



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

AWUTU SENYA DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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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.

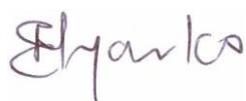
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources 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 Awutu Senya 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.

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

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CHIPS	Community Health Planning Services
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFATD	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (formerly CIDA)
DPs	Development Partners
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV	Human Immune Virus
HND	Higher National Diploma
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
LI	Legislative Instrument
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
MP	Member of Parliament
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TLMs	Teaching and Learning Materials
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Awutu Senya District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 86,884 representing 3.9 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 47.1 percent and females represent 52.9 percent. The proportion of the population living in urban areas is 48 percent compared to 52 percent in the rural areas. The district has a sex ratio of 89. The population of the district is youthful (41.7%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (6.5%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 90.8, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (92.3) than that of females (89.3).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 3.9. The General Fertility Rate is 114.8 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 28.7 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 7.5 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70. There are a total of 25,312 migrants in the District forming 29.1 percent of the population of the District. The largest proportion (26.7%) is residents between 1-4 years while the lowest proportion of migrants (15 percent) has resided in the District between 5-9 years. Most of the migrants were born in Eastern and Greater Accra Regions.

Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 84,505 with a total number of 20,955 households. The average household size in the district is 4.0 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 42.7 percent. Spouses form about 9.7 percent. Nuclear family households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 28.9 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About 37 percent of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 38.6 percent have never married, 12.4 percent are in consensual unions, 6.0 percent are widowed, 3.9 percent are divorced and 2.2 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, 47.5 percent of females are married compared to a little above one-third of males (30.1%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 60.6 percent while widowed males account for only 12.8 percent. Among the married, 36.8 percent have no education while about 8.2 percent of

the unmarried have never been to school. More than eight in ten of the married persons (86.6%), those in consensual union (89.3%), the separated (84.6%) and the widowed (84.4%) are employed. Similar pattern is observed among the sexes. A greater proportion of those who have never married (59.8%) are economically not active with 3.4 percent unemployed.

Nationality and religion

Ghanaians (by birth, dual nationality or by naturalization) constitute 98.4 percent of the population with the rest being non-Ghanaians (1.6%). Christian constitute 78.1 percent of the population while Muslims account for 6.3 percent of the population in the District. Followers of traditional African religions constitute 2.0 percent of the population. People who have no religious preferences or do not practice any religion are 10.2% of the population.

Literacy and education

Almost half (48.3%) of the population 11 years and older in the district is literate in English. The second highest proportion of the literate population is English and Ghanaian language only (46.1%) followed by Ghanaian Language only (4.6%). In spite of attempts being made towards encouraging literacy in French, only 0.5 percent of literate population 11 years and older are literate in English and French. A total of 31,951 children are attending school made up of 16,402 males and 15,549 females; 27,787 have attended school in the past also with 14,436 males and 13,351 females.

Economic activity status

About 75.1 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 24.9 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.7 percent are employed while 4.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (52.3%), 18.8% perform household duties and 5.9 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Almost six out of ten (58.7%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery (43.5%) is the most common occupation for persons aged 15years and older in the district. This is followed by Service and Sales (19.8%) and Crafts and Related Trade Workers (19.5%). Managers (1.7%) and professionals (4.0%) are least. There are however more female managers (2.0 percent) than males (1.7%).

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 71.3 percent are self-employed without employees, 16.5 percent are employees and contributing family workers (6.8%).The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 91.7 percent of the population followed by the private formal sector with 4.7 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 39.5 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 48.5 percent as compared to 32 percent of females. A little below three percent (2.9%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 643 households representing 3.1 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.1 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (3.1%) than females (3.2%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 34 percent followed by physical disability (29.9%). There are slightly higher people with disability in the urban areas (3.7%) than in the rural areas (2.6%). Of the district population with disability 15 years and older, 59.3 percent are employed, 2.5 percent are unemployed while 38.5 percent are economically not active. Of the population disabled, 47.2 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

A greater Proportion (53.8%) of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. Rural households (71.5%) dominate agricultural activities. The highest proportion of household engaged in agricultural activities is into crop farming (75.8%). Also, 23.6 percent are engaged in livestock rearing. Tree planting and fish farming are undertaken by less than one percent of households in agriculture.

Housing

The housing stock of Awutu Senya District is 12,312 representing 3.6 percent of the total number of houses in the Central Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.1.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

The most common form of dwelling unit used by 55.1 percent of households in the district is the compound house. The next major type of dwelling unit is the separate house, which accounts for 30.7 percent of households; 6.4 percent of households dwell in semi-detached houses while 2.8 percent dwell in huts/buildings (same compound).

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units in the district are cement/concrete (64.5%) and mud/mud bricks or earth (32.1%). Cement (91.7%) and mud/earth (6.4%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets (67.9%) and slates/asbestos (26.5%) are the main roofing material for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (70.6%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 20.6 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (60.8%), kerosene lamp (29.9%) and flashlight/torch (7.2%). The main sources of fuel for cooking for most households in the district are wood (52%) and charcoal (33.4%). The proportion using wood is higher for rural (74.1%) than for urban (30.5%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. River/stream is an important source of drinking water for 17.1 percent of households.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 32.9 percent followed by KVIP (19.7%). About 23.9 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. More than a third of households (35.7%) in the district share open cubicle bathrooms while 15.1 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 68 percent. About 8.3 percent dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 1.2 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (56.5%) and onto the street (28%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Administrative Capital of the Awutu-Senya District is Awutu Bereku. Until Awutu Senya East Municipal was carved out in 2012, the District was described as the Gateway to the Central Region from the Greater Accra Region. The District Assembly was established by LI 1376 of 2007 and inaugurated on 29 February 2008.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and size

The Awutu-Senya District is located in the Central Region of Ghana. It covers a surface area of 244.473sq.km. The Gomoa East District has dotted enclaves within the district. The Southern part of the district is bounded by the Gulf of Guinea, to the East by Awutu Senya Municipal, to the West by Gomoa East and Agona East Districts, and the North-Eastern part by West Akim District.

1.2.2 Relief and drainage

The Awutu-Senya district is characterised by isolated undulating highlands. The coastline of Senya has Lowlands with isolated hills. Two major rivers, Ayensu and Okrudu in the district drain into the sea. There are also streams and small rivers that traverse the lowland plains stretching from Winneba to the coastal plains of Senya.

1.2.3 Climate

The District has mean annual minimum and maximum temperatures of 22°C and 38°C, respectively. It experiences two main seasons, rainy and dry seasons. There is a major rainy season from April to July and a minor season from August to November. The dry season starts from November and ends in March. The annual rainfall figures of the district are quite low (40cm-50cm) along the coast but are higher in the hinterland (50cm-70cm).

