 - 89	272	70	202	34.7	242	30
90 - 94	161	38	123	30.9	133	28
95 - 99	93	24	69	34.8	81	12
All Ages	68,597	32,795	35,802	91.6	63,969	4,628
0-14	22,677	11,211	11,466	97.8	20,734	1,943
Percent	33.1	49.4	50.6		91.4	8.6
15-64	42,601	20,418	22,183	92.0	40,244	2,357
Percent	62.1	47.9	52.1		94.5	5.5
65+	3,319	1,166	2,153	54.2	2,991	328
Percent	4.8	35.1	64.9		90.1	9.9
<b>Age-dependency ratio</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>61.4</b>		<b>59.0</b>	<b>96.4</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The population distribution as shown in the pyramid (Figure 1) depicts a typical pyramid structure that is characteristic of population that can be described as youthful. A high proportion of the population is aged 20-24 years for both sexes.

**Figure 2.1: Population pyramid**



The pyramid shows that a large new cohort is born every year as displayed at the bottom of the pyramid (aged 0-4 years). As cohorts aged, they inevitably lose members either through death or migration or both. This is shown by narrowing of the population pyramid as it peaks with advancement in age, especially after 45 years. The proportion of males aged 0-4 years is higher (6.2%) than that of the females (6.1%). However, for both sexes, more females than males survive with advancement in age.. The only exception where there are more males than females is the age group 25-29 years where the proportion of males is 39.2 percent and the females is 35.7 percent.

## 2.4 Fertility

Table 2.2 shows female population 12-years and older in the Municipality by children ever born, children surviving and sex of child. From the 2010 Census data, children ever born to females aged 12 years and older in the Effutu Municipality were 60,533 with 49.7 percent being males and 50.3 percent females. Out of the children ever born in the Municipality, 82.1 percent survived with 48.8 percent and 51.2 percent being males and females respectively.

**Table 2.2: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child**

Age Group	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	26,544	60,533	30,087	30,446	49,720	24,278	25,442
12-14	2,208	3	2	1	2	1	1
15-19	3,770	351	170	181	306	142	164
20-24	4,319	2,145	1,071	1,074	1,862	919	943
25-29	3,701	4,185	2,075	2,110	3,658	1,796	1,862
30-34	2,589	6,092	3,037	3,055	5,318	2,575	2,743
35-39	1,929	6,590	3,258	3,332	5,781	2,811	2,970
40-44	1,590	6,473	3,270	3,203	5,580	2,791	2,789
45-49	1,363	6,227	3,116	3,111	5,275	2,601	2,674
50-54	1,294	6,235	3,123	3,112	5,154	2,553	2,601
55-59	870	4,576	2,249	2,327	3,669	1,759	1,910
60+	2,911	17,656	8,716	8,940	13,115	6,330	6,785

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance - i.e. frequency or childbearing among a population and fecundity denotes the physiological capacity of a woman, man or couple to reproduce (International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 1982). Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children a woman will have given birth to by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed.

**Table 2.3: 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	59,001	3.60	106.6	26.8
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem	144,705	33,902	3,604	3.60	106.3	24.9
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	51,308	3,038	2.21	59.2	17.9
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	27,603	3,353	4.15	121.5	28.6
Mfantsiman Municipal	196,563	51,056	4,888	3.51	95.7	24.9
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	31,419	3,629	4.01	115.5	26.3
Gomoa West	135,189	32,740	3,689	3.82	112.7	27.3
<b>Effutu Municipal</b>	<b>68,597</b>	<b>19,261</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>24.0</b>
Gomoa East	207,071	54,787	6,262	3.71	114.3	30.2
Ewutu Senya	195,306	52,519	5,301	3.34	100.9	27.1
Agona East	85,920	20,368	2,434	3.97	119.5	28.3
Agona West Municipal	115,358	29,580	2,703	3.09	91.4	23.4
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	25,731	3,518	4.68	136.7	31.2
Assin South	104,244	23,709	3,002	4.31	126.6	28.8
Assin North Municipal	161,341	38,331	4,789	4.14	124.9	29.7
Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira	116,874	28,591	3,262	3.85	114.1	27.9
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	18,690	1,986	3.53	106.3	27.3
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	13,789	1,899	4.52	137.7	31.6

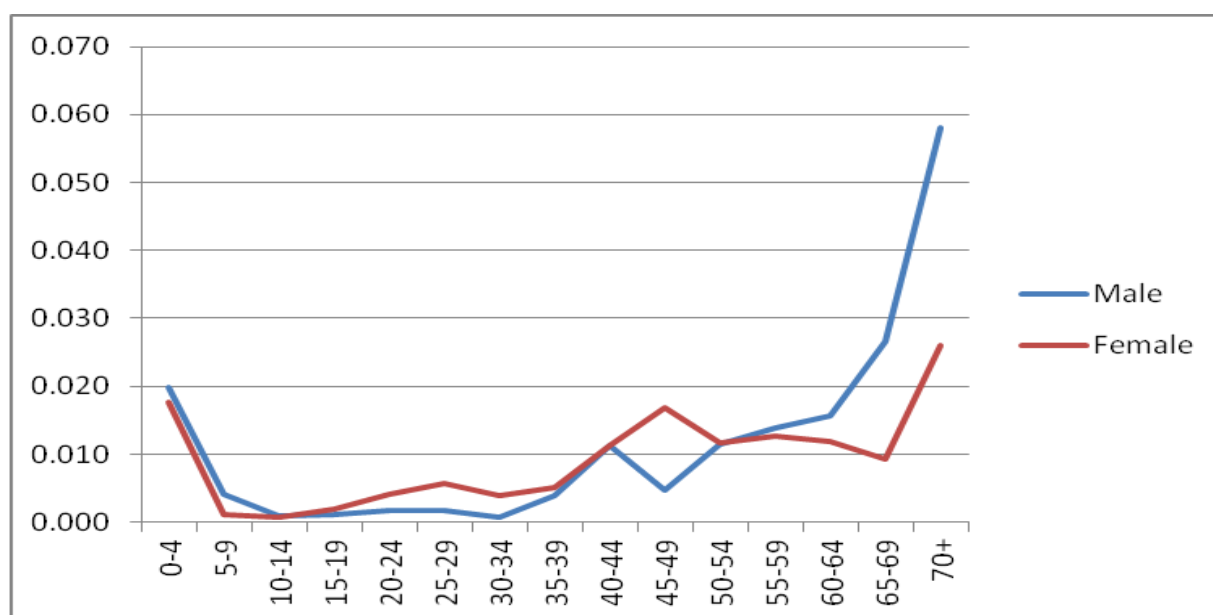
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-44 or 15-49. This analysis used women between 15 and 49 years because women still have births after age 45 years. The total fertility rate (TFR) for the Municipality is 2.85, lower than the Regional and national averages of 3.60 and 3.28 respectively. Similarly, the Municipality has a General Fertility Rate of (GFR) of 85.4 with a Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 24.0

## 2.5 Mortality

The specific measures considered under mortality are infant, child and under-five mortality. Figure 2.2 shows age specific death rates by sex in the Municipality. The chart provides pictorial information on deaths which occurred in the age specific groups. The specific age death rate is high among age group 0-4 for both sexes. However, death rate among the male population is higher than that of the females in the age groups 0-4 and 5-9 years. The death rates for both sexes decline to the lowest level in the age group 10-14 years and then starts to increase among the female from age 15 to a peak of at age 49 years. The increase in the age-specific death rates among the females between the ages of 15 to 49 could be attributed to high maternal mortality rate in these age groups. The age specific death rates for males are higher at ages 55 years and older in the Municipality.

**Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex, 2010**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 2.6 Migration

The 2010 Population and Housing Census described migration as a change in the usual place of residence which involves the crossing of an administrative boundary. Out migration is leaving one sub-division of the country and take up residence in another; whilst in-migration is entering one administrative area from another sub-division to take-up residence. A return migrant is a person returning to his/her country of origin or habitual residence usually after spending at least one year in another country.

According to the 2010 PHC, birthplace is the locality of usual residence of a mother at a time of birth.

**Table 2.4: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants**

Birth place	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	22,177	100.0	25.6	40.8	10.6	10.7	12.3
Different locality in this region	5,690	100.0	21.0	34.0	12.9	14.4	17.6
Western	1,830	100.0	22.3	41.9	11.5	9.8	14.5
Central	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greater Accra	2,986	100.0	25.6	39.5	12.2	11.8	11.0
Volta	2,900	100.0	27.2	42.7	9.7	8.7	11.7
Eastern	2,412	100.0	25.1	43.0	10.6	10.1	11.2
Ashanti	2,757	100.0	33.9	49.1	5.7	5.3	5.9
Brong Ahafo	1,075	100.0	29.1	53.7	5.8	5.6	5.9
Northern	738	100.0	30.4	43.1	11.1	7.9	7.6
Upper East	594	100.0	26.3	46.0	11.6	9.3	6.9
Upper West	346	100.0	24.3	46.8	7.2	10.4	11.3
Outside Ghana	849	100.0	23.8	23.7	13.7	20.4	18.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.4 shows the birthplace of migrants in and outside the Central region. The population born elsewhere within the region constitutes 25.7 percent of the total migrant population (22,177), with 74.3 percent born outside the region. Of persons born in another region, those born in the Greater Accra region constitute the highest (19.1%).



## CHAPTER THREE

### SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1 Introduction

Social development has been very high on global policy agenda. The social development of a nation, or in simplest terms the quality of life of its people, is determined by a wide range of factors such as education and resource endowment are all factors which influence a nation's development. Policies for social development had focused on social and welfare aspects of the population and many governments have come to realize that social data are essential for the planning of appropriate and effective responses to issues such as education, population composition, marriage, nationality and religion (Ghana Social Outlook).

Education in addition to being a goal itself is a powerful drive of progress towards the MDGs (Burns et al 2003). Better education contributes to better resource management (UN Millennium Project 2005). To measure progress towards achievement of MDG 2, three indicators were chosen by the UN: net enrolment (NER), proportion of people starting grade one who reached the last grade of primary education and the literacy rate of the youth aged 15-24 years.

While society recognizes marriage as union between the opposite sexes for the purpose of procreation and companionship, society also regulates conditions for potential partners into such unions. The 2010 Population and Housing Census information elicited included household size, household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education.

#### 3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

##### 3.2.1 Household size

A household consists of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house-help who may be living with them. It is, however, important to state that membership of a household does not necessarily depend on blood ties. The number of persons who belong to a household constitutes the household size. The average household size in the Municipality is 3.6 persons, which is lower than the regional average of 4.0 persons and the national average of 4.4.

**Table 3.1: Household population, households, average household size by type of locality**

Categories	Total country	Region	District					
			Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	68,597	100.0	63,969	93.0	4,628	7.0
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	60,891	100.0	56,290	92.0	4,601	7.0
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	17,121	100.0	15,984	93.0	1,137	7.0
Average household size	4.4	4.0	3.6		3.5		4	

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census. Ghana Statistical Service

### 3.2.2 Household composition and headship

Table 3.4 shows household composition and sex in the Municipality. Almost 39 percent of household members are children, 28.1 percent are heads and 8.0 percent are spouses while adopted children constitute the least proportion (0.5%).

A higher proportion of household heads are males (33.2%) as compared with that of their female counterparts (23.6%), while a higher proportion of the male children (39.7%) than the female children (37.8%) form part of the household with child(son/daughter) and son/daughter in law households constitute the least proportion of 0.3 percent.

**Table 3.1: Household population by composition and sex**

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,891	100.0	28,582	100.0	32,309	100.0
Head	17,121	28.1	9,484	33.2	7,637	23.6
Spouse (wife/husband)	4,896	8.0	494	1.7	4,402	13.6
Child (son/daughter)	23,551	38.7	11,341	39.7	12,210	37.8
Parent/parent in-law	521	0.9	67	0.2	454	1.4
Son/daughter in-law	153	0.3	45	0.2	108	0.3
Grandchild	6,254	10.3	3,016	10.6	3,238	10.0
Brother/sister	1,811	3.0	899	3.2	912	2.8
Step child	427	0.7	192	0.7	235	0.7
Adopted/foster child	310	0.5	118	0.4	192	0.6
Other relative	3,720	6.1	1,646	5.8	2,074	6.4
Non-relative	2,127	3.5	1,280	4.5	847	2.6

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census. Ghana Statistical Service

### 3.3 Marital status

Marital status refers to the respondent's marital arrangement as at Census night. The 2010 PHC classified marital status into married, living together, separated, divorced, widowed and never married. Persons aged 12 years and older were eligible to provide answers to this question.

Table 3.2 presents the distribution of population aged 12 years or older by marital status. From the table, more than one third (36.9%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married and 12.4 percent are in consensual unions. Persons who have never been married also constitute more than one third (38.6%) of the population aged 12 years and older.

A higher proportion of the males (47.0%) have never been married than females (31.7). The data further indicates that females (5.3%) are more likely to divorce than males (2.2%). The same can be said for the widowed population, where the percentage of females widowed (9.8%) is higher than males (1.5%). Consensual union is also higher among the female population (13.4%) than male (11.1%).