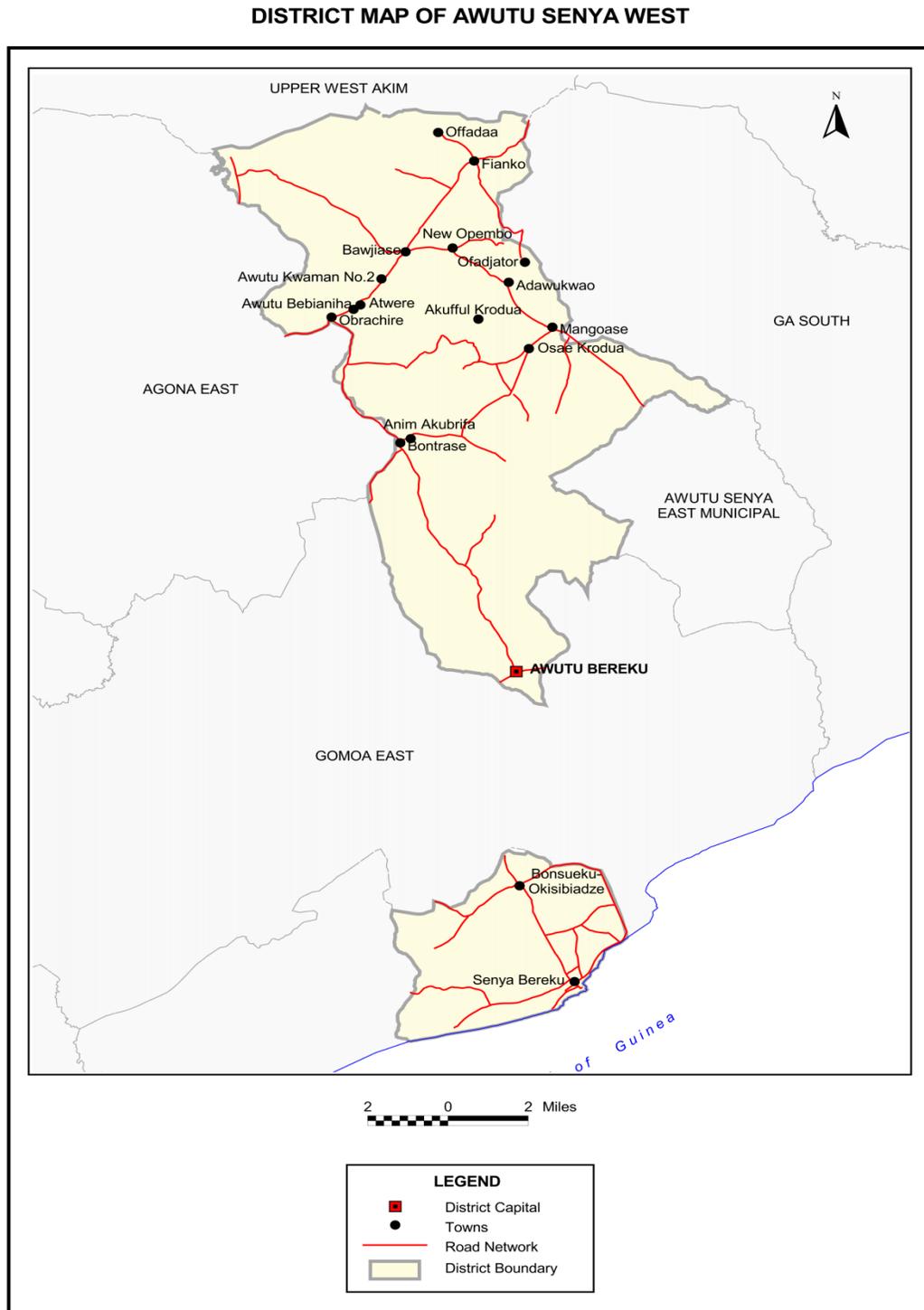
1.2.4 Vegetation

The Northern part of the District is made up of a degraded tropical semi-deciduous forest cover and the Southern part by savannah grassland.

1.2.5 Soil

The District is underlain by Birrimian rocks which consist of granites and phyllites. In the semi-deciduous forest zone of the district, the soil type is loamy-sandy making the place suitable for arable farming. It supports the growth of several crops like pineapple, cassava, yam, maize and citrus among others. Soil found in the southern zone are characterised by clay with high salinity and therefore do not support the cultivation of many crops, but provides opportunities for ceramic and pottery industries.

Figure 1.1: Awutu Senya District Map



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

Awutu Senya District Assembly is made up of one Urban Council, namely Senya and 5 Area Councils which are Bawjiase, Jei-Krodua, Awutu Bereku, Bontrase and Obrachire. It has 25 elected and 11 appointed members and the District Chief Executive bringing the total number to 37. It also has a Member of Parliament who is an ex- officio member. Currently, eight decentralised departments have been established out of the 11 at the District level.

The Assembly is empowered with legislative, deliberative and executive functions within the district. There is a Presiding Member who is elected from the Assembly Members and chairs all Assembly as well as Public Relations and Complaints committee (PRCC) meetings.

The Assembly has five statutory sub- committees namely; Justice and Security, Development Planning, Works, Social Services and Finance and Administration. There is an Executive Committee which reviews the work of the sub-committees before the General Assembly meeting. The Executive Committee, which is made up of the chairpersons of the various sub-committees is chaired by the District Chief Executive.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

1.4.1 Ethnicity and Religion

The indigenous people of Awutu and Senya are of the Guan ethnic stock and celebrate the Akomase and Awubia Festivals. These two constitute the largest group in a region which is predominantly Akan in ethnicity. There are other settler ethnic groups including Gas, Akans, Ewes, Walas/Dagartis, Moshis and Basares. Indigenous Languages which are mainly spoken is Bereku (Awutu) while Akan and English are dominant languages used at centres of vibrant commerce.

The vast majority of the population is Christian dominated by Pentecostals and Charismatics. There are also significant proportions of followers of Islam and Traditional African religions who in total make up 8.2 percent of the population of the district. About 12.4 percent of the population do not belong to any religious group and do not have any religious preferences.

1.5 Economy

The District is a hub for agriculture and its related activities. Agriculture employs approximately 54 percent of households in the District. Agricultural activities include crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming.

The availability of natural water bodies can be tapped for irrigation to boost food crop production especially during the minor season. Bamboo is another natural resource that can be tapped to generate jobs and increase income of households. Other economic industrial activities within the District include mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, transportation, financial and insurance.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) was guided by the principle of international comparability and the need to obtain accurate information in the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC). The Census was, therefore, conducted using all the essential features of a

modern census as contained in the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for countries taking part in the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses.

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

The Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees were mainly from decentralized departments with

the Regional and District Coordinating Directors chairing the Regional Census Implementation Committee and District Census Implementation Committee, respectively. The Committees contributed to the planning of district, community and locality level activities in areas of publicity and field operations. They supported the Regional and District Census Officers in the recruitment and training of field personnel (enumerators and supervisors), as well as mobilizing logistical support for the census.

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

Documents developed for the census included the questionnaire and manuals, and field operation documents. The field operation documents included Enumerator's Visitation Record Book, Supervisor's Record Book, and other operational control forms. These record

books served as operational and quality control tools to assist enumerators and supervisors to control and monitor their field duties respectively.

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

All post- independence censuses (1960, 1970, 1984, and 2000) conducted in Ghana used the de facto method of enumeration where people are enumerated at where they were on census night and not where they usually reside. The same method was adopted for the 2010 PHC.

The de facto count is preferred because it provides a simple and straight forward way of counting the population since it is based on a physical fact of presence and can hardly be misinterpreted. It is thought that the method also minimizes the risks of under-enumeration and over enumeration. The canvasser method, which involves trained field personnel visiting houses and households identified in their respective enumeration areas, was adopted for the 2010 PHC.

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

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, 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:

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.
- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

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

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

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

Region

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

District

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in

the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of districts to 170. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in these 170 administrative districts (these are made-up of 164 districts/municipals and 6 metropolitan areas). In 2012, 46 new districts were created to bring the total number of districts to 216. There was urgent need for data for the 46 newly created districts for planning and decision-making. To meet this demand, the 2010 Census data was re-programmed into 216 districts after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

- a) Educational institutions
- b) Children's and old people's homes

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

An important characteristic of a population is its age-sex structure. All demographic trends are influenced by age and sex. An understanding the age and sex structure of a population provides insights into changing population composition and highlights social and economic challenges. Government uses information on age and sex composition of the population in planning and provision of services. This chapter presents information on the population size, age and sex composition of Awutu Senya District in 2010.

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	86,884	40,903	45,981	89.0	48.0	52.0
0 - 4	13,414	6,664	6,750	98.7	46.7	53.3
5-9	11,587	5,801	5,786	100.3	46.8	53.2
10-14	10,960	5,550	5,410	102.6	47.2	52.8
15 - 19	9,542	4,831	4,711	102.5	48.1	51.9
20 - 24	7,478	3,375	4,103	82.3	50.3	49.7
25 - 29	6,498	2,813	3,685	76.3	49.9	50.1
30 - 34	5,252	2,373	2,879	82.4	50.1	49.9
35 - 39	4,594	2,109	2,485	84.9	49.0	51.0
40 - 44	3,867	1,724	2,143	80.4	47.7	52.3
45 - 49	3,178	1,435	1,743	82.3	46.8	53.2
50 - 54	2,902	1,214	1,688	71.9	45.8	54.2
55 - 59	1,767	770	997	77.2	45.4	54.6
60 - 64	1,767	780	987	79.0	44.6	55.4
65 - 69	1,129	455	674	67.5	51.5	48.5
70 - 74	1,074	389	685	56.8	48.4	51.6
75 - 79	669	239	430	55.6	53.8	46.2
80 - 84	561	179	382	46.9	52.8	47.2
85+	645	202	443	45.6	56.3	43.7
0 - 14	35,961	18,015	17,946	100.4	46.9	53.1
15 - 64	46,845	21,424	25,421	84.3	48.5	51.5
65+	4,078	1,464	2,614	56.0	52.0	48.0
All Ages	86,884	40,903	45,981	89.0	48.0	52.0
Age-dependency ratio	85.5	90.9	80.9			

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2 Population size and distribution

Table 2.1 presents the distribution of the population of Awutu Senya District by age group, sex and locality. The District has a total population of 86,884, accounting for 3.9 percent of the population in Central Region. About 47.1 percent (40,903) of the population are males while 52.9 percent (45,981) are females.

The District depicts a highly youthful population. The proportion of the population below 15 years is 41.7 percent compared to the regional average of 39.5 percent. The District has a sex ratio of 89.0 meaning there are about 89 males for every 100 females in the population. The proportion of the population living in urban areas is 48 percent compared to 52 percent in the rural areas.

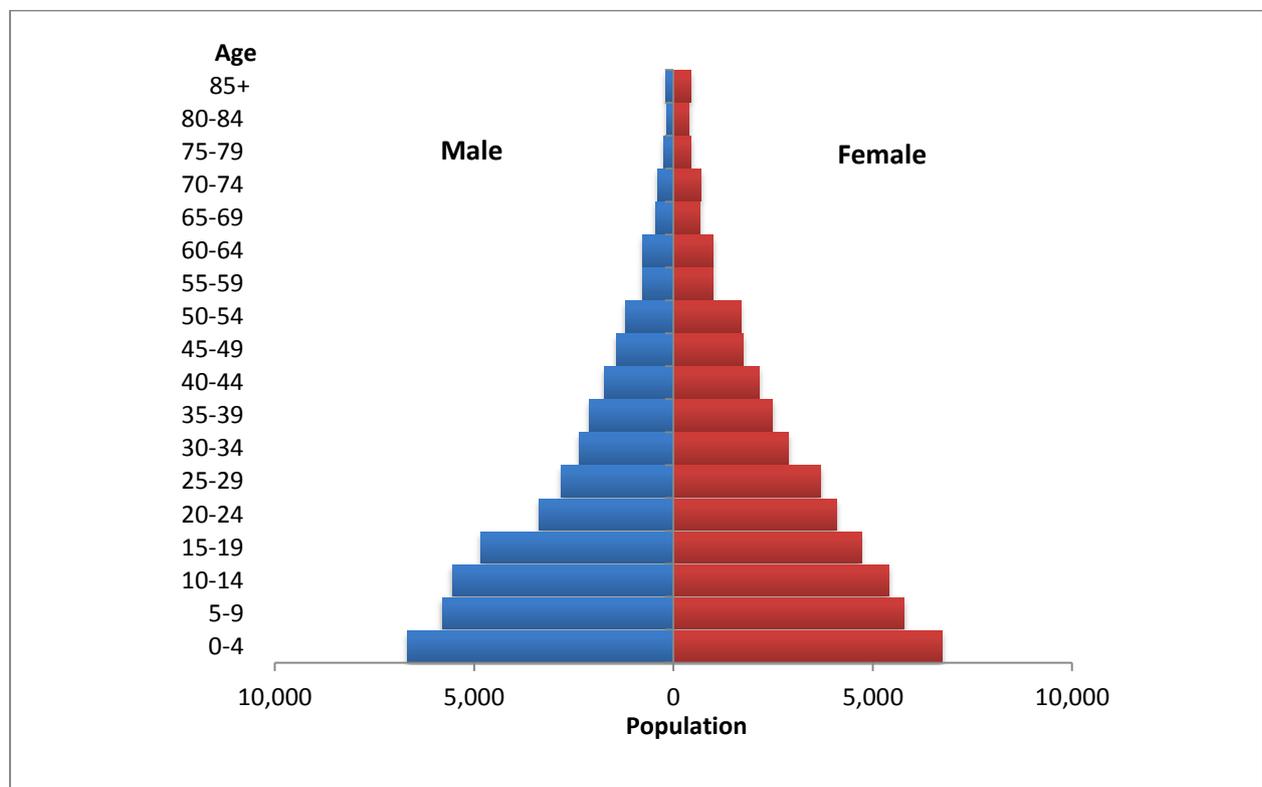
2.2.1 Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio which measures the ratio of dependent population (population aged under 15 years and above 64 years) to population in the “working-age group” (population aged 15-64 years) is one of the key indicators of socioeconomic development. Generally the ratio is high in developing regions of the world than developed regions, reflecting demographic experiences of the two regions. Table 2.1 further provides information on dependency ratios for Awutu Senya district. The district total age dependency of 85.5 dependents (child and old age) to 100 working population is quite high. The dependency ratio is relatively high for the male population (90.9) than the female population (80.9).

2.3 Age-sex structure

The shape of a population pyramid provides important information about population composition. The age-sex structure of the population in the District is presented in Figure 2.1. The District depicts a typical youthful population. The pyramid has a broad base and dwindles towards the apex indicating the high youthful population. The likely future effect would be a higher tendency of experiencing higher population growth than it is currently all things being equal.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are the three components of population change that determine the size, age-sex composition and distribution of the population at a particular point in time. Data on these three components are critical for planning the overall socioeconomic development of the district. The objective of this section of the report is to provide analysis of fertility, mortality and migration patterns in the district using data from the 2010 population and housing census.

2.4.1 Fertility

Measures of fertility are important in determining the size and structure of the population. Information on fertility in the district is therefore critical for the management of the population for social and economic development. This section reports on fertility levels in the district.

Two types of fertility measures are used to examine levels of fertility in the district. These are current fertility measures and cumulative fertility measures. Current fertility measures such as total fertility rate (TFR) are based on data covering a short period of time such as a year (in the case of population censuses) or five years (in surveys), while cumulative measures such as mean children ever born are based on retrospective fertility data covering women's reproductive performance over their lifetime.

The most commonly used measures of current fertility are the total fertility rate (TFR). It is defined as the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to experience the currently observed age-specific fertility rates. Table 2.2 provides information on total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district for Central Region.

A total of 2,496 births occurred in the district in the 12 months preceding the census. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the district is 3.9, which is higher than the regional average of 3.6. This means that a woman living in the district would have, on average, 3.9 children at the end of her reproductive period (15-49 years) if the current age specific fertility rates continue to prevail.

The General Fertility Rate which indicates the number of births per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years) is 114.8 compared to the regional average of 105.3. Similarly, Awutu Senya District's Crude Birth Rate of 28.7 per 1,000 population is higher than that of the regional average at 26.5 per 1,000 population.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,201,863	553,384	58,292	3.6	105.3	26.5
Gomoa East	207,071	54,787	6,159	3.7	112.4	29.7
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	51,308	3,009	2.2	58.6	17.7
Assin North Municipal	161,341	38,331	4,687	4.1	122.3	29.1
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Municipal	144,705	33,902	3,561	3.6	105.0	24.6
Mfantsiman	144,332	39,462	3,537	3.4	89.6	24.5
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	31,419	3,600	4.0	114.6	26.1
Gomoa West	135,189	32,740	3,657	3.8	111.7	27.1
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	27,603	3,308	4.1	119.8	28.2
Agona West Municipal	115,358	29,580	2,679	3.1	90.6	23.2
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	25,731	3,470	4.7	134.9	30.8
Awutu Senya East Municipal	108,422	30,770	2,749	3.0	89.3	25.4
Assin South	104,244	23,709	2,986	4.3	125.9	28.6
Awutu Senya	86,884	21,749	2,496	3.9	114.8	28.7
Agona East	85,920	20,368	2,408	4.0	118.2	28.0
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	18,690	1,972	3.5	105.5	27.1
Effutu Municipal	68,597	19,261	1,629	2.9	84.6	23.7
Twifo Ati Morkwa	61,743	15,283	1,822	4.1	119.2	29.5
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	13,789	1,862	4.5	135.0	31.0
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	55,131	13,308	1,411	3.6	106.0	25.6
Ekumfi	52,231	11,594	1,290	4.0	111.3	24.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

Children Ever Born and Children Surviving

Table 2.3 provides information on children ever born and children surviving by females 12 years and older by age group. It is interesting to note that child bearing starts as early as ages 12-14 with children ever born to this age bracket in the Awutu Senya District being eight for children ever born and six children surviving. The number of children ever born to females 12 years and older increases progressively from eight for the youthful ages 12-19 years to 10,387 in the mid ages 40-44.