**Table 3.2: Marital status by sex**

Marital status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,317	100.0	26,090	100.0	31,227	100.0
Never married	22,141	38.6	12,255	47.0	9,886	31.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	7,082	12.4	2,908	11.1	4,174	13.4
Married	21,154	36.9	9,566	36.7	11,588	37.1
Separated	1,276	2.2	403	1.5	873	2.8
Divorced	2,220	3.9	563	2.2	1,657	5.3
Widowed	3,444	6.0	395	1.5	3,049	9.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Nationality

Table 3.3 presents population by nationality and sex in the Effutu Municipality. The data show that 98.2 percent of the population are Ghanaians, while less than two percent (1.8%) are non-Ghanaians. Majority of Ghanaians are Ghanaian by birth (95.7%), residents with dual nationality constitute 1.9 percent while Ghanaians by naturalization forms a small proportion (0.6%). The proportion of non-Ghanaian male population is marginally higher (2.1%) than that of their female counterparts (1.6%). Population of nationals of ECOWAS countries forms the highest proportion of the non-Ghanaian population (1.1%) with other African nationals constituting only 0.4 percent.

**Table 3.3: Population by nationality and sex**

District	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	68,597	100.0	32,795	100.0	35,802	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	65,621	95.7	31,188	95.1	34,433	96.2
Dual Nationality	1,298	1.9	699	2.1	599	1.7
Ghanaian by naturalization	412	0.6	197	0.6	215	0.6
ECOWAS	779	1.1	456	1.4	323	0.9
Africa other than ECOWAS	275	0.4	145	0.4	130	0.4
Other	212	0.3	110	0.3	102	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Religion

Religious affiliation of the population in the Municipality is largely Christian. Table 3.4 indicates that Christianity (84.6%) forms the highest proportion of the population. This is followed by population with no religion (9.2%) while Islam constitutes less than five percent (4.1%). Only a small proportion of the population (1.0%) profess traditional religion. About 87 percent of the female population are Christians compared to 81.9 percent of males. Males (5.1%) tend to practice Islam than females (3.2%) in the Municipality. Almost 11 percent of the male as compared with 7.7 percent of the females do not belong to any religion.

**Table 3.4: Population by religion and sex**

Religion	Number	Percent		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	68,597	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Religion	6,290	9.2	10.8	7.7
Catholic	5,755	8.4	9.5	7.3
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	12,858	18.7	18.2	19.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	23,381	34.1	32.4	35.7
Other Christians	16,021	23.4	21.8	24.7
Islam	2,833	4.1	5.1	3.2
Traditionalist	666	1.0	0.9	1.0
Other (Specify)	793	1.2	1.2	1.2
Other (Specify)	419	0.7	0.7	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 3.6 Education

The Ghana educational system has pre-school, primary, secondary vocational and tertiary levels. The system includes six years of pre-school, primary education officially 6 years for pupils aged 6 - 12 years, followed by three years of junior high secondary education and additional three years of senior secondary education and at least three years tertiary education. Tables 3.5a and 3.5b provide information on persons aged 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. The table shows that out of a total current enrolment of 29,862 in the municipality, 33.8 percent are at primary level, 13.3 percent at the junior high school( JHS) level and 6.9 percent are at the senior high school(SHS) level with almost three-tenth(27.8%) at tertiary level. Apart from the tertiary level where the proportion of males is higher than that of females, at each of the subsequent levels, the proportion of females is higher than that of males. A higher proportion of females (36.3%) than males (31.6%) are enrolled at the primary level. Similar patterns are observed for females who constitute 13 percent and males 12.9 percent at the junior high and senior high school (SHS) levels.

**Table 3.5a: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex**

Level of education	Currently attending					
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	29,862	100.0	15,634	100.0	14,228	100.0
Nursery	1,675	5.6	826	5.3	849	6.0
Kindergarten	2,957	9.9	1,478	9.5	1,479	10.4
Primary	10,095	33.8	4,937	31.6	5,158	36.3
JSS/JHS	3,980	13.3	2,013	12.9	1,967	13.8
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SSS/SHS	2,054	6.9	885	5.7	1,169	8.2
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vocational/technical/commercial	207	0.7	133	0.9	74	0.5
Post middle/secondary certificate	605	2.0	65	0.4	540	3.8
Tertiary	8,289	27.8	5,297	33.9	2,992	21.0

**Table 3.5b: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance**

Level of education	Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,750	100.0	10,526	100.0	11,224	100.0
Nursery	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	4,140	19.0	1,575	15.0	2,565	22.9
JSS/JHS	5,942	27.3	2,816	26.8	3,126	27.9
Middle	4,794	22.0	2,381	22.6	2,413	21.5
SSS/SHS	2,105	9.7	1,059	10.1	1,046	9.3
Secondary	791	3.6	448	4.3	343	3.1
Vocational/technical/commercial	1,226	5.6	599	5.7	627	5.6
Post middle/secondary certificate	442	2.0	167	1.6	275	2.5
Tertiary	2,310	10.6	1,481	14.1	829	7.4

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census. Ghana Statistical Service

The proportion of persons who have attended school in the past is high among those with junior secondary education (27.3%) and middle school education (22.0%) while it is lowest among those with nursery and kindergarten education. The data further show that more females (27.9%) than males (26.8%) had attended School in the past.

### 3.7 Literacy Status

The literacy status of persons aged 11 years and older is analysed in this section. Table 3.9 indicates that majority, 41,568 representing 80.7 percent of the population aged 11 years and older are literate with 63.6 percent of them who can read and write in English and Ghanaian languages only. Almost three-tenths (29.1%) can read and write in English language only while a smaller proportion (3.8%) of the population can read and write in at least one Ghanaian language.

**Table 3.9: 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
Total	9,916	41,568	100.0	29.2	3.8	63.6	0.4	2.9
11-14	206	5,358	100.0	46.2	3.9	48.1	0.2	1.6
15-19	450	6,776	100.0	34.4	2.8	59.7	0.5	2.6
20-24	745	7,768	100.0	25.6	2.4	66.9	0.7	4.4
25-29	987	6,272	100.0	22.3	3.1	70.6	0.3	3.7
30-34	1,091	4,340	100.0	22.0	3.3	70.6	0.4	3.6
35-39	1,066	2,679	100.0	27.8	5.8	63.4	0.4	2.7
40-44	889	2,040	100.0	29.9	5.9	61.4	0.3	2.5
45-49	734	1,715	100.0	29.0	5.8	63.5	0.2	1.6
50-54	659	1,599	100.0	30.3	5.0	62.5	0.3	1.8
55-59	480	1,041	100.0	25.1	5.8	67.6	0.3	1.2
60-64	529	741	100.0	24.3	6.7	66.9	0.3	1.8
65+	2,080	1,239	100.0	17.7	8.0	72.9	0.2	1.3
<b>Male</b>								
Total	3,041	21,236	100.0	27.2	3.1	66.3	0.5	2.8
11-14	93	2,600	100.0	46.1	4.0	48.0	0.3	1.7
15-19	186	3,270	100.0	34.2	2.3	61.0	0.4	2.2
20-24	252	3,942	100.0	24.4	2.2	69.6	0.9	2.8
25-29	352	3,206	100.0	20.0	2.4	73.7	0.5	3.4
30-34	384	2,458	100.0	18.5	2.4	74.1	0.7	4.4
35-39	375	1,441	100.0	23.5	4.4	67.7	0.5	4.0
40-44	302	1,037	100.0	27.3	4.3	64.4	0.3	3.7
45-49	229	857	100.0	25.9	4.1	67.6	0.1	2.3
50-54	165	799	100.0	27.4	3.9	65.5	0.5	2.8
55-59	119	532	100.0	25.4	3.8	68.8	0.0	2.1
60-64	103	409	100.0	22.7	5.4	69.7	0.5	1.7
65+	481	685	100.0	16.9	5.7	75.8	0.0	1.6
<b>Female</b>								
Total	6,875	20,332	100.0	31.3	4.6	60.8	0.3	3.0
11-14	113	2,758	100.0	46.3	3.9	48.2	0.1	1.5
15-19	264	3,506	100.0	34.5	3.2	58.5	0.7	3.1
20-24	493	3,826	100.0	26.8	2.5	64.1	0.5	6.1
25-29	635	3,066	100.0	24.7	3.8	67.3	0.1	4.1
30-34	707	1,882	100.0	26.6	4.6	66.0	0.1	2.7
35-39	691	1,238	100.0	32.8	7.4	58.4	0.2	1.1
40-44	587	1,003	100.0	32.6	7.6	58.3	0.3	1.2
45-49	505	858	100.0	32.1	7.5	59.4	0.2	0.8
50-54	494	800	100.0	33.3	6.1	59.6	0.1	0.9
55-59	361	509	100.0	24.8	7.9	66.4	0.6	0.4
60-64	426	332	100.0	26.2	8.4	63.6	0.0	1.8
65+	1,599	554	100.0	18.6	10.8	69.3	0.4	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The literate population clusters around the age group 11-44 years (84.8%) while the least proportion of the 60-64 year-olds are literate (0.9%). A higher percentage of the non-literate population is in age bracket 30-39 years (21.8%). Literacy rates in English and Ghanaian languages is high for all ages with the highest proportion being in the age group 25-34 and

65years and older where seven out of ten persons can read and write in English and Ghanaian languages. Comparatively, lower proportions of literacy rates in English only are recorded for persons at all ages with the highest proportion recorded among those aged 11 – 14 years (46.2%) while the least literacy rates is in French and English only.

Variations in literature status exist among the sexes. The proportion of literate males (51.1%) is slightly higher than that of the females (49.9%) in the municipality. The non-literate population is higher among females than their male counterparts for all ages. Females are more likely to be literate in English only than males at all ages while the proportions of males aged 25-29 and 30-34 years who can read and write in English and Ghanaian languages are 73.4 and 74.1 percent respectively as compared with 67.3 and 66.0 percent of the females respectively (Appendix table 3.6).

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

The building of a strong and viable economy depends to a large extent on the quality of its labour force. Productive resources namely: physical, capital and land are dependent on labour. Labour therefore is crucial as a production agent and it is important that labour in the production process is analysed. The type of work performed by employed persons and what numbers determine the manpower capabilities of an economy and provide an indication of the preparedness to move the development agenda of a country (Frog and Ofosu 1992). The importance of the economic sector demands that its planning, management and monitoring be based on sound evidence.

The 2010 PHC provides data on the labour force and economic characteristics of the population. These data are in a form that renders them intelligible and practicable for a variety of users. This chapter gives in-depth analysis of the economic activity undertaken, economically active and economically inactive, the employed and the unemployed population. These characteristics are analyzed by age, sex, locality of residents, marital status, and level of education and sector of employment.

#### **4.2 Economic activity status**

The economic activity status of persons fall into two major categories: economically active and economically not active population. The economically active population comprises persons who worked or had job but did not work or were unemployed seven days prior to the census night. All other categories are classified as not economically active. Table 4.1 indicates that 25,795 representing 56.2 percent of the population in the municipality aged 15 years and over are economically active, while 43.8 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active, 52.3 percent are males as compared with 59.6 percent of the females. The proportion employed and unemployed is 92.8 percent and 7.2 percent, respectively. High proportions of the males (92.6%) and females (93.0%) are employed. Furthermore, 92 percent of the males and 91.8 percent of the females worked and only few proportions of the males (7.7%) and females (7.8%) did not work but had jobs to go back to. People pursuing full time education constitutes the highest proportion (69.4%) of the economically not active population, while the least percentage (2.4%) are persons with disability or those who are sick.



**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	45,920	100.0	21,584	100.0	24,336	100.0
<b>Economically active</b>	25,795	56.2	11,290	52.3	14,505	59.6
<b>Employed</b>	23,937	92.8	10,451	92.6	13,486	93
<i>Worked</i>	21,993	91.9	9,611	92	12,382	91.8
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,851	7.7	805	7.7	1,046	7.8
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	93	0.4	35	0.3	58	0.4
<b>Unemployed</b>	1,858	7.2	839	7.4	1,019	7.0
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	766	41.2	298	35.5	468	45.9
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,092	58.8	541	64.5	551	54.1
<b>Economically not active</b>	20,125	43.8	10,294	47.7	9,831	40.4
Did home duties (household chore)	2,057	10.2	572	5.6	1,485	15.1
Full time education	13,960	69.4	7,809	75.9	6,151	62.6
Pensioner/retired	654	3.2	385	3.7	269	2.7
Disabled/sick	475	2.4	193	1.9	282	2.9
Too old/young	1,490	7.4	431	4.2	1,059	10.8
Other	1,489	7.4	904	8.8	585	6.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 4.3 Population by sex, age and activity

Table 4.2 presents information on the labour force by age, sex and activity status. The census results indicate that the proportion of the economically active population is high for ages between 15-19 and 25-29 years, and the proportions decline at higher ages (30-64) years. The unemployed population is highest at ages (20-24 years) years while it is highest for the employed at ages (25-29 years) (15.3%). The relatively higher proportion of the unemployed population age 65 years and older may suggest that the elderly population is probably engaged in fishing activities. Higher proportions of employed (79.0%) and unemployed (67.1%) are aged 15-44 years while the proportion of employed in the age group 65 years and over (5.8%) is higher than that of the unemployed (1.8%) in the same group. There is high proportion of economically inactive population in the age category 15-34. Nearly four out of five (78.6%) of this age category did not work or did not have job to return to at the time of the census. Comparing employed and economically inactive population, the figures are higher for the latter at ages 65 years and over.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	45,920	100.0	23,937	100.0	1,858	100.0	20,125	100.0
15 - 19	7,226	15.7	1,268	5.3	264	14.2	5,694	28.3
20 - 24	8,513	18.5	3,053	12.8	560	30.1	4,900	24.3
25 - 29	7,259	15.8	3,664	15.3	372	20.0	3,223	16.0
30 - 34	5,431	11.8	3,196	13.4	227	12.2	2,008	10.0
35 - 39	3,745	8.2	2,921	12.2	108	5.8	716	3.6
40 - 44	2,929	6.4	2,395	10.0	89	4.8	445	2.2
45 - 49	2,449	5.3	2,075	8.7	70	3.8	304	1.5
50 - 54	2,258	4.9	1,876	7.8	57	3.1	325	1.6
55 - 59	1,521	3.3	1,254	5.2	36	1.9	231	1.1
60 - 64	1,270	2.8	848	3.5	42	2.3	380	1.9
65+	3,319	7.2	1,387	5.8	33	1.8	1,899	9.4
<b>Male</b>								
Total	21,584	100.0	10,451	100.0	839	100.0	10,294	100.0
15 - 19	3,456	16.0	548	5.2	119	14.2	2,789	27.1
20 - 24	4,194	19.4	1,348	12.9	250	29.8	2,596	25.2
25 - 29	3,558	16.5	1,634	15.6	188	22.4	1,736	16.9
30 - 34	2,842	13.2	1,454	13.9	90	10.7	1,298	12.6
35 - 39	1,816	8.4	1,328	12.7	46	5.5	442	4.3
40 - 44	1,339	6.2	1,058	10.1	43	5.1	238	2.3
45 - 49	1,086	5.0	904	8.6	34	4.1	148	1.4
50 - 54	964	4.5	803	7.7	24	2.9	137	1.3
55 - 59	651	3.0	546	5.2	18	2.1	87	0.8
60 - 64	512	2.4	346	3.3	13	1.5	153	1.5
65+	1,166	5.4	482	4.6	14	1.7	670	6.5
<b>Female</b>								
Total	24,336	100.0	13,486	100.0	1,019	100.0	9,831	100.0
15 - 19	3,770	15.5	720	5.3	145	14.2	2,905	29.5
20 - 24	4,319	17.7	1,705	12.6	310	30.4	2,304	23.4
25 - 29	3,701	15.2	2,030	15.1	184	18.1	1,487	15.1
30 - 34	2,589	10.6	1,742	12.9	137	13.4	710	7.2
35 - 39	1,929	7.9	1,593	11.8	62	6.1	274	2.8
40 - 44	1,590	6.5	1,337	9.9	46	4.5	207	2.1
45 - 49	1,363	5.6	1,171	8.7	36	3.5	156	1.6
50 - 54	1,294	5.3	1,073	8.0	33	3.2	188	1.9
55 - 59	870	3.6	708	5.2	18	1.8	144	1.5
60 - 64	758	3.1	502	3.7	29	2.8	227	2.3
65+	2,153	8.8	905	6.7	19	1.9	1,229	12.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Similar trends are observed across the sexes. The proportion of economically active population increases with age between ages 15 and 29 years but declines among both males and females after age 29 years). Among the same age group, the proportions are higher for the male economically inactive population (69.2%) than the employed population (33.7%) with the unemployed recording higher proportion (66.4%) than the employed population. The corresponding proportions for the females are 68, 33 and 62.7 percent.

The pattern as observed in these age categories gradually decline for men with advancing age with a few minor deviations from this observed pattern. From ages 45-65 years and over the proportion of the males employed (29.4%) is lower than the employed females (32.3%). The higher proportions in these broad age groups could be attributed to the fact that the working population has the tendency to start life or work to maintain families or relations.

#### 4.4 Employed population by occupation and sex

Table 4.3 shows employed population by occupation and sex. A higher proportion of the employed labour force in the municipality is in crafts and related trade (31.4%), followed by service and sales workers (24.9%) and skilled agriculture (15.9%), while clerical support constitutes the least (2.0%).

Occupational analysis by sex indicates that higher proportion of males (28.8%) are in craft and related trades, followed by skilled agriculture forestry (27.1%) and professionals (12.5%) with a smaller proportion in clerical support service (2.2%). Also higher proportions of females are in the service and sales workers category (37.3%) with craft and related trade being the second most important occupation (33.4%), followed by elementary occupation (8.7%) with a relatively smaller proportion in plant and machine operations (0.4%). Moreover, a higher proportion of females (37.3%) compared to males (9.0%) work as service and sales workers (33.4%) as well as craft and related trades and (28.8%). Furthermore, the proportion of males is higher (27.1%) than that of females (7.2%) in the skilled agricultural forest occupation. In the professional category, males have a higher proportion (12.5%) compared to females (7.1%), while the same proportions are recorded for both males and females in managerial occupations (21.1%).

**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	23,937	100.0	10,451	100.0	13,486	100.0
Managers	739	3.1	323	3.1	416	3.1
Professionals	2,265	9.5	1,304	12.5	961	7.1
Technicians and associate professionals	608	2.5	478	4.6	130	1.0
Clerical support workers	485	2.0	231	2.2	254	1.9
Service and sales workers	5,964	24.9	938	9.0	5,026	37.3
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	3,800	15.9	2,835	27.1	965	7.2
Craft and related trades workers	7,516	31.4	3,006	28.8	4,510	33.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	826	3.5	774	7.4	52	0.4
Elementary occupations	1,730	7.2	558	5.3	1,172	8.7
Other occupations	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 4.5 Employed population by industry and sex

Table 4.4 presents the industrial activities of employed persons. The Table shows that manufacturing (21.6%), agriculture forestry and fishing (16.1%) wholesale and retail (19.9%) are the dominant industry in the municipality engaging more than 50.0 percent of the employed population. The least proportion is recorded for real estate development, mining and quarrying, electricity and gas steam, water supply/sewage waste management, information and communication, financial administrative and insurance activities, art and entertainment, activities of household employers constituting less than five percent.

There exist sex differentials in the employed population by industry. The analysis indicates that higher proportion of males (27.4%) are in agriculture, forestry and fishing than females (7.1%). On the other hand, a higher proportion of the females (29.5%) than males (7.5%) are in whole sale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycle. Employment in the accommodation and food services industry as well as manufacturing are female dominated.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,937	100.0	10,451	100.0	13,486	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	3,860	16.1	2,868	27.4	992	7.4
Mining and quarrying	180	0.8	103	1.0	77	0.6
Manufacturing	5,166	21.6	1,359	13.0	3,807	28.2
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	55	0.2	45	0.4	10	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	118	0.5	72	0.7	46	0.3
Construction	1,527	6.4	1,498	14.3	29	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,764	19.9	785	7.5	3,979	29.5
Transportation and storage	582	2.4	552	5.3	30	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,804	7.5	169	1.6	1,635	12.1
Information and communication	105	0.4	84	0.8	21	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	136	0.6	90	0.9	46	0.3
Real estate activities	7	0.0	7	0.1	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	375	1.6	205	2.0	170	1.3
Administrative and support service activities	198	0.8	123	1.2	75	0.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	560	2.3	383	3.7	177	1.3
Education	2,192	9.2	1,220	11.7	972	7.2
Human health and social work activities	441	1.8	166	1.6	275	2.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	230	1.0	215	2.1	15	0.1
Other service activities	1,412	5.9	442	4.2	970	7.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	223	0.9	65	0.6	158	1.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 4.6 Population by employment status and sex

Table 4.5 presents the distribution of employed population aged 15 years and over, and the sex composition. The highest proportion of the total employed population is self-employed without employees (56.4%), followed by employee (27.5%) and self-employed with employees (5.4%), while the least proportion is recorded for domestic employee (0.5%). Most self-employed without employees are more likely to be found in the informal sector. Table 4.5 indicates that higher proportion of the females (85.5%) than the males (82.0%) are either employees or self-employed without employees. A higher proportion of females (68.6%) are self-employed without employees than males (40.8%). The reverse is the case for apprenticeship, where males dominate (4.7% for males and 4.3% for females).

**Table 4.5: Population by employment status**

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,937	100.0	10,451	100.0	13,486	100.0
Employee	6,583	27.5	4,307	41.2	2,276	16.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	13,510	56.4	4,261	40.8	9,249	68.6
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,296	5.4	762	7.3	534	4.0
Casual worker	314	1.3	231	2.2	83	0.6
Contributing family worker	1,013	4.2	335	3.2	678	5.0
Apprentice	1,068	4.5	486	4.7	582	4.3
Domestic employee (House help)	123	0.5	50	0.5	73	0.5
Other	30	0.1	19	0.2	11	0.1

## 4.7 Employed population by employment sector and sex

The institutional sector refers to the sector of the employment in which the respondent was working at the time of the census or was last employed, if unemployed. The employed population in the employment sector is largely private informal. The census results indicate that the private informal sector employs over 80.0 percent of the economically active population in the municipality, while the public government (13.0%) and the private formal (6.4%) are the second and the third most important sectors of employment. The private informal sector employs 71.7 percent of males and 80.5 percent of the females. Higher proportion of males (18.1%) than females (9.2%) are engaged as government workers (public sector). The percentage of males (9.4%) in the private formal sector is higher than females (4.1%).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,937	100.0	10,451	100.0	13,486	100.0
Public (Government)	3,121	13.0	1,887	18.1	1,234	9.2
Private Formal	1,542	6.4	986	9.4	556	4.1
Private Informal	19,160	80.0	7,498	71.7	11,662	86.5
Semi-Public/Parastatal	21	0.1	11	0.1	10	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	83	0.3	61	0.6	22	0.2
Other International Organisations	10	0.0	8	0.1	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER FIVE

### INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

#### 5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) development has taken place in Africa with the significant growth over the past decade. The emergence of the information age has brought to the fore, the important role that information, knowledge, and technology can play in facilitating the socio-economic development and transformation in Ghana. There is therefore no doubt that in recent past decades, information, knowledge and technology have become pivotal for socio-economic and cultural transformation globally and Ghana is no exception. A nation's capacity to accelerate and transform its socio-economic development process and become globally competitive and improve the wellbeing of its people depends to a very large extent on how it can develop, use, exploit and export its ICT knowledge base. It is for these reasons among others reasons that the 2010 PHC captured households' ownership and usage of ICT in the country.

#### 5.2 Ownership of mobile phones in the municipality

Table 5.1 shows that the proportion of persons aged 12 years and older in the municipality who own mobile phones is 59.2 percent which is higher than the national and regional averages of 47.7 percent and 44.9 percent respectively. The proportion of females aged 12 years and older owning mobile phones in the municipality is 48.3 percent as compared to 39.2 percent of the region which is lower than the national average of 42.8 percent. Similarly, the proportion of males aged 12 years and over owning mobile phones is 51.7 percent, which is lower than the national average of 53.0 percent but slightly higher than the regional average of 51.5 percent.

The reason for the large proportion of mobile phone ownership could be attributed to the large coverage of almost all the cellular networks in the municipality.

**Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone**

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,198	100.0	29,713	100.0
Male	23,654	47.1	15,359	51.7
Female	26,544	52.9	14,354	48.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### 5.3 Use of internet in the municipality

The importance of ICTs in the development process was long recognized and access to ICT was even made one of the targets of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG 8). This emphasizes the benefits of new and emerging technologies, especially ICTs in the fight against poverty. Internet and mobile phones are increasingly bringing market information, financial services, and health services to remote areas, and is helping to change people's lives in unprecedented ways.

Table 5.2 shows the proportion of persons aged 12 years and older using internet facility in the municipality. Out of a total population of 50,198 aged 12 years and older, 23.2 percent use internet facility; which is higher than the national and regional averages of 7.0 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively. The proportion of the males 12 years and older using internet facility is 60.4 percent as compared to 39.6 percent of the females 12 years and older. The proportion of internet users for both sexes in the municipality is higher than the regional averages of 51.5 percent and 39.2 percent for males and females respectively.

**Table 5.2: Use of internet**

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,198	100.0	11,671	100.0
Male	23,654	47.1	7,046	60.4
Female	26,544	52.9	4,625	39.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 5.4 Household ownership of desktop or laptop computer

From Table 5.3, the proportion of households in the Municipality that own desktop or laptop computers is 13.8 percent, which is higher than the national and regional averages. The proportion of male-headed households that own desktop or laptop is 73.7 percent as compared with 26.3 percent of female-headed households. The general explanation of the low desktop/laptop ownership in the municipality could be mainly due to the cost of a desktop/laptop. Thus, most of those who use it normally have access to it in the office or at the internet café.

**Table 5.4: Household ownership of desktop or laptop**

Sex	Number of households		Households ownership desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	17,121	100.0	2,361	100.0
Male	9,484	55.4	1,739	73.7
Female	7,637	44.6	622	26.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## CHAPTER SIX

### DISABILITY

#### 6.1 Introduction

Persons with disability (PWD) have been defined as “those who are unable to or are 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” (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012).