Children surviving refer to the number of children ever born alive to female population 12 years and older and were living as at the time of the enumeration. The table shows that 73,667 out of 89,025 children ever born are surviving. This is made up of 36,109 males and 37,558 females.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	31,227	89,025	44,184	44,841	73,667	36,109	37,558
12 - 14	3,192	8	6	2	6	5	1
15 - 19	4,711	635	299	336	551	245	306
20 - 24	4,103	3,670	1,808	1,862	3,280	1,577	1,703
25 - 29	3,685	7,220	3,586	3,634	6,588	3,201	3,387
30 - 34	2,879	8,815	4,371	4,444	7,901	3,882	4,019
35 - 39	2,485	10,085	5,082	5,003	8,892	4,462	4,430
40 - 44	2,143	10,387	5,247	5,140	8,940	4,475	4,465
45 - 49	1,743	9,417	4,672	4,745	7,916	3,899	4,017
50 - 54	1,688	9,663	4,741	4,922	7,888	3,837	4,051
55 - 59	997	5,989	2,945	3,044	4,797	2,334	2,463
60 +	3,601	23,136	11,427	11,709	16,908	8,192	8,716

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Information on mortality rates helps to determine natural population decreases and its effect on population growth. This section discusses the number of deaths recorded in households in the 2010 Population and Housing Census in the Awutu Senya District. The information is presented in Table 2.4.

A total of 653 deaths were recorded in households over the last 12 months preceding the census night in the District representing 3.9 percent of the entire region. The crude death rate, which is the number of deaths per 1000 of the population in the district, is 7.5. This implies that 7 out of 1000 persons died over the past 12 months before the census night.

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

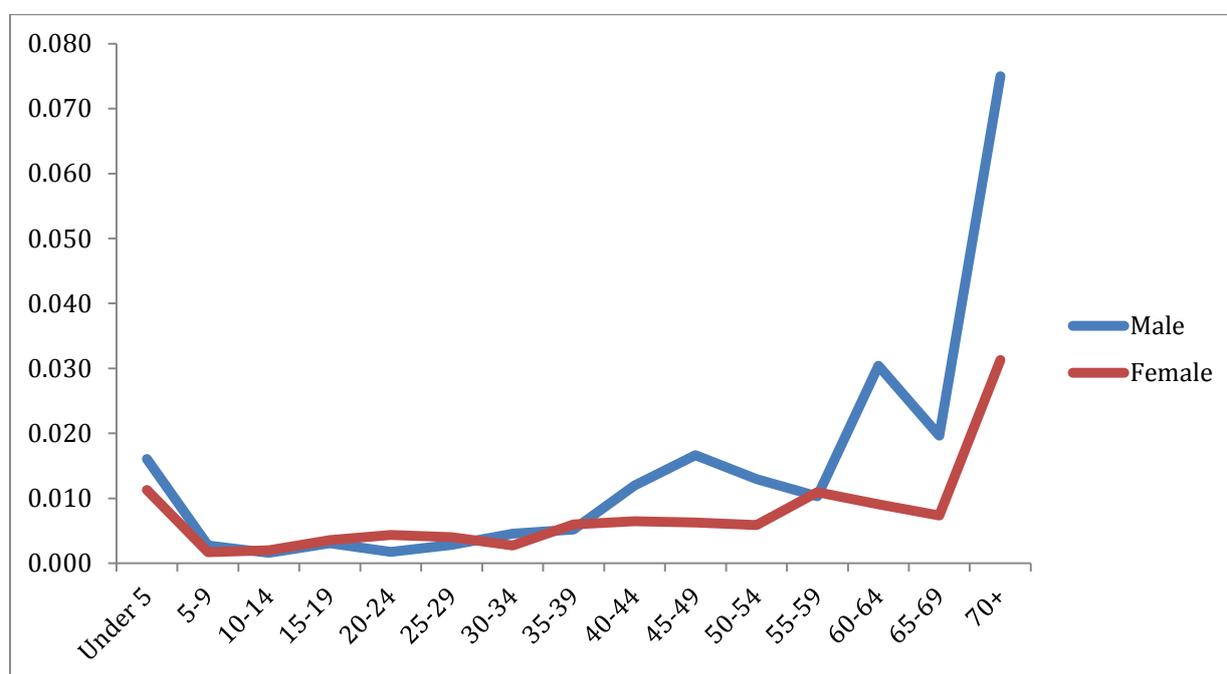
Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Age specific death rates

Mortality rate is a measure of the number of death (in general, or due to a specific cause) in a population, scaled to the size of that population, per unit of time. Figure 2.2 provides information on age specific death rates. Generally, mortality is high at birth for earlier ages of life, reduces sharply from age 0-4 to 5-9 years and remain stably low till ages 30-34 years for both sexes years and thereafter begins to increase for older ages with the rate of increase becoming very high from age 45 and above.

From under 5 and age 5-9, death rate among the females and males are almost the same and almost remain equal till age 35-39 years. Thereafter, death rates among males is relatively high than females males till ages 55-59 years when they are at par. Death rates after ages 55-59 are higher for males than females.

Figure 2.2: Age-specific deaths rates



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence. A migrant is therefore defined as a person whose usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous residence. The importance of measuring migration lies in its impact on the population size, structure and distribution in the district.

Migration is difficult to measure due to its repetitiveness and difficulty in establishing direction and permanency of the event. Nevertheless census information on birthplace and duration of residence is used to discuss migration patterns in the district. At the district level, migration may involve the movement of people between the district and other localities in the Central Region (intra-regional migration) or the movement of people between the district and other regions in Ghana

Table 2.5 shows the birthplace of migrants and the period over which they have resided in the District. There are a total of 25,312 migrants in the District forming 29.1 percent of the population of the District. The analysis looked at the duration of residence of the various migrant groups in the District. The largest proportion (26.7%) is residents between 1-4 years while the lowest proportion of migrants (15 percent) has resided in the District between 5-9 years.

Analysis of the origins of migrants born in other regions into the district shows those migrants from Greater Accra, Volta and Eastern Regions have the highest proportions in the total population. Migrants from the Upper East and Upper West regions have the least duration of residence among those who have been in the District for 20 years and more. Interestingly, the District has migrants from outside Ghana making up 1,338 out of the total population of migrants.

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	25,312	18.8	26.7	15	17.7	21.8
Born elsewhere in the region	12,378	18.8	25.6	15	18	22.7
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	1,078	20.1	27.6	15.7	17.9	18.7
Central	-	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Accra	2,653	19.4	34.5	16	16.8	13.3
Volta	2,623	19.3	22.2	15.2	17.1	26.1
Eastern	2,718	19.8	28.1	14.5	17.4	20.2
Ashanti	1,290	19.9	31.6	14.3	15.3	18.9
Brong Ahafo	573	23.4	28.1	15.9	16.8	15.9
Northern	483	22.8	22.8	15.3	14.5	24.6
Upper East	132	15.2	29.5	9.8	22	23.5
Upper West	46	15.2	41.3	15.2	8.7	19.6
Outside Ghana	1,338	9.2	22.7	14.1	22.2	31.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The social characteristics of the district's population influence and are in turn influenced by social and economic development occurring in the district. This chapter examines the social characteristics of the population of Awutu Senya District in the areas of household characteristics, marital status, nationality, religion, education and literacy.