Over the past few decades, there has been an international and national consensus on the recognition of the rights of persons with disability with emphasis on the promotion of their dignity and inclusive development. Information and data on the type and locations of PWDs will, inform decision-makers to formulate policies and programmes to address specific barriers that prevent persons with disability to participate effectively in national development.

This chapter presents analytical data on the type, locality and socio-demographic characteristics of PWDs in the Municipality.

#### 6.2 Population with disability

As shown in Table 6.1 about 1,828 persons representing 3.7 percent of the population in the municipality have some form of disability. The proportion of PWDs is higher among the females (2.8%) than their male counterparts (2.5%). The proportion of the females with sight disability is 46.5 percent as compared with 35.9 percent of the males in the same PWDs category. Similarly, the proportion of the males (33.4%) with physical disability is higher than that of the females (30.7%) in the municipality.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
<b>All localities</b>						
Total	68,597	100.0	32,795	100.0	35,802	100.0
Without disability	66,769	97.3	31,981	97.5	34,788	97.2
With disability	1,828	2.7	814	2.5	1,014	2.8
Sight	764	41.8	292	35.9	472	46.5
Hearing	357	19.5	150	18.4	207	20.4
Speech	292	16.0	129	15.8	163	16.1
Physical	583	31.9	272	33.4	311	30.7
Intellect	272	14.9	125	15.4	147	14.5
Emotion	254	13.9	105	12.9	149	14.7
Other	204	11.2	71	8.7	133	13.1
<b>Urban</b>						
Total	63,969	100.0	30,626	100.0	33,343	100.0
Without disability	62,260	97.3	29,874	97.5	32,386	97.1
With disability	1,709	2.7	752	2.5	957	2.9
Sight	735	43.0	280	37.2	455	47.5
Hearing	347	20.3	148	19.7	199	20.8
Speech	284	16.6	126	16.8	158	16.5
Physical	548	32.1	250	33.2	298	31.1
Intellect	261	15.3	118	15.7	143	14.9
Emotion	223	13.0	87	11.6	136	14.2
Other	195	11.4	67	8.9	128	13.4



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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
<b>Rural</b>						
Total	4,628	100.0	2,169	100.0	2,459	100.0
Without disability	4,509	97.4	2,107	97.1	2,402	97.7
With disability	119	2.6	62	2.9	57	2.3
Sight	29	24.4	12	19.4	17	29.8
Hearing	10	8.4	2	3.2	8	14.0
Speech	8	6.7	3	4.8	5	8.8
Physical	35	29.4	22	35.5	13	22.8
Intellect	11	9.2	7	11.3	4	7.0
Emotion	31	26.1	18	29.0	13	22.8
Other	9	7.6	4	6.5	5	8.8

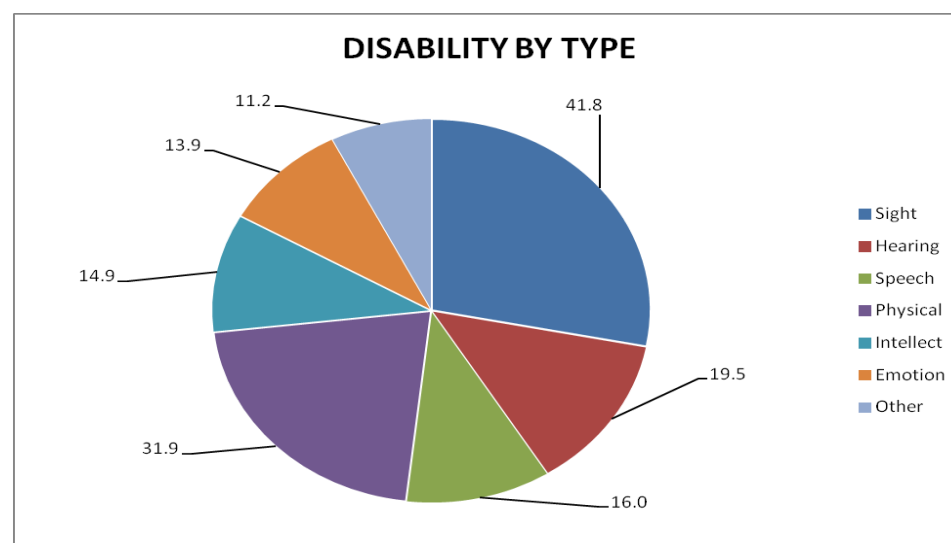
Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census, Ghana Statistical Service

## 6.4 Distribution of disability by type of locality

Table 6.1 further shows that the distribution of PWDs by locality (Urban and Rural). The proportion with disabilities is higher in the urban areas (2.5%) than in the rural areas (2.3%) in the Municipality. This is in contrast with the general national pattern where a higher proportion of PWDs lived in the rural areas than the urban areas for all Regions except Greater Accra and Ashanti Region (2010 PHC). The high proportion of PWDs in the urban areas in the Municipality could be due the urban character of the Municipality and the existence of specialized education for PWDs (Special Education Department in the University of Education, Winneba, Unipra Basic School and DOBOSCO School).

## 6.3 Type of disability in the municipality

The proportions of PWDs by type of disability are shown in Fig 6.1. The most common type of disability in the municipality is the visually impairment. The proportion of PWDs with sight or visual impairment is 41.8 percent while the second most common type of disability is the physically disabled recording 31.9 percent; with the least proportion of 11.2 percent of persons having other forms of disabilities in the Municipality.

**Figure 6.2: Disability by type**

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census, Ghana Statistical Service

## 6.5 Disability and activity

The 2010 PHC described activity status as the economic and non-economic activity of persons during the reference period (the seven days proceeding the census night). Persons who worked for pay, profit or family gain, those who did not work but had jobs to return to and those unemployed, are referred to as economically active. The economically not active are persons who did not work and were not seeking for work. These include homemakers, students, retired persons, disabled and are unable to work and those with ill-health or too old to work.

Table 6.2 shows the distribution of persons aged 15 years and older with disability by economic status and sex in the Municipality. Among the economically active persons with disabilities, 1.6 percent of persons with sight disability are unemployed and 1.3 percent is employed. The proportion of persons with sight disability who are economically not active constitutes 1.8 percent. Of the persons with physical disability, 1.5 percent are not economically active and 1.4 percent constitutes the economically active population in the same category of PWDs in the Municipality. One percent of the hearing impairment category of the PWDs is economically active as compared with 0.8 percent of the same category not economically active.

The proportion of persons with disability who have some form of disability and are economically active constitute the least (0.5%) of all the disability types.

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	45,920	100.0	23,937	100.0	1,858	100.0	20,125	100.0
Without disability	44,341	96.6	23,273	97.2	1,786	96.1	19,282	95.8
With disability	1,579	3.4	664	2.8	72	3.9	843	4.2
Sight	688	1.5	305	1.3	30	1.6	353	1.8
Hearing	282	0.6	106	0.4	11	0.6	165	0.8
Speech	219	0.5	77	0.3	7	0.4	135	0.7
Physical	505	1.1	183	0.8	12	0.6	310	1.5
Intellect	204	0.4	54	0.2	9	0.5	141	0.7
Emotion	198	0.4	65	0.3	9	0.5	124	0.6
Other	176	0.4	68	0.3	4	0.2	104	0.5
<b>Male</b>								
Total	21,584	100.0	10,451	100.0	839	100.0	10,294	100.0
Without disability	20,902	96.8	10,168	97.3	802	95.6	9,932	96.5
With disability	682	3.2	283	2.7	37	4.4	362	3.5
Sight	253	1.2	115	1.1	12	1.4	126	1.2
Hearing	114	0.5	46	0.4	6	0.7	62	0.6
Speech	88	0.4	34	0.3	4	0.5	50	0.5
Physical	237	1.1	87	0.8	10	1.2	140	1.4
Intellect	86	0.4	24	0.2	4	0.5	58	0.6
Emotion	73	0.3	24	0.2	5	0.6	44	0.4
Other	56	0.3	22	0.2	3	0.4	31	0.3

**Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex (Cont'd)**

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Female</b>								
Total	24,336	100.0	13,486	100.0	1,019	100.0	9,831	100.0
Without disability	23,439	96.3	13,105	97.2	984	96.6	9,350	95.1
With disability	897	3.7	381	2.8	35	3.4	481	4.9
Sight	435	1.8	190	1.4	18	1.8	227	2.3
Hearing	168	0.7	60	0.4	5	0.5	103	1.0
Speech	131	0.5	43	0.3	3	0.3	85	0.9
Physical	268	1.1	96	0.7	2	0.2	170	1.7
Intellect	118	0.5	30	0.2	5	0.5	83	0.8
Emotion	125	0.5	41	0.3	4	0.4	80	0.8
Other	120	0.5	46	0.3	1	0.1	73	0.7

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

## 6.6 Disability, education and literacy

The population aged 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education in the Municipality. As shown in the appendix, a total of 61,552 (2.6%) of the population in the Municipality aged 3 years and older have Disabilities. This is however lower than the National and Regional averages of 3.2 percent and 3.7 percent respectively.

The proportion of PWDs who have ever attended school constitutes 63.1 percent whilst 36.9 percent have never attended school in the Municipality. The proportion of PWDs who have ever attended school is higher than both the National and the Regional averages of 59.9 percent and 58.6 percent respectively. The high level of school attendance among PWDs in the Municipality could be as a result of the existence of Specialized Institutions for PWDs in the educational institutions such as the department of Special Education at the University of Education; Winneba, the University Practice basic school and Donbosco Catholic School.

The proportion of PWDs who attended Primary and JSS/JHS constitutes 40.4 percent, 12.8 percent attended post-secondary and tertiary education whilst 5.2 percent and have secondary and vocational/Tertiary education respectively.

The female population with PWDs constitutes 56.7 percent whilst that of the males constitutes 44.3 percent. The proportion of male PWDs who have ever attended school is 32.5 percent which is however lower than the National average of 54.2 percent and Regional average of 72.1 percent.

Among the various types of disabilities, 59.1 percent of persons with sight impairments have basic (Primary, JSS/JHS and middle school) education, followed by the physical and speech disabilities with 49.9 percent and 29.8 percent respectively. The proportion of persons with emotional and other forms of disabilities who have never attended school constitutes 9.5 percent and those with other forms of disability who have never attended school is 3.9 percent. Among the persons with sight impaired, 5.6 percent have attained post-secondary and above, followed by 3.8 percent of the physically impaired. The proportion of persons with emotional disability who have attained post-secondary and above is 0.8 percent which is the lowest of PWDs who have attained post-secondary and above in the Municipality.

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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>										
Total	63,325	100.0	11,713	18.5	4,632	7.3	28,951	45.7	18,029	28.5
No disability	61,552	100.0	11,059	18.0	4,593	7.5	28,235	45.9	17,665	28.7
With a disability	1,773	100.0	654	36.9	39	2.2	716	40.4	364	20.5
Sight	741	100.0	294	39.7	11	1.5	264	35.6	172	23.2
Hearing	341	100.0	139	40.8	10	2.9	133	39.0	59	17.3
Speech	278	100.0	129	46.4	6	2.2	102	36.7	41	14.7
Physical	569	100.0	229	40.2	13	2.3	223	39.2	104	18.3
Intellectual	255	100.0	109	42.7	6	2.4	95	37.3	45	17.6
Emotional	237	100.0	99	41.8	8	3.4	88	37.1	42	17.7
Other	195	100.0	69	35.4	2	1.0	79	40.5	45	23.1
<b>Male</b>										
Total	30,095	100.0	3,935	13.1	2,304	7.7	13,722	45.6	10,134	33.7
No disability	29,310	100.0	3,727	12.7	2,283	7.8	13,388	45.7	9,912	33.8
With a disability	785	100.0	208	26.5	21	2.7	334	42.5	222	28.3
Sight	282	100.0	77	27.3	6	2.1	115	40.8	84	29.8
Hearing	143	100.0	43	30.1	3	2.1	62	43.4	35	24.5
Speech	122	100.0	46	37.7	6	4.9	48	39.3	22	18.0
Physical	267	100.0	73	27.3	8	3.0	114	42.7	72	27.0
Intellectual	119	100.0	45	37.8	5	4.2	48	40.3	21	17.6
Emotional	96	100.0	34	35.4	6	6.3	36	37.5	20	20.8
Other	66	100.0	19	28.8	2	3.0	33	50.0	12	18.2

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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Female</b>										
Total	33,230	100.0	7,778	23.4	2,328	7.0	15,229	45.8	7,895	23.8
No disability	32,242	100.0	7,332	22.7	2,310	7.2	14,847	46.0	7,753	24.0
With a disability	988	100.0	446	45.1	18	1.8	382	38.7	142	14.4
Sight	459	100.0	217	47.3	5	1.1	149	32.5	88	19.2
Hearing	198	100.0	96	48.5	7	3.5	71	35.9	24	12.1
Speech	156	100.0	83	53.2	0	0.0	54	34.6	19	12.2
Physical	302	100.0	156	51.7	5	1.7	109	36.1	32	10.6
Intellectual	136	100.0	64	47.1	1	0.7	47	34.6	24	17.6
Emotional	141	100.0	65	46.1	2	1.4	52	36.9	22	15.6
Other	129	100.0	50	38.8	0	0.0	46	35.7	33	25.6

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES**

#### **7.1 Introduction**

Agriculture plays a central role in any developing country's development. It is key to economic growth, increased incomes, improved living standards, poverty eradication and enhanced food security. In Ghana it is the main stay of the economy and contributes the highest proportion to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs over half of the total labour force and contributes substantially to government revenue. Many households in Ghana strongly depend on agricultural activities. The activities are decisive for policy formulation. The contribution of agriculture to foreign exchange earning averaged 45 percent in 1990s and 40 percent in 2000 (ISSER 2000-2011)

The importance of the agricultural sector demands that its planning, management and monitoring be based on sound evidence. The data presented in the section mainly focuses on agricultural production units and emphasize physical outputs such as types of crop and livestock. The data also make reference to human resource involved in agricultural activities and highlights variables relating to livestock keepers, agricultural holding, households and demographic characteristics of the agricultural population.