3.2 Household size, composition and headship

The 2010 PHC defines a household as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements and constitute a single consumption unit. Household members are not necessarily related by blood or marriage because friends and hired domestic workers may also be part of households. The information on households basically includes household size, composition, and headship. The size, structure and composition of households are influenced by social, economic and demographic factors while the total size of a population and its characteristics are in effect largely a reflection of what pertains at the household level (Weeks 2012, Shyrock et al. 1976).

3.2.1 Household size

The household is the basic unit for demographic and economic analyses. Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or relationship status. Table 3.1 presents the household size of the District by locality of residence. There are 20,955 households in the District of which 50.7 percent (13,291) are in rural areas with the rest in urban settlements. The average household size for the District is the same as that of the region. While the average household size is slightly higher in rural areas, the number of household per house is lower in rural areas compared to urban areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality of residence

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,113,766	84,505	40,434	44,071
Number of households	526,763	20,955	10,631	10,324
Average households per house	1.5	1.7	2.6	1.3
Average household size	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.1 presents the household composition of the Awutu Senya District. From the table, the district has a household population of 84,505 and 20,955 households. Of the male household population, 31.4 percent are household heads while for the female household population 19.0 percent of them are household heads. The table further shows that more than two fifths (42.6%) of the household members are children of the heads of household, slightly less than one tenth of the members are spouses (9.7%) with parents or parents in law

constituting less than one percent of the household population. Adopted/foster children constitute a low 0.03 percent of the household population. The relatively high proportion of grandchildren (10.3%) of the household population reflects a common living arrangement that encourages the grandchildren of the household head and/or spouse to live in the household rather than with their own nuclear families. Other relatives make up 6.4 percent of households. However, 1.6 percent of household members are not related to the head of household.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	84,505	100.0	39,768	100.0	44,737	100.0
Head	20,955	24.8	12,469	31.4	8,486	19.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	8,224	9.7	523	1.3	7,701	17.2
Child (son/daughter)	36,002	42.6	17,738	44.6	18,264	40.8
Parent/parent in-law	620	0.7	66	0.2	554	1.2
Son/daughter in-law	327	0.4	79	0.2	248	0.6
Grandchild	8,671	10.3	4,204	10.6	4,467	10.0
Brother/Sister	2,176	2.6	1,164	2.9	1,012	2.3
Step child	590	0.7	306	0.8	284	0.6
Adopted/foster child	214	0.3	91	0.2	123	0.3
Other relative	5,404	6.4	2,361	5.9	3,043	6.8
Non-relative	1,322	1.6	767	1.9	555	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household and population structure

The characteristics of any population usually reflect the features of its individual household members within the population. The population size, composition, and structure of households are influenced by socio-economic and demographic factors such as age at first marriage, birth, length of time spent in school, cultural practices, occupation, material or financial abilities, capabilities of parents and couples, fertility and mortality rates, and migration. Knowledge of household structure and composition provide important statistical tool for social and economic planning. A study of households also provides the basis for a reasonable projection of the future size of population and planning of housing needs.

Table 3.3 summaries information about the household population and structure by sex for the district. Living arrangement is an important aspect of the cultural settings in Ghana. The table shows that 42,063 households are nuclear while 42,442 households are extended. This indicates a slight dominance of extended family households in the District. For the nuclear family households, the majority of households in the district are composed of head, spouse(s) and children (28.9%) followed by single parenthood nuclear household (14.2%). Nearly five percent of households in the district are heads only or single-person households. Households comprising of the head and his or her spouse constitute 1.8 percent of total household population.

Households with single parenthood and extended family members (19.3%) constitute the largest proportion among the extended family category, followed by extended family households consisting of the head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives (16.8%). Head with other composition but no spouse (9.2%) comes next.

In the nuclear family structure, male proportions exceed corresponding female proportions in all four household categories. Nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute the largest proportion for both male (31.4%) and female (26.7%) households under the nuclear family structure.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	84,505	100.0	39,768	100.0	44,737	100.0
Nuclear Family	42,063	49.8	21,024	52.9	21,039	47.0
Head only	4,173	4.9	2,883	7.2	1,290	2.9
Head and a spouse only	1,490	1.8	746	1.9	744	1.7
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	24,397	28.9	12,468	31.4	11,929	26.7
Single parent nuclear	12,003	14.2	4,927	12.4	7,076	15.8
Extended Family	42,442	50.2	18,744	47.1	23,698	53.0
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	14,224	16.8	7,001	17.6	7,223	16.1
Extended + non relatives	900	1.1	447	1.1	453	1.0
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,159	2.6	1,009	2.5	1,150	2.6
Single parent extended	16,350	19.3	6,087	15.3	10,263	22.9
Single parent extended + non relative	995	1.2	401	1.0	594	1.3
Head and other composition but no spouse	7,814	9.2	3,799	9.6	4,015	9.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Three of the six household categories under the extended family structure have female household proportions more than corresponding male proportions. They are single parent extended, head, spouse(s) and other composition, and single parent extended with non-relatives.

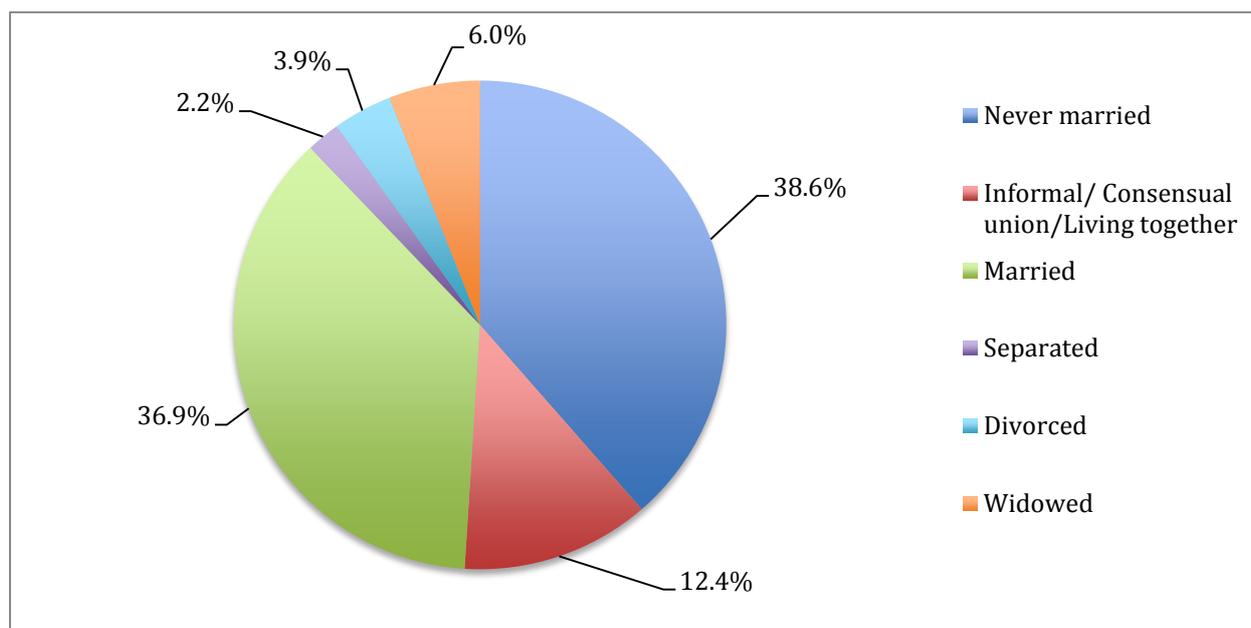
3.3 Marital status

Marital status is one of the social characteristics of a population that is determined by biological, social, economic, legal and, in many cases, religious factors. Marriage is socially defined to include formal unions that are legally, traditionally or religiously sanctioned as well as cohabiting unions. Marriage is associated with population dynamics as it affects the processes and levels of fertility and, to a lesser extent, mortality and migration.