#### **7.2 Types of farming activities**

A household is an agricultural household if at least one of the members engages in agriculture without being sole agricultural wage earner. The 2010 PHC census collected information on various types of agricultural activities in which any member of household has engaged at the time of the census: in crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming.

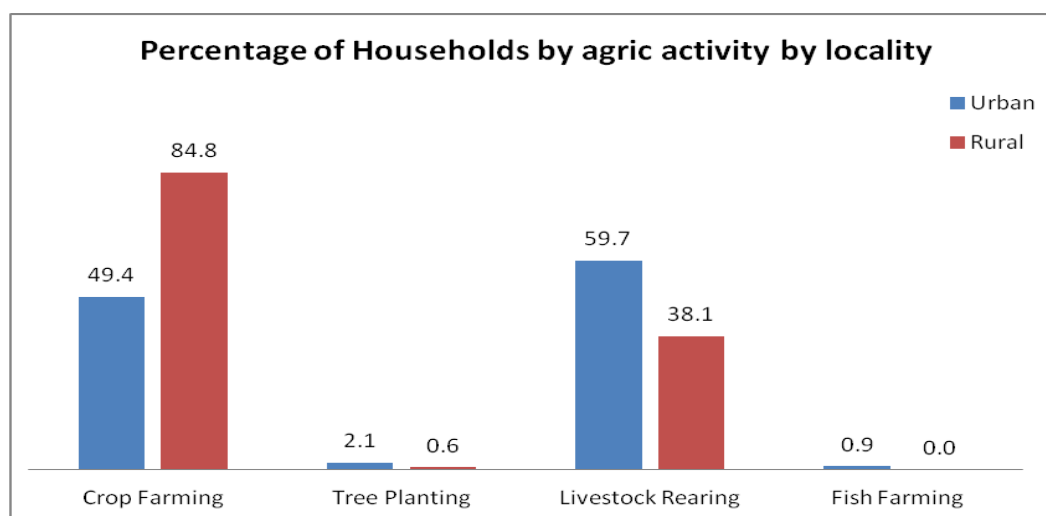
Overall, there are 17,121 households in the municipality. Two thousand one hundred and sixty-six (2,166) of the households representing 12.7 percent are engaged in agricultural activities.

Majority of the households, 1302 representing 60.1 percent are involved in crop farming. More than one-half (52.2%) of households are rearing livestock while smaller percentages are involved in tree planting (1.6%) and fish farming (0.6%) activities (Figure 7. 1) .

A higher proportion of urban households in the municipality are engaged in livestock rearing (59.7%) while 49.4 percent grow crops.

Open spaces and lands in peri-urban areas are likely to be brought under cultivation and raising of livestock. A higher proportion of rural households (84.8%) compared 49.4 percent of the urban households are engaged in crop farming. Also, most urban households (59.7%) compared with rural households (38.1%) are likely to raise livestock.

**Figure 7.1: Percentage of households by agriculture activity by locality**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 7.3 Distribution of livestock, animal reared and keeper

Table 7.1 depicts the distribution of livestock in the municipality. The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded a total of 35,345 livestock. Overall, chicken rearing is the most common livestock rearing activity. The number of chicken is 22,810 representing 64.5 percent of the total livestock. This is followed by goat (8598) representing 24.3 percent while sheep rearing is the third most important livestock rearing activity recording 1109 sheep representing 3.3% of total livestock.

**Table 7.1: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers**

Type of livestock	Number	Percent	Number of keepers	Percent	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	35,345	100	1,564	100	23
Beehives	44	0	3	0	15
Cattle	913	3	48	3	19
Chicken	22,810	65	696	45	33
Dove	91	0	5	0	18
Duck	593	2	41	3	14
Goat	8,598	24	586	38	15
Grass-cutter	111	0	9	1	12
Guinea fowl	171	1	10	1	17
Ostrich	5	0	2	0	3
Pig	333	1	22	1	15
Rabbit	263	1	13	1	20
Sheep	1,109	3	98	6	11
Silk worm	9	0	2	0	5
Snail	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	116	0	9	1	13
Other	89	0	18	1	5
Fish farming	50	0	1	0	50
Inland fishing	40	0	1	0	40
Marine fishing	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Analysis of livestock keepers indicates that more farmers are engaged in poultry farming (44.5%). This is followed by goat keepers 586 representing (37.5%) and sheep keepers (6.2%). Average animal per keeper is highest for chicken (33 chickens per keeper) while rabbit rearing recorded second highest number of persons in that activity (20 rabbits) and with cattle raising ranking third.



## CHAPTER EIGHT

### HOUSING CONDITIONS

#### 8.1 Introduction

Housing provision has remained a critical challenge due to population growth in developing countries. Demand for shelter has exerted enormous pressure on existing stock and facilities with a resultant effect of uncontrolled urban sprawl, overcrowding, poor quality services including water supply, toilet, facility bathroom and inadequate cooking spaces. Consequently most urban authorities increasingly find themselves unable to cope with demand for such basic needs as water, sanitation sewerage and drainage. Human actions have either impacted positively or negatively on the environment. Domestic waste is a problem in Ghana and protection of the environment has therefore become more critical

The definition of a house according to the UN is a structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of the climate such as storm and the sun. The definition, therefore covered any type of structure used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi detached houses, flats/apartments, huts, tents, kiosk and containers. This chapter analyses the data on housing conditions including housing stock, types of dwelling, sources of drinking water, type of materials used in construction, room occupancy and tenancy, source of lighting, cooking facilities, waste disposal and source of drinking water.

#### 8.2 Housing Stock

The 2010 PHC reveals that the total stock of houses in the Central Region is 346,699 with 6,682, representing 1.9 percent, in the Effutu Municipality. From Table 8.1, the majority of houses are in the urban areas (84.4%), with less than 16 percent rural areas. The table further indicates that there are more households in the urban (15,984 areas than in the rural areas (1,137). Further analysis indicates that average household per house is higher in the municipality (2.6) as compared to both the national (1.6) and regional (1.5) averages. Across localities, the proportion of households per house is higher in the urban areas (2.8) than in the rural areas (1.1). The urban average as observed is higher than both the national and regional averages. Population per house measures density and is a proxy indicator of overcrowding. The table shows an average of 9.1 persons per house in the municipality, which is higher than the regional average of 6.1 persons per house. Furthermore, the density is higher in urban areas, (10 persons per house) than in rural areas (4.4 persons per house).

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District					
			Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	68,597	100.0	63,969	93.0	4,628	7.0
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	60,891	100.0	56,290	92.0	4,601	7.0
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	6,682	100.0	5,642	85.0	1,040	16.0
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	17,121	100.0	15,984	93.0	1,137	7.0
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	2.6		2.8		1.1	
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	9.1		10		4.4	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.3 Ownership of dwelling by sex of household head by locality

Table 8.2 shows the distribution of ownership of occupied dwelling units. Ownership of dwelling unit is predominantly private individual household members (37.4%), followed by other private individuals who are not household members (30.5%), and relatives who are not members of household (26.9%). Public or government owned is the fourth common housing ownership type (3.0%).

Across localities, the table indicates that a lower proportion of urban household members (35.0%) occupy dwelling units owned by a household member as compared with their rural counterparts (70.4%). In addition, a higher proportion of the urban dwellers (27.7%) occupy dwelling units owned by a relative who is not a household member as compared with 14.8 percent of the rural dwellers. Furthermore, the urban dwellers (31.9%) have a higher proportion of occupancy of private individual dwelling units, compared with people who live in the rural areas (10.2%). Differentials in ownership are observed across the sexes. A higher proportion of female headed households (40.02%) occupy dwelling units owned by household members as compared with 35.1 percent of male headed households, and a higher proportion of male headed households (35.1%) compared with female headed households (24.2%) live in other private dwelling units. Finally, a higher proportion of female household heads (31.4%) than male household heads (23.2%) live in dwelling units owned by a relative who is not a household member.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	526,763	17,121	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	272,070	6,399	37.0	35.0	40.0	35.0	70.4
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,896	55	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Relative not a household member	851,630	115,683	4,597	27.0	23.0	31.0	28.0	14.8
Other private individual	1,439,021	118,549	5,221	31.0	35.0	25.0	32.0	10.3
Private employer	83,610	5,191	160	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.6
Other private agency	21,123	1,788	119	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	2.9
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,496	510	2.9	4.0	1.7	3.2	0.5
Other	24,000	2,090	60	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.4 Occupied dwelling units by sex of household head and locality

Table 8.3 shows the various types of occupied dwelling units in the municipality. There are 526,763 occupied dwelling units in the region out of which 17,121 representing 3.3 percent are in the Effutu Municipality. The most common type of occupied dwelling unit is a compound house (63.0%). This is followed by a separate houses (21.1%), flat/apartment (6.4%) and semi-detached house (4.4%). Living in tents/container, huts, living quarters constitute smaller proportions (less than one percent) of dwelling units. However, small

proportions of households live in improvised homes (1.7%) and uncompleted buildings ((0.8%).

The table further shows that while a higher proportion of female headed households (65.8%) as compared with 60.8 percent of the male headed households live in compound houses, a higher proportion of male headed households (7.1%) as compared with 5.5 percent of the female headed households live in flats/apartments and the corresponding proportions of 22.3 percent and 19.7 percent live in separate houses . . Furthermore, a higher proportion of households in urban areas compared with rural areas occupy all the major dwelling types, the only exceptions are compound houses and flats/apartments.

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

Type of dwelling unit	Country	Region	District					
			Total		Male	Female	Rural	Urban
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	526,763	17,121	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	158,608	3,618	21.1	22.3	19.7	19.4	46.0
Semi-detached house	391,548	36,734	756	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.1	8.4
Flat/apartment	256,355	22,889	1,104	6.4	7.1	5.6	6.6	3.8
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	286,740	10,786	63.0	60.8	65.8	65.0	35.4
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	8,432	150	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	2.7
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,817	38	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Tent	10,343	937	43	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,674	293	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	0.5
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,559	79	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0
Uncompleted building	66624	4,370	131	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5
Other	9846	1,003	123	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.4

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census. Ghana Statistical Service

## 8.5 Construction material

One important indicator of household living standard is the quality of the construction material of the house. Houses made of inferior material are more prone to natural disasters compared to houses made with high quality material. The 2010 population and housing census collected information on construction material for outer wall construction. The results show that cement blocks or concrete (87.7%) and mud or brick/earth (6.4%) are the two main materials used for construction of outer walls in the municipality. This is followed by wood (3.7%) while bamboo constitutes the least proportion (0.1%). Similar patterns are observed across localities. Cement blocks constitute the largest proportion of material used to construct outer walls in the urban areas (90.5%) followed by mud brick/bricks (4.2%) while the least is bamboo (0.1%). In the rural areas, cement block remains the most widely used outer wall materials (53.0%), followed by mud brick (33.9%). A higher proportion of houses in the urban areas (90.5%) are more likely to have cement walls as compared with houses in the rural areas (53.1%). The situation is different for mud/brick, the proportion of the

constructional material used the for wall .in the rural areas is 33.9 percent as compared with 4.2 percent in the urban areas.

**Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall**

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			Total	Urban	Rural
			Total	Urban	Rural			
Total	5,817,607	567,051	17,764	16,444	1,320	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	206,207	1,146	698	448	6.5	4.2	33.9
Wood	200,594	10,461	655	586	69	3.7	3.6	5.2
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	2,698	76	65	11	0.4	0.4	0.8
Stone	11,330	942	49	48	1	0.3	0.3	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	67	59	8	0.4	0.4	0.6
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	325,673	15,581	14,881	700	87.7	90.5	53
Landcrete	104,270	10,996	27	25	2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bamboo	8,206	766	20	18	2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/ raffia	38,054	1,295	51	8	43	0.3	0.0	3.2
Other	39,206	2,624	92	56	36	0.5	0.3	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.6 Construction material for floor

Analysis of floor material shows that cement or concrete is the main material used for floors of most houses in the region. The region recorded 448,599 out of a national total of 4,255,611 with the municipal share of a regional total of 17,121 representing 3.8 percent (Table 8.5). The table also shows that cement is the dominant material used for floor of most houses in the municipality. Almost nine out of ten houses (88.6%) use cement or concrete as the floor material. This is followed by earth/mud (4.5%) and terrazzo (2.1%). Burnt brick (0.1%) is the least used material for floor. A higher proportion of the urban households (89.7%) compared with 76.2 percent of the rural households are more likely to have cement or concrete as floor materials, while a higher proportion of the rural households (24.8%) as compared with 3.4 percent of the urban households have earth/mud as floor material.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Earth/mud	872,161	59,543	774	4.5	3.1	24.8
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	448,599	15,163	88.6	89.7	72.6
Stone	32,817	2,192	67	0.4	0.4	0.2
Burnt brick	6,537	718	19	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wood	52,856	1,924	168	1.0	1.0	0.3
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	240	1.4	1.5	0.4
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	5,534	277	1.6	1.7	1.1
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	359	2.1	2.2	0.3
Other	15,567	1,206	54	0.3	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.7 Construction materials for roofing

Table 8.6 shows the distribution of construction materials for roofing in the municipality. Slate/asbestos (63.8%) is the most commonly used material for roofing by most households. This is followed by metal sheet (28.3%), cement /concrete (2.7%) and thatch/palm leaf or raffia (2.6%).