3.3.1 Distribution of population by marital status

Figure 3.1 depicts marital characteristics of the population 12 years and over at Awutu Senya District. In 2010, 38.6 percent had never married, 36.9 percent had been married, 12.4 percent are in informal or consensual union, six percent are widowed and 3.9 percent are divorced. Only a relatively small proportion of reported being separated (2.2%).

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status by age and sex

The distribution of marital characteristics by age and sex in the district is shown in Table 3.3. As expected the majority (91.4%) of the never married population are adolescents who may still be in school or training. The proportion married increases with age up to age group 45-49 years and then starts to decline for older ages.

Divorce is more prevalent after age 45-49 years probably as a result of effect duration of marriage. Widowhood is also more common at the older ages, particularly among those 65 years and older (40.8%). Similar pattern is observed for both sexes but widowhood is relatively higher among females compared to males. However, 47.0 percent of the never married are males compared to 31.7 of females.

Table 3.3: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and age-group

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	57,317	100.0	38.6	12.4	36.9	2.2	3.9	6.0
12-14	6,394	100.0	91.4	2.2	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	9,542	100.0	88.9	4.3	6.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	7,478	100.0	58.9	17.8	21.2	1.0	0.7	0.3
25 - 29	6,498	100.0	29.8	25.1	40.0	2.2	2.3	0.7
30 - 34	5,252	100.0	13.3	22.0	56.6	2.8	4.0	1.4
35 - 39	4,594	100.0	5.9	19.0	64.0	4.1	4.7	2.3
40 - 44	3,867	100.0	3.9	14.4	67.1	3.7	6.8	4.1
45 - 49	3,178	100.0	3.0	11.1	66.6	4.3	8.4	6.6
50 - 54	2,902	100.0	1.8	7.5	64.3	4.7	10.2	11.6
55 - 59	1,767	100.0	1.8	7.2	59.4	4.4	11.2	16.0
60 - 64	1,767	100.0	2.2	5.8	52.8	4.7	10.1	24.3
65+	4,078	100.0	3.2	4.5	37.1	2.9	8.9	43.4

Table 3.3: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and age-group (cont'd)

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Male								
Total	26,090	100.0	47.0	11.1	36.7	1.5	2.2	1.5
12-14	3,202	100.0	91.2	2.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,831	100.0	93.6	1.7	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	3,375	100.0	78.1	9.2	11.7	0.6	0.4	0.0
25 - 29	2,813	100.0	44.4	23.0	30.1	1.2	1.1	0.2
30 - 34	2,373	100.0	19.4	22.8	53.2	1.9	2.3	0.5
35 - 39	2,109	100.0	8.2	20.9	64.8	2.9	2.7	0.6
40 - 44	1,724	100.0	5.7	16.1	69.9	2.8	3.4	2.0
45 - 49	1,435	100.0	3.9	13.7	72.7	3.1	4.3	2.3
50 - 54	1,214	100.0	2.6	9.1	77.7	2.7	5.1	2.8
55 - 59	770	100.0	2.9	9.2	74.0	3.2	7.1	3.5
60 - 64	780	100.0	3.1	8.3	71.5	4.1	7.2	5.8
65+	1,464	100.0	4.3	7.0	64.5	4.1	7.4	12.8
Female								
Total	31,227	100.0	31.7	13.4	37.1	2.8	5.3	9.8
12-14	3,192	100.0	91.6	2.3	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,711	100.0	84.1	7.1	7.7	0.4	0.4	0.2
20 - 24	4,103	100.0	43.2	24.9	28.9	1.4	1.0	0.5
25 - 29	3,685	100.0	18.6	26.7	47.5	3.0	3.2	1.0
30 - 34	2,879	100.0	8.2	21.3	59.4	3.6	5.3	2.2
35 - 39	2,485	100.0	4.0	17.3	63.2	5.2	6.5	3.7
40 - 44	2,143	100.0	2.5	13.0	64.9	4.4	9.5	5.7
45 - 49	1,743	100.0	2.3	8.9	61.6	5.3	11.7	10.2
50 - 54	1,688	100.0	1.2	6.3	54.7	6.0	13.9	17.9
55 - 59	997	100.0	0.9	5.7	48.1	5.2	14.3	25.7
60 - 64	987	100.0	1.5	3.9	38.0	5.2	12.5	39.0
65+	2,614	100.0	2.6	3.1	21.7	2.3	9.8	60.6

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.4 provides information on marital status and level of education. Majority of the population 12 years and older who had never married had basic education (75.5%). The lowest proportion of them have either vocational/technical/ commercial (0.7%) or tertiary education (0.7%).

Among those in consensual union/living together 63.8 percent had basic education and 28 percent with no education. 59.3 percent of the married also have basic education and 36.8 percent have no education. The proportion is lowest across all the marital characteristics for persons with tertiary education. Variations in marital status for the sexes follow similar pattern.

Table 3.4: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and level of education

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./ Tech/ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	57,317	100.0	27.6	60.7	7.9	1.1	1.9	0.7
Never married	22,141	100.0	8.2	75.5	13.3	0.7	1.7	0.7
Informal/consensual union/living together	7,082	100.0	28.0	63.8	5.5	1.1	1.4	0.2
Married	21,154	100.0	36.8	53.0	5.1	1.5	2.6	1.0
Separated	1,276	100.0	46.6	47.0	3.1	1.3	1.2	0.8
Divorced	2,220	100.0	49.3	45.3	2.6	1.3	1.3	0.3
Widowed	3,444	100.0	75.1	22.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.1
Male								
Total	26,090	100.0	16.9	67.5	10.3	1.3	2.9	1.1
Never married	12,255	100.0	7.8	75.2	13.6	0.6	2.0	0.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,908	100.0	18.1	69.9	8.2	1.3	2.2	0.3
Married	9,566	100.0	25.1	59.3	7.6	1.9	4.3	1.8
Separated	403	100.0	31.0	57.3	5.5	2.2	2.5	1.5
Divorced	563	100.0	30.0	58.6	5.3	2.3	3.2	0.5
Widowed	395	100.0	55.4	37.0	2.8	2.5	1.8	0.5
Female								
Total	31,227	100.0	36.6	55.0	5.9	0.9	1.2	0.3
Never married	9,886	100.0	8.6	75.8	12.8	0.8	1.4	0.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,174	100.0	34.9	59.5	3.7	1.0	0.7	0.1
Married	11,588	100.0	46.4	47.9	3.1	1.1	1.3	0.3
Separated	873	100.0	53.8	42.3	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.5
Divorced	1,657	100.0	55.9	40.8	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.2
Widowed	3,049	100.0	77.6	20.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*Basic: Middle and JSS/JHS, *Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

*Post middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ college of education, Agricultural, nursing etc.

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity status

Activity status of persons provides an indication of ability to marry and support a spouse financially in some cultures in Ghana. Table 3.5 presents information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. It is seen from the table that 65.5 percent are employed, 2.9 percent are unemployed while 31.6 percent are not economically active. Nearly 60 percent of the district's population who have never married are economically not active and the female proportion of this category (63.3%) is higher than the corresponding male proportion (57.1%). More than eight in ten of the married persons (86.6%), those in consensual union (89.3%), the separated (84.6%) and the widowed (84.4%) are employed. Similar pattern is observed among the sexes. Unemployment figures for both males and females in all marriage categories are less than 5 percent except for females in informal/consensual union.