In terms of urban-rural distribution, slate/asbestos usage is higher in the urban areas (66.8%) than in the rural areas (31.7%), and the use of metal sheets for roofing is higher in the rural areas (39.2%) as compared with 27.4 percent in the urban areas. Thatch/palm or raffia as a roofing material is more predominant in the rural areas (24.8%) as compared with the urban areas (0.9%).

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

Main roofing Materials	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	567,051	17,764	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	2,568	78	0.4	0.4	1.2
Wood	45,547	3,047	113	0.6	0.6	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	369,829	5,022	28.3	27.4	39.2
slate/asbestos	759,039	146,526	11,332	63.8	66.4	31.7
cement/concrete	141,072	10,824	475	2.7	2.8	1.2
Roofing tile	31,456	1,892	112	0.6	0.7	0.3
Bamboo	71,049	9,912	51	0.3	0.3	0.2
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	19,317	467	2.6	0.9	24.8
Other	35,935	3,136	114	0.6	0.6	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.8 Households size and occupied sleeping rooms

Table 8.7 depicts the distribution of occupied sleeping rooms for occupied housing units in the municipality. On the average, single room is the dominant sleeping rooms occupied by most households. Seven out of ten households (71.9%) occupy single rooms housing units followed by double room (18.6%) and triple room occupancy (5.1%). Six room occupancy constitute the least proportion (0.6%). The table further shows that irrespective of the size of the household in the municipality, a higher proportion of households occupy a single room.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										Nine rooms or more
	Total Number	Total Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	
Total	17,121	100.0	71.9	18.6	5.1	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
1	4,688	100.0	94.0	4.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
2	2,667	100.0	81.4	15.4	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
3	2,373	100.0	72.8	20.5	4.5	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
4	2,105	100.0	65.5	24.3	6.2	2.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
5	1,823	100.0	57.1	29.5	8.0	3.1	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0
6	1,295	100.0	54.2	27.7	9.3	4.8	2.1	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
7	820	100.0	46.3	31.6	12.1	5.4	2.4	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.6
8	541	100.0	40.5	32.3	12.8	6.7	3.7	2.2	1.1	0.2	0.6
9	301	100.0	36.2	33.2	13.6	8.0	3.7	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.3
10+	508	100.0	35.2	23.0	16.1	9.8	6.3	3.9	1.6	2.0	2.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.9 Source of lighting

The 2010 census collected information on main source of lighting available to households. The information elicited from households covered electricity, kerosene, lamp, solar energy and gas lamp, candle, flashlight and crop residues. As shown in Table 8.8, the most common source of lighting in the municipality is electricity (82.9%), followed by kerosene lamp (13.0%), and flashlight (1.8%). The least used source of lighting are solar lighting and crop residues (0.1% each).

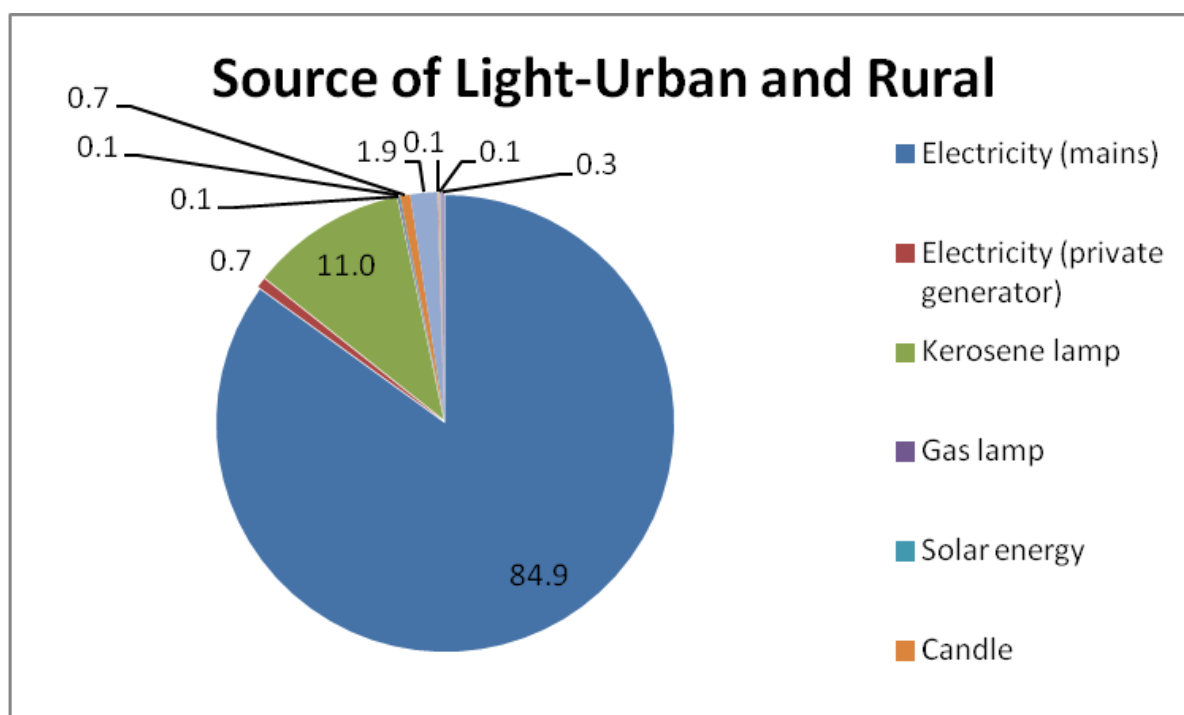
**Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality**

Main source of light	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	17,121	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	347,998	14,191	82.9	84.9	53.9
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,806	127	0.7	0.7	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	109,111	2,232	13.0	11.0	41.9
Gas lamp	9,378	817	36	0.2	0.1	1.4
Solar energy	9,194	592	9	0.1	0.1	0.0
Candle	41,214	2,796	120	0.7	0.7	0.4
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	59,233	313	1.8	1.9	1.1
Firewood	13,241	822	30	0.2	0.1	0.6
Crop residue	4,623	357	14	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	11,739	1,231	49	0.3	0.3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table also depicts that a higher proportion of the urban households (84.9%) use electricity as compared with the rural households (53.9%). In addition, a higher proportion of the rural households (41.9%) use kerosene lamps as main source of lighting as compared with the urban households (11.0%). A higher proportion of the urban households (1.9%) are more likely to use flashlights as source of lighting than the rural households (1.1%).

**Figure 8.1: Source of lighting by urban and rural**



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.10 Main Source of cooking fuel and cooking space

Table 8.9 shows that charcoal is the main source of cooking fuel in the municipality. Almost one out of five (49.1%) households use charcoal for cooking. This is followed by gas (26.9%), wood (16.6%) and kerosene (1.0%). Animal waste constitutes the least (0.1%) used cooking fuel.

The differential by locality indicates that while a higher proportion of the urban households (51.0%) than the rural households (22.5%) use charcoal as the main source of cooking fuel, a higher proportion of the rural households (65.8%) than the urban households (13.2%) use wood as cooking fuel. The use of gas is predominant in the urban areas (28.3%) as compared with 6.2 percent in the rural areas.

Analysis of cooking space by households reveals that open space in compound is the most common facility. The table reveals that close to one-third of households use this facility. This is followed by veranda (24.7%), separate room for exclusive use (19.9%) while enclosure without roof constitutes the least (1.8%). In terms of urban-rural distribution the census results show that most of the rural households (31.8%) as compared with the urban households (29.2%) use open space for separate room for exclusive use, whereas a higher proportion of the rural households (26.3%) as compared with the urban households (19.5%) use this facility as cooking space. Similarly, rural households (16.4%) are more likely to use structure with roofs but without walls as cooking space than their urban counterparts (4.8%). The proportion of the urban households that use bedroom/hall/living room as cooking space is 7.1 percent as compared with 0.8 percent in the rural areas.

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

Main source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of cooking fuel for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	17,121	100.00	100.00	100.00
None no cooking	306,118	26,767	882	5.20	5.30	3.30
Wood	2,197,083	232,964	2,850	16.60	13.20	65.80
Gas	996,518	65,955	4,600	26.90	28.30	6.20
Electricity	29,794	1,221	89	0.50	0.60	0.10
Kerosene	29,868	2,935	165	1.00	1.00	0.40
Charcoal	1,844,290	194,256	8,402	49.10	51.00	22.50
Crop residue	45,292	1,477	40	0.20	0.20	1.40
Saw dust	8,000	514	35	0.20	0.20	0.10
Animal waste	2,332	209	20	0.10	0.10	0.10
Other	7,759	465	38	0.20	0.20	0.10
<b>Cooking space used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	17,121	100.00	100.00	100.00
No cooking space	386,883	34,823	1,054	6.20	6.30	4.80
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	176,215	3,413	19.90	19.50	26.30
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	35,850	905	5.30	5.30	4.50
Enclosure without roof	117,614	8,635	307	1.80	1.70	3.20
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	34,193	950	5.50	4.80	16.40
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	8,387	1,144	6.70	7.10	0.80
Verandah	1,173,946	108,346	4,234	24.70	25.60	12.00
Open space in compound	1,115,464	117,661	5,031	29.40	29.20	31.80
Other	21,007	2,653	83	0.50	0.50	0.20

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.11 Source of water for drinking and domestic use

Good drinking water to a large extent minimizes the prevalence of water borne disease among household members. Members of household are healthier if they have access to good drinking water. Information was elicited from respondents on source of drinking water. The results indicate that overall, 7,865 representing 45.9 percent of household have access to pipe borne water outside their dwellings. Another 28.4 percent of households have pipe borne water inside their dwellings, followed by public stand pipe (12.3%), and sachet water (10.0%). Protected well and rain water account for the least (0.1%). A higher proportion of urban households (46.3%) compared with rural households (41.4%) have access to pipe borne water outside their dwellings units, and the corresponding proportions with pipe borne-inside the dwelling units are 29.9 and 7.7 percent. Finally, a higher proportion of the rural households (31.8%) as compared with the urban households (10.9%) have access to public stand pipe.

Table 8.10 also indicates that main source of water for domestic use is predominantly pipe borne outside dwelling where close to 50.0 percent of households rely on this facility. This is followed by pipe borne water inside dwellings (35.7%). Across localities, a higher proportion of the urban households (49.1%) as compared with the rural households (41.7%) depend on pipe borne water outside dwelling for their domestic supply. Also, dependence on water from public stand pipe for domestic use is more common in the rural households (33.6%) as compared with the urban households (11.6%).



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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Main source of drinking water for household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	17,121	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	48,916	4,868	28.4	29.9	7.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	109,946	7,865	45.9	46.3	41.4
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	122,845	2,104	12.3	10.9	31.8
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	96,113	117	0.7	0.7	0.6
Protected well	321,091	22,615	16	0.1	0.1	0.0
Rain water	39,438	8,361	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,530	52	0.3	0.3	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	1,482	74	0.4	0.4	0.6
Sachet water	490,283	42,729	1,714	10.0	10.6	1.6
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	15,072	175	1.0	0.3	11.9
Unprotected well	112,567	10,210	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,041	3	0.0	0.0	0.3
River/stream	502,804	41,341	57	0.3	0.1	3.8
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	4,197	57	0.3	0.4	0.0
Other	3,972	365	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Main source of water for other domestic use of household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	17,121	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	5,941	34.7	36.7	6.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	8,330	48.7	49.1	41.7
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	117,824	2,231	13.0	11.6	33.6
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	101,438	157	0.9	0.9	0.6
Protected well	465,775	37,995	40	0.2	0.2	0.1
Rain water	39,916	6,583	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	47	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	20,059	213	1.2	0.4	12.5
Unprotected well	152,055	15,523	25	0.1	0.2	0.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,783	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
River/stream	588,590	52,309	69	0.4	0.1	4.2
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	5,823	56	0.3	0.4	0.0
Other	10,302	940	1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## 8.12 Toilet facility

The distribution of households by type of toilet facility and place of residence is presented in this section. As shown in Table 8.11, public toilet is the main facility used in the municipality. Overall, 38.8 percent of households in the municipality use public toilet, a further 24.7 percent use water closet, 12.2 percent use KVIP, and 16.1 percent have no toilet facilities. Households without toilet facility therefore use the beach /bush. Across localities most urban households depend largely on public toilet (37.1%), followed by water closet (26.1%). However, a higher proportion of the rural households (62.8%) as compared with the urban households (37.1%) use a public toilet.