Table 3.5: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and economic activity status

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	57,317	100.0	37,552	65.5	1,639	2.9	18,126	31.6
Never married	22,141	100.0	8,135	36.7	757	3.4	13,249	59.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	7,082	100.0	5,865	82.8	310	4.4	907	12.8
Married	21,154	100.0	18,319	86.6	433	2.0	2,402	11.4
Separated	1,276	100.0	1,079	84.6	44	3.4	153	12.0
Divorced	2,220	100.0	1,873	84.4	56	2.5	291	13.1
Widowed	3,444	100.0	2,281	66.2	39	1.1	1,124	32.6
Male								
Total	26,090	100.0	16,875	64.7	696	2.7	8,519	32.7
Never married	12,255	100.0	4,805	39.2	457	3.7	6,993	57.1
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,908	100.0	2,596	89.3	64	2.2	248	8.5
Married	9,566	100.0	8,407	87.9	143	1.5	1,016	10.6
Separated	403	100.0	341	84.6	12	3.0	50	12.4
Divorced	563	100.0	449	79.8	18	3.2	96	17.1
Widowed	395	100.0	277	70.1	2	0.5	116	29.4
Female								
Total	31,227	100.0	20,677	66.2	943	3.0	9,607	30.8
Never married	9,886	100.0	3,330	33.7	300	3.0	6,256	63.3
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,174	100.0	3,269	78.3	246	5.9	659	15.8
Married	11,588	100.0	9,912	85.5	290	2.5	1,386	12.0
Separated	873	100.0	738	84.5	32	3.7	103	11.8
Divorced	1,657	100.0	1,424	85.9	38	2.3	195	11.8
Widowed	3,049	100.0	2,004	65.7	37	1.2	1,008	33.1

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

The nationality of the population of Awutu Senya District is shown in Table 3.6. Persons of Ghanaian parentage, as expected, constitute the largest percentage of the population (95%) and Ghanaians with dual citizenship form 1.7 percent. Almost three percent (2.8%) of the population in the district are each from ECOWAS countries (2.1%), Africa and other ECOWAS (0.4%) and other countries (0.3%) countries.

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	86,884	100	40,903	100.0	45,981	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	82,525	95	38,808	94.9	43,717	95.1
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,458	1.7	654	1.6	804	1.7
Ghanaian by naturalization	463	0.5	192	0.5	271	0.6
ECOWAS	1,860	2.1	976	2.4	884	1.9
African other than ECOWAS	320	0.4	151	0.4	169	0.4
Other	258	0.3	122	0.3	136	0.3

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.6 shows the religious affiliations of the population in the District by sex. The Pentecostal/Charismatic form 30.4 percent of the district's population and is followed by Other Christians (27.2%). Christians on the whole, make up 78.1 percent of the population in the district. Followers of Islam make up 6.3 percent of the population. Adherents of various traditional African religions constitute 2.0 percent of the population.

The proportion of the population that declares adherence to no religion was quite high (10.2%) which is about twice the corresponding national average (5.3%). There are more female Christians (80.9%) than male Christians (74.7%). However, the reverse case is true for followers of Islam, traditional African religions and those with no religion.

Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	86,884	100.0	40,903	100.0	45,981	100.0
No religion	10,775	12.4	6,085	14.9	4,690	10.2
Catholic	5,345	6.2	2,549	6.2	2,796	6.1
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	12,387	14.3	5,764	14.1	6,623	14.4
Pentecostal/Charismatic	26,444	30.4	11,800	28.8	14,644	31.8
Other Christian	23,600	27.2	10,462	25.6	13,138	28.6
Islam	5,396	6.2	2,826	6.9	2,570	5.6
Traditionalist	1,763	2.0	899	2.2	864	1.9
Other	1,174	1.4	518	1.3	656	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

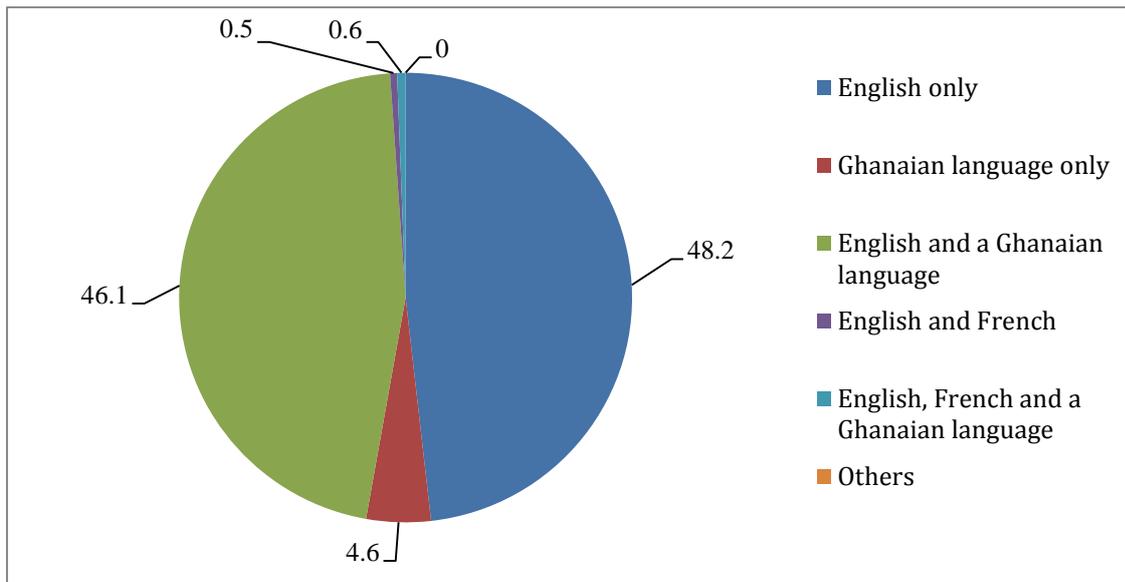
3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy and education are two inseparable factors which influence the social outlook of the population in terms of the appreciation and understanding of issues affecting them. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write with understanding. Education and literacy bring enlightenment and transformation and in summary, result in human resource development. This section takes a look at the levels of literacy and education in the District.

3.6.1 Literacy

The proportions of the literate population 11 years and older in relation to their languages of literacy are shown on Figure 3.2. It shows that almost half the population, 11 years and older, are literate in English (48.2%). The second highest proportion of the literate population is in English and Ghanaian language only (46.1%) followed by Ghanaian Language only (4.6%). In spite of attempts being made towards encouraging literacy in French, only 0.5 percent of the population 11 years and older are literate in French, 0.6 percent in English and French, and 0.6 percent literate in English, French and Ghanaian language.

Figure 3.2: Language of literacy



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

Table 3.9 shows population three years and older by level of current school attendance and educational attendance. A total of 31,951 children are attending school. Of this total, 15,515 representing the highest proportion (48.6 percent) are in primary school. The proportion in Kindergarten and Junior High School are 1.9 percent and 17.5 percent respectively. Only 1.0 percent of the population are in tertiary schools. With the exception of SSS/SHS, there is not much variation between males and females at the various schooling levels.

A total of 27,787 have attended school in the past. Of this total, 10,127 representing 36.4 percent have attended JHS constituting the highest proportion of this group. There exist variations among males and females who have attended school in the past at the various levels. Apart from the primary and JSS/JHS lower levels where females are more than males, males are more than females at all levels of higher school attainment from the middle to the tertiary level. For example 2.1 percent of males and 1.9 percent of females attained vocational/technical/commercial education while as many as 4.2 percent of males and 1.3 percent of females had attained tertiary education.

Table 3.8: Level of education for persons 3 years and older by school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	31,951	100.0	16,402	100.0	15,549	100.0	27,787	100.0	14,436	100.0	13,351	100.0
Nursery	2,723	8.5	1,285	7.8	1,438	9.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	5,731	17.9	2,849	17.4	2,882	18.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	15,515	48.6	8,013	48.9	7,502	48.2	7,479	26.9	2,908	20.1	4,571	34.2
JSS/JHS	5,596	17.5	2,980	18.2	2,616	16.8	10,127	36.4	5,035	34.9	5,092	38.1
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	5,895	21.2	3,696	25.6	2,199	16.5
SSS/SHS	1,966	6.2	1,055	6.4	911	5.9	2,017	7.3	1,241	8.6	776	5.8
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	566	2.0	403	2.8	163	1.2
Vocational/technical/ commercial	59	0.2	19	0.1	40	0.3	563	2.0	309	2.1	254	1.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	56	0.2	21	0.1	35	0.2	361	1.3	241	1.7	120	0.9
Tertiary	305	1.0	180	1.1	125	0.8	779	2.8	603	4.2	176	1.3

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the economic activities of persons 15 years and older in the Awutu Senya district. The nature, type and size of the labour force are critical factors in the production of goods and services. For economic growth, labour force participation is a key driver. The information on labour force is also used to formulate employment policies, to determine training needs and to calculate the expected working life of the male and female population as well as the rate of accession to retirement from economic activity. Emphasis is given to the type of activity namely economically active which includes the employed and the unemployed, economically not active, main occupation, industry and employment status of individuals in the district.

4.2 Economic activity status

Table 4.1 presents the summary information on the economic activity status of persons 15 years and older in the district. The table shows that three quarters (75.1%) of the population are economically active with one quarter (24.9%) not economically active. In addition, 95.7 percent of the economically active people are employed while 4.3 percent are unemployed. For the employed category, 95.0 percent are employed and working, 4.7 percent are not working but have jobs to go back to and 0.3% work on a voluntary basis without pay. Of the 4.3 percent unemployed, 41.3 percent haven worked before, are available and seeking for work while 58.7 percent are seeking work for the first time. There exist not much variations between the proportions of males and females who are either economically active, employed or unemployed.

Table 4.1: Activity status of persons 15 years and older by sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,923	100.0	22,888	100.0	28,035	100.0
Economically active	38,229	75.1	17,110	74.8	21,119	75.3
Employed	36,601	95.7	16,419	96.0	20,182	95.6
<i>Worked</i>	34,776	95.0	15,733	95.8	19,043	94.4
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,726	4.7	643	3.9	1,083	5.4
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	99	0.3	43	0.3	56	0.3
Unemployed	1,628	4.3	691	4.0	937	4.4
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	673	41.3	240	34.7	433	46.2
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	955	58.7	451	65.3	504	53.8
Economically not active	12,694	24.9	5,778	25.2	6,916	24.7
Did home duties (household chore)	2,385	18.8	694	12.0	1,691	24.5
Full time education	6,636	52.3	3,582	62.0	3,054	44.2
Pensioner/retired	237	1.9	172	3.0	65	0.9
Disabled/sick	744	5.9	300	5.2	444	6.4
Too old/young	1,597	12.6	411	7.1	1,186	17.1
Other	1,095	8.6	619	10.7	476	6.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

More than half (52.3%) of the economically not active are in full time education while nearly two fifths (18.8%) do home duties. More than three fifths (62.0%) of the economically not active males are also in full time education compared to the corresponding 44.2 percent proportion for females. On the other hand, twice as many females (24.5%) as males (12.0%) do home duties. The proportion of females too young or too old to work (17.2%) is also more than twice their male (7.1%) counterparts.

4.2.1 Activity status by sex and age

Table 4.2 presents activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex and age. From the table, 36,601 of the population are employed while 1,628 are unemployed. The economically not active is 12,694. The Table further shows that the highest proportion of employed population (14.9%) are within the age-group 25-29, and the lowest proportion (3.9%) with the age-group 60-64. The highest proportion of unemployed population (18.4%) is also within the age-group 25-29. For the economically not active population, 51.8 percent are within the age-group 15-19 with as low as 1.1 percent within the age-group 45-49. The highest proportion of employed male population (14.6%) is likewise within the age-group 25-29. The situation is similar for the employed female population. There are more females (6,916) who are economically not active than males (5,778).

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	50,923	100.0	36,601	100.0	1,628	100.0	12,694	100.0
15-19	9,542	18.7	2,679	7.3	292	17.9	6,571	51.8
20-24	7,478	14.7	4,775	13.0	554	34.0	2,149	16.9
25-29	6,498	12.8	5,463	14.9	300	18.4	735	5.8
30-34	5,252	10.3	4,712	12.9	142	8.7	398	3.1
35-39	4,594	9.0	4,236	11.6	94	5.8	264	2.1
40-44	3,867	7.6	3,592	9.8	67	4.1	208	1.6
45-49	3,178	6.2	3,002	8.2	35	2.1	141	1.1
50-54	2,902	5.7	2,682	7.3	39	2.4	181	1.4
55-59	1,767	3.5	1,585	4.3	32	2.0	150	1.2
60-64	1,767	3.5	1,442	3.9	35	2.1	290	2.3
65+	4,078	8.0	2,433	6.6	38	2.3	1,607	12.7
Male								
Total	22,888	100.0	16,419	100.0	691	100.0	5,778	100.0
15-19	4,831	21.1	1,372	8.4	121	17.5	3,338	57.8
20-24	3,375	14.7	2,089	12.7	226	32.7	1,060	18.3
25-29	2,813	12.3	2,401	14.6	129	18.7	283	4.9
30-34	2,373	10.4	2,142	13.0	72	10.4	159	2.8
35-39	2,109	9.2	1,966	12.0	34	4.9	109	1.9
40-44	1,724	7.5	1,628	9.9	25	3.6	71	1.2
45-49	1,435	6.3	1,368	8.3	16	2.3	51	0.9
50-54	1,214	5.3	1,134	6.9	18	2.6	62	1.1
55-59	770	3.4	702	4.3	16	2.3	52	0.9
60-64	780	3.4	643	3.9	17	2.5	120	2.1
65+	1,464	6.4	974	5.9	17	2.5	473	8.2

Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age (cont'd)

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	28,035	100.0	20,182	100.0	937	100.0	6,916	100.0
15-19	4,711	16.8	1,307	6.5	171	18.2	3,233	46.7
20-24	4,103	14.6	2,686	13.3	328	35.0	1,089	15.7
25-29	3,685	13.1	3,062	15.2	171	18.2	452	6.5
30-34	2,879	10.3	2,570	12.7	70	7.5	239	3.5
35-39	2,485	8.9	2,270	11.2	60	6.4	155	2.2
40-44	2,143	7.6	1,964	9.7	42	4.5	137	2.0
45-49	1,743	6.2	1,634	8.1	19	2.0	90	1.3
50-54	1,688	6.0	1,548	7.7	21	2.2	119	1.7
55-59	997	3.6	883	4.4	16	1.7	98	1.4
60-64	987	3.5	799	4.0	18	1.9	170	2.5
65+	2,614	9.3	1,459	7.2	21	2.2	1,134	16.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work the person is engaged in at the establishment where he/she works Table 4.3 presents the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. The category with the highest proportion in the district is skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers (43.5%). The second largest group is Service and Sales Workers employing 19.8 percent followed by Crafts and Related Trade Workers (19.5%). Managers and professionals constitute 1.7 percent and 4.0 percent of the total number of employed population respectively. There are more female managers (2.0%) than males (1.7%). Females also dominate in Service and Sales, Craft and Related Trades as well as Elementary Occupations while the males dominate in the rest of the occupations.

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	36,601	100.0	16,419	100.0	20,182	100.0
Managers	631	1.7	229	1.4	402	2.0
Professionals	1,476	4.0	929	5.7	547	2.7
Technicians and associate professionals	475	1.3	330	2.0	145	0.7
Clerical support workers	210	0.6	153	0.9	57	0.3
Service and sales workers	7,234	19.8	1,362	8.3	5,872	29.1
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	15,904	43.5	8,351	50.9	7,553	37.4
Craft and related trades workers	7,124	19.5	2,891	17.6	4,233	21.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,675	4.6	1,652	10.1	23	0.1
Elementary occupations	1,867	5.1	517	3.1	1,350	6.7
Other occupations	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows the industry of the employed population by sex. The main industrial activity in the district is Agriculture, forestry and fishing (43.7%). Other industry activities are manufacturing (14.2 %) and wholesale and retail; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles (16.9%). Higher proportions of males (51.6%) than females (37.4%) are into the Agriculture Industry. On the contrary, more females (23.6%) are in the Wholesale and Retail Industry than males (8.7%). Further, a greater percentage of females (10.4%) are in the Accommodation and Food Service