In terms of bathing facility used by households, the table shows that 37.6 percent of households share separate bathroom in the same house, (and one in three? four (25.4%)

households share open cubicles. There are marked differences between urban and rural localities regarding the proportion of households using bathing facility. Almost one out of four [two out of five (39.0%)] of households in the urban areas use shared separate bathroom compared to almost one out of five (18.8%) in the rural areas. A higher proportion (37.4%) of rural households have their own bathroom as compared with the urban households (17.0%). Finally, a higher proportion of the rural households (14.1%) use open space around house as bathing facilities as compared with the urban households (5.2%).

**Table 8.11a: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality**

Toilet/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Toilet facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	17,121	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	80,936	2,754	16.1	16.4	11.8
W.C.	839,611	48,303	4,231	24.7	26.1	5.3
Pit latrine	1,040,883	121,805	929	5.4	5.5	4.7
KVIP	572,824	62,088	2,083	12.2	12.1	12.8
Bucket/pan	40,678	2,729	302	1.8	1.9	0.4
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	208,323	6,643	38.8	37.1	62.8
Other	23,385	2,579	179	1.0	1.0	2.2
<b>Bathing facility used by household</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	17,121	100	100	100
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	121,297	3,147	18.4	17	37.4
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	160,291	6,442	37.6	39	18.8
Private open cubicle	381,979	36,157	705	4.1	4.3	1.6
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	118,153	4,348	25.4	26.8	5.8
Public bath house	140,501	12,895	543	3.2	2.9	7.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	38,394	861	5	4.5	12.2
Open space around house	372,556	35,703	985	5.8	5.2	14.1
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,773	50	0.3	0.1	2.7
Other	16,276	2,100	40	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### 8.13 Method of solid and liquid wastes disposal

Concerns have been expressed regarding the degrading nature of the environment due to man's actions. Waste (both solid and liquid) disposal particularly domestic waste has become a problem in Ghana and efforts to protect the environment and achieve better standard of living have become more crucial. Table 8.12 shows solid and liquid waste disposal in the municipality.

The main solid waste disposal facility used is public dump ( i.e. into a container); (43.2%) and open space (30.4%). This is followed by burning of refuse (15.7%), collection (6.0%) and burying (1.3%). A few of the households (1.6%), however, dump solid waste indiscriminately. Regarding localities, households in the rural areas mainly dispose their solid waste through public open space dumping (75.4%) while the urban households mainly use public container dumps (46.2%). Waste disposal through burning is slightly higher among the urban households (15.8%) as compared with the rural households (14.7%). The Table also indicates that liquid waste disposal is mainly thrown onto compound (35.3%), gutter (22.8%), street/outside (20.7%), through drainage system into a gutter (13.7%),

through drainage system into a pit (3.5%). Only a few households (3.0%) dispose off liquid waste through a drainage system. Furthermore, for both rural (64.6%) and urban (33.3%) households, main liquid waste disposal method is throwing onto compound.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
<b>Solid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	17,121	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	20,490	1,023	6.0	6.2	2.4
Burned by household	584,820	70,553	2,691	15.7	15.8	14.7
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	98,454	7,397	43.2	46.2	0.9
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	283,454	5,212	30.4	27.2	75.4
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	28,334	273	1.6	1.5	2.6
Buried by household	182,615	17,727	230	1.3	1.3	2.6
Other	53,805	7,751	295	1.7	1.7	1.5
<b>Liquid waste</b>						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	17,121	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,670	510	3.0	2.7	6.9
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	35,183	2,345	13.7	14.6	0.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	9,059	596	3.5	3.3	6.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	163,838	3,537	20.7	20.9	17.7
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	89,199	3,896	22.8	24.1	3.9
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	216,209	6,050	35.3	33.3	64.6
Other	38,294	6,605	187	1.1	1.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

## **CHAPTER NINE**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATION**

#### **9.1 Summary**

This chapter summaries the findings on the profile, demography, social, economic, information technology, disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions characteristics and their policy implication and interventions for the Effutu Municipal Assembly.

##### **Demographic**

The population of the Effutu Municipality is 68,592 which accounted for 3.1 percent of the population of the Central Region and 0.3 percent of the population of Ghana. The population of the municipality is predominantly urban in character with 93.3 percent living in the urban localities. Consistent with the general pattern of the population in Ghana, the proportion of the female (51.2%) is higher than that of the males (48.8%) in the Municipality. The age structure of the Municipality depicts a typical youthful population. The proportion of the population in the Municipality under 15 years is 33.1 percent, whilst the proportion of the population aged between 15 and 34 years constitutes 30.9 percent with a dependency ratio of 61. Age specific death rates are higher among females aged between 15-49 years; which implies high maternal death rate in the Municipality.

##### **Social**

The report presents some selected social indicators namely: household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education.

##### **Household composition and household headship**

The households in the Municipality are mostly male headed. The proportion of male heads of the households is higher than that of the females. The composition of the household is largely children (son/daughter) which forms about 39 percent of the household population. The nuclear family constitutes 27.7 percent, followed by extended family (25.6%) while the proportion of males in the nuclear households is higher (29.3%) than that of the females (26.2%)

##### **Marital status**

Over two-fifth of the population aged 12 years and older are in marital union and high proportion of the population are not married. A higher proportion of the female (36.4%) than males (35.8%) are married and more than one-half of the males are not married.

##### **Nationality**

Ghanaians constitute the highest proportion (98.2%) of the population in the Municipality. Non-Ghanaians constitute population less than two percent (1.8%) of the population. Among the Ghanaian population, majority are Ghanaians by birth (95.7%), while dual citizenship constitutes only 1.9 percent of the population.

## **Religion**

The dominant religious group is Christianity with more than four-fifth (84.6%) professing adherence to the Christian faith. Moslems constitute 4.1 percent of the population while traditionalists form only 1.0 percent.

## **Economic activity status**

On the average over one half (56.2%) persons who are aged 15 years and over are economically active in the Municipality. Close to 93.0 percent of the population are employed with 7.0 percent of the population not economically active and persons pursuing full time education constitute the largest proportion (69.4%). while the disabled constitute 2.4%.

## **Population by size, age and economic activity status**

The proportion of economically active population increases with age. Close to one in every four person of the employed population is aged between 15 and 44 years with 67.0 percent unemployed persons in this age category. The proportion of the male and female economically active population declines after age 29 years. Employed population by occupation is high for craft and related trades (31.4%) which constitute the largest proportion of the employed labor force. A clerical support service constitutes the least proportion and the proportion of the females in the crafts and related trades (33.4%) is higher than that of the males (28.8%). On the other hand, the proportion of the males is higher (27.1%) than that of the females engaged in the agricultural forestry activities, while a higher proportion of women (37.3%) than men (9.0%) work as service and sales workers.

## **Employed population by industry and size**

The census information indicated that, manufacturing is the dominant industrial activity in the municipality. This is followed by agricultural forestry and fisheries (16.1%) and retail services (19.9%). A higher proportion of the females (28.2%) than males (13.0%) are engaged in manufacturing activities.

Analysis of employment sector by sex of the employed population indicates that the private informal sector employs the largest number of the economically active persons. Over four out of five persons are employed in the private informal sector. The private informal sector employs the largest number of females (80.5%) than males (71.7%), while 9.4 percent of the males and 4.1 percent of the females are in the private formal sector.

## **Employment status**

Self-employed without employees (56.4%) constitute a high proportion employed, followed by self-employed with employees (27.5%). More than 4 out of 5 females (85.5%) are either employee or self-employed without employees. The proportion of the self-employed females (68.6%) is higher than that of the males (40.8%)

## **Information communication technology (ICT)**

The proportion of persons aged 12 years and older in the municipality who owned mobile phones is 59.2 percent which is higher than the regional average of 47.7 percent. Similarly, the proportion of persons who are aged 12 years and older who use internet is higher (23.2%) than the national average (7.0%).

## **Persons with disabilities indicators**

The proportions of persons with disabilities in the Municipality constitute 3.7 percent of the population. Female persons with disability are higher (2.8%) than the proportion of the males (2.8%) with disability. The most common type of disability is visual or sight impairment (41.8%); followed by the physically disabled (31.9%). There are more PWDs in the urban localities (2.5%) than in the rural localities (0.2%). Among the economically active persons with disabilities, 1.3 percent are employed whilst 1.8 percent are not economically active in the same category.

## **Agricultural activity**

### **Households in agriculture**

A total of 2,116 households are engaged in agricultural activities in the municipality. Three out of five households are engaged in agricultural activities and more than one-half of households rear livestock with a smaller percentage (0.6%) engaged in fish farming activities while a higher proportion of the rural households (84.8%) as compared with 49.4 percent of the urban household (49.4%) are engaged in crop farming activities.

## **Housing conditions**

### **Source of drinking water**

The main source of drinking water is pipe borne outside dwelling units for 45.9 percent of the households, followed by pipe borne inside the dwelling units (28.4%) while sachet water constitutes as an important source of drinking water for 10.0 percent of the households. Pipe borne water as a source of drinking water for 46.3 percent of the urban households as compared with 41.4 percent of the rural households while 48.7 percent of the households depend on pipe born water outside dwelling units as an important source of water for domestic use.

### **Toilet facility**

Two out of every five households depend on public toilet to dispose human waste. Water closet is the second most important toilet facility (24.7%) with 16 percent of households having no toilet facility. Public toilet is widely used by 37.1 percent of the urban households as compared with 62.8 percent of the rural households; 38.2 percent of the urban household use KVIP and water closets. Most households share separate bath room in the same house. Almost two-fifth of households in the urban areas use shared separate bathroom as compared with 18.8 percent of the rural households.

### **Solid and liquid waste disposal**

Solid waste disposal in the municipality is mainly by public dump container (43.2%) while burning of refuse is the third most important facility for solid waste disposal (15.7%). Most rural households (75.4%) dispose their solid wastes through public dump site as compared to urban households (27.2%). Liquid waste disposal is mainly by throwing onto compounds (35.3%) while 64.6 percent of the rural households and 33.3 percent of the urban households throw their liquid wastes onto compounds.

## 9.2 Conclusion

The Effutu Municipality is one of the twenty administrative districts of the Central Region. It has a physical environment and topography that support economic activities including agricultural production, fishing and ecotourism. Socio-political organization is largely a blend of traditional and modern system.

The population of the Municipality as at 2010 is 68,597 and it is the second smallest district after Upper Denkyira West district. Sex ratio for the municipality is 95.2 males to 100 while females. The population of children (under 15 years) constitutes 33.1 percent of the total population and 4.8 percent are aged 65 years and above. The dependency ratio is ratio of 61. The population like other districts is largely a youthful one and has a potential growth momentum.

The total fertility rate (TFR) is relatively lower than the regional and the national averages. Maternal mortality is quite high in the municipality for the ages 15 to 49 years and this has serious health implications. The level of infant mortality is also high. The municipal population has been influenced largely by fertility, mortality levels and migration. Persons from a Ghanaian parent constitute a very large percentage of the population and the proportion of Ghanaians with dual citizenship is very small, fewer born abroad or travelled and acquired foreign citizenship.

The majority of the population in the municipality resides in the urban areas, namely Winneba. The population comprises residents with different socio-economic and ethnic background. Education and literacy levels are high and most of the households are headed by males and one member household type constitutes the highest proportion while children constitute large proportions of both the rural and urban households.

The proportions of persons with disabilities in the municipality who have some form of disability constitute only 3.7 percent of the population. There are more PWDs in the urban localities than the rural localities.

The employment characteristics of the population shows that, employment rates are high particularly among low skilled self-employed without employees and this is not likely to further generate employment for others while levels of unemployment are low, particularly among the males than among the females; service and sales workers constitute the second highest proportion after craft and related trade workers.

Crop farming is the main agricultural activity of most households while livestock raising is the second most important agricultural activities with smaller proportion of households engage in fish farming. Chicken constitute the highest number of livestock followed by goats and sheep.

The report has indicated that housing stock in the urban areas in the municipality is much larger than in the rural areas. Majority of the household are in the urban areas. Ownership of dwelling units is predominantly private individual household members while the commonest type of dwelling unit is compound house with higher proportions in the urban areas. Cement blocks is the dominant construction materials in the municipality, being highest in urban areas while most floor material is constructed with cement or concrete. On the average single room is the main sleeping facility in the municipality while the most common source of lighting is electricity. Charcoal is the main source of cooking fuel while

most household use open, cooking space for cooking. Solid waste as disposal is largely public dump sites while public toilet facility is widely used by households.

### **9.3 Policy Implication and Intervention**

The 2010 PHC report has revealed conditions of living in the municipality. It has highlighted the inadequacies in facilities such as education, agriculture, housing and social amenities available to households and the socio-economic characteristics of the population. A good deal of information has been acquired and are useful for district level planning and resource allocation. Thus the municipal assembly will be in a better position to plan, using data to achieve its socio-economic planning objectives. The data will also enable the municipality to set its development priorities.

The characteristics of population in the Effutu Municipality as reported from the 2010 PHC has implications for the welfare of its residents. Government policies, social and economic development in the municipality has focused on social and welfare aspect of the population. The administration has come to realize that, socio-economic data are essential for the planning of appropriate and effective response to issues such as education, demography, housing, employment, health, agriculture, job creation, information, communication, technology (ICT) and disability.

In response to Ghana's rapid population growth coupled with inadequate resources, the 1994 Population Policy which was revised has the objectives of ensuring that, rapid population growth does not constraint the nation's economic growth even at district levels. The population of Winneba in 2000 was 40, 017. It increased to 49,874 in 2010 recording an increase of 9,757 representing 24.4 percent increase rate. Though the municipality is a small district in the region, it is highly urbanized with a very youthful population and has more females than males.

The momentum for future population growth therefore cannot be over emphasized. Considering its small geographical size, it is important that, its population growth is controlled to minimize future growth with the resultant effects of overcrowding, and impacting negatively on sanitation, health, unemployment and housing as occurring in other cities in Ghana. Family planning which is a principal focus of Ghana's population policy should be therefore given its deserved attention in the Municipality to help check future population growth.

Education, in addition to being a goal in itself, is a powerful driver of social and economic progress. Ghana implemented a Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) which among others sought to eliminate monetary cost for all children attending primary schools. To concretize the policy, a capitation grant was introduced. While the FCUBE emphasized on gender equality, the school feeding program as part of the grant sought to offer free meals to selected schools. This in effect, is to achieve three goals; Net Enrolment Ratio (NER), the portion of pupil starting grade one who reached the last grade of primary education and the literacy rate of youth aged 15-24 years.

The literacy rate of the municipality for persons both in English and Ghanaian languages is 63.6 percent. This presents a challenge to the municipal assembly and efforts must be made to increase enrolment. Aggressive educational campaign and strategies particularly for females must be pursued in this regard.



The educational attainment at the various levels of education in the municipality is not satisfactory. A higher proportion (47.1%) of the school population does not go beyond basic school level with a lower proportion for those pursuing secondary education (13.3%). About one-fifth (19%) of those who attend school end their education at primary level with 15 percent being males and 22.9 percent females. At JSS level, only 27.3 percent complete this level with 26.9 percent being males and 27.9 percent females.. At senior high school level, 9.7 percent comprising males (10.1%) and females (9.3%) complete the programme. This may suggest that there is urgent need for provision of more physical infrastructural facilities in the municipality. The Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFUND) should provide more funds to construct and rehabilitate more schools to mitigate these structural constraints.

Education is a driver of social progress and economic development. The formal education system provides a channel to improve access to information and technical competence and broaden one's outlook. Students in the municipality constitute the greater proportion of the economically not active population. The resultant effect is that pressure is exerted on municipal resources in the provision of class rooms, equipment and text books and other facility to ensure effective teaching and learning.

More than one-half of the working population are self-employed without employees. The high level of self-employed without employees is a pointer of low economic performance. Such businesses are likely to be based on low skills and low access to capital. The administration should embark on skills and knowledge acquisition and easier access to capital to enhance expansion of businesses and creation of employment avenues.

Agriculture provides employment for over one-half of the households in crops and livestock farming which has great potentials to create more job opportunities. The municipal assembly could utilize technological innovations available in the country particularly in the agro-industrial sector. Agro-industrial sectors such as production of pineapple drinks and fish processing on lands outlying the municipality are suitable for pineapples growing. Aggressive pineapple cultivation and export drive must be encouraged in this industry. The municipal assembly can seek help in this regard from organisations such as ADRA.

The total stock of houses in the municipality is 6,682 while the urban stock of houses accounts for 84.4 percent with a rural stock of only 11.6 percent. Households sizes are quite high and households density is also high in the municipality. Provision of housing stock in the future by the municipal administration should be designed to consider the particular needs of the district. Construction of flats could be embarked upon and should be suitable for young single persons or single parent households.

Although toilet facilities are provided in the municipality, a relatively high proportion of the population have no access to toilet facilities. This presents health hazards. There is the need for the municipal administration to provide more toilet facilities such as KVIP and water closet (WC). Solid waste in the municipality is mostly collected, burnt, buried or dump by most households. The heap of rubbish which is a feature of Ghana urban landscape indicates inadequacy of dumping sites. A cleaner way of dealing with solid waste disposal is the house to house collection. This must be encouraged.

The rapid population growth and increasing urbanization have made housing one of the critical challenges facing the municipality. The overall challenge is that the housing delivering system is unable to meet effective demand resulting in straining existing stock as

evidenced by high housing density and characterized by overcrowding, declining quality and inadequate services such as water supply, toilet and bathrooms. It can be concluded that unless creative and innovative policies are initiated by the assembly, the problem of increasing housing stock is likely to grow worse. Policy measures should therefore aim at addressing the challenge of housing provision.

Charcoal use is still prevalent in the municipality, and has implications for deforestation. The municipal administration should encourage the use of liquefied petroleum gas. The administration must also provide more toilet facilities and encourage construction of water closets.

The opportunities created by urbanization can be harvested for poverty reduction and sustainable development. These include provision of housing, education and health to a large extent in cost effective manner as well as well-planned urban environment for healthy living. The highly urbanized nature of the municipality must therefore be exploited to ensure well-being of the residents.

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## APPENDICES

**Table A1: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status**

Age Group	Both Sexes			Percent				
Total	50,198	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14-Dec	4,278	8.5	16.9	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,226	14.4	27.9	5.8	1.9	1.5	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	8,513	17.0	27.7	24.0	6.1	4.2	2.1	0.4
25 - 29	7,259	14.5	16.6	25.2	13.3	9.8	3.2	0.7
30 - 34	5,431	10.8	6.5	16.5	17.4	10.4	7.5	1.7
35 - 39	3,745	7.5	1.9	10.4	14.7	12.4	9.9	2.7
40 - 44	2,929	5.8	0.9	6.1	11.7	12.3	13.0	3.9
45 - 49	2,449	4.9	0.5	3.8	9.7	12.2	12.6	5.6
50 - 54	2,258	4.5	0.4	2.7	8.3	11.7	14.4	9.1
55 - 59	1,521	3.0	0.2	1.1	5.3	8.1	10.5	9.0
60 - 64	1,270	2.5	0.1	0.7	3.8	7.2	8.6	11.5
65+	3,319	6.6	0.6	2.5	6.6	10.5	18.0	55.3
<b>Male</b>								
Total	23,654	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14-Dec	2,070	8.8	15.1	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,456	14.6	25.7	2.8	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
20 - 24	4,194	17.7	28.7	17.0	3.2	2.4	3.0	0.3
25 - 29	3,558	15.0	18.1	26.3	10.3	5.1	1.8	0.6
30 - 34	2,842	12.0	8.1	20.6	17.4	9.9	7.3	2.4
35 - 39	1,816	7.7	2.0	12.3	15.3	15.0	11.4	3.7
40 - 44	1,339	5.7	0.8	6.9	12.2	15.0	12.1	6.4
45 - 49	1,086	4.6	0.4	5.0	10.3	9.6	11.8	6.7
50 - 54	964	4.1	0.3	3.3	9.3	9.6	12.1	6.1
55 - 59	651	2.8	0.2	1.3	6.1	10.2	9.8	8.8
60 - 64	512	2.2	0.1	0.9	4.6	7.9	9.3	10.3
65+	1,166	4.9	0.6	2.4	8.8	15.0	21.4	54.4
<b>Female</b>								
Total	26,544	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14-Dec	2,208	8.3	18.9	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,770	14.2	30.5	8.2	2.4	2.0	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	4,319	16.3	26.6	29.8	8.8	4.9	1.7	0.4
25 - 29	3,701	13.9	14.9	24.3	15.9	11.7	3.8	0.7
30 - 34	2,589	9.8	4.7	13.1	17.4	10.6	7.6	1.6
35 - 39	1,929	7.3	1.7	8.9	14.1	11.3	9.3	2.6
40 - 44	1,590	6.0	0.9	5.4	11.3	11.1	13.4	3.6
45 - 49	1,363	5.1	0.5	2.9	9.2	13.2	13.0	5.5
50 - 54	1,294	4.9	0.4	2.3	7.5	12.5	15.3	9.5
55 - 59	870	3.3	0.2	0.9	4.6	7.2	10.8	9.0
60 - 64	758	2.9	0.1	0.6	3.2	6.9	8.4	11.7
65+	2,153	8.1	0.6	2.5	4.7	8.6	16.7	55.4

Source: 2010 population and housing census. Ghana Statistical Service

**Table A2: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status**

	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
<b>Both sexes</b>								
Total	9,916	41,568	100.0	29.2	3.8	63.6	0.4	2.9
11-14	206	5,358	100.0	46.2	3.9	48.1	0.2	1.6
15-19	450	6,776	100.0	34.4	2.8	59.7	0.5	2.6
20-24	745	7,768	100.0	25.6	2.4	66.9	0.7	4.4
25-29	987	6,272	100.0	22.3	3.1	70.6	0.3	3.7
30-34	1,091	4,340	100.0	22.0	3.3	70.6	0.4	3.6
35-39	1,066	2,679	100.0	27.8	5.8	63.4	0.4	2.7
40-44	889	2,040	100.0	29.9	5.9	61.4	0.3	2.5
45-49	734	1,715	100.0	29.0	5.8	63.5	0.2	1.6
50-54	659	1,599	100.0	30.3	5.0	62.5	0.3	1.8
55-59	480	1,041	100.0	25.1	5.8	67.6	0.3	1.2
60-64	529	741	100.0	24.3	6.7	66.9	0.3	1.8
65+	2,080	1,239	100.0	17.7	8.0	72.9	0.2	1.3
<b>Male</b>								
Total	3,041	21,236	100.0	27.2	3.1	66.3	0.5	2.8
11-14	93	2,600	100.0	46.1	4.0	48.0	0.3	1.7
15-19	186	3,270	100.0	34.2	2.3	61.0	0.4	2.2
20-24	252	3,942	100.0	24.4	2.2	69.6	0.9	2.8
25-29	352	3,206	100.0	20.0	2.4	73.7	0.5	3.4
30-34	384	2,458	100.0	18.5	2.4	74.1	0.7	4.4
35-39	375	1,441	100.0	23.5	4.4	67.7	0.5	4.0
40-44	302	1,037	100.0	27.3	4.3	64.4	0.3	3.7
45-49	229	857	100.0	25.9	4.1	67.6	0.1	2.3
50-54	165	799	100.0	27.4	3.9	65.5	0.5	2.8
55-59	119	532	100.0	25.4	3.8	68.8	0.0	2.1
60-64	103	409	100.0	22.7	5.4	69.7	0.5	1.7
65+	481	685	100.0	16.9	5.7	75.8	0.0	1.6
<b>Female</b>								
Total	6,875	20,332	100.0	31.3	4.6	60.8	0.3	3.0
11-14	113	2,758	100.0	46.3	3.9	48.2	0.1	1.5
15-19	264	3,506	100.0	34.5	3.2	58.5	0.7	3.1
20-24	493	3,826	100.0	26.8	2.5	64.1	0.5	6.1
25-29	635	3,066	100.0	24.7	3.8	67.3	0.1	4.1
30-34	707	1,882	100.0	26.6	4.6	66.0	0.1	2.7
35-39	691	1,238	100.0	32.8	7.4	58.4	0.2	1.1
40-44	587	1,003	100.0	32.6	7.6	58.3	0.3	1.2
45-49	505	858	100.0	32.1	7.5	59.4	0.2	0.8
50-54	494	800	100.0	33.3	6.1	59.6	0.1	0.9
55-59	361	509	100.0	24.8	7.9	66.4	0.6	0.4
60-64	426	332	100.0	26.2	8.4	63.6	0.0	1.8
65+	1,599	554	100.0	18.6	10.8	69.3	0.4	0.9

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census. Ghana Statistical Service

**Table A3: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities**

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Male	Female	Total		
1	Winneba	27,008	29,348	56,356	14,184	4,853
2	Sankor	3,295	3,659	6,954	1,641	672
3	Gyahadze	537	638	1,175	279	240
4	Nsukyire	477	669	1,146	293	235
5	Atietu	324	376	700	173	213
6	Gyangyanadze	323	336	659	159	117
7	Akosua Village	290	278	568	133	128
8	Warabeba	288	264	552	138	116
9	Asubonpanyin	253	234	487	121	108

**Table A4: Population by age groups in the 20 largest communities**

S/No.	Community Name	Age Group																
		All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Winneba	56,356	6,479	5,444	5,541	5,947	7,412	6,272	4,639	3,073	2,471	2,062	1,903	1,278	1,077	779	727	1,252
2	Sankor	6,954	1,196	931	868	719	660	632	478	423	254	217	180	129	74	50	47	96
3	Gyahadze	1,175	154	175	191	125	75	66	54	47	48	57	40	23	29	19	16	56
4	Nsukyire	1,146	191	143	154	124	95	64	54	43	46	25	43	31	32	27	29	45
5	Atietu	700	104	101	81	79	85	58	47	29	22	22	19	10	9	7	11	16
6	Gyangyanadze	659	107	78	90	79	54	49	31	29	25	17	30	13	17	6	11	23
7	Akosua Village	568	62	55	75	63	46	46	55	48	34	23	15	14	10	9	8	5
8	Warabeba	552	106	83	62	36	50	40	44	21	15	13	14	13	13	6	15	21
9	Asubonpanyin	487	65	76	65	54	36	32	29	32	14	13	14	10	9	9	7	22

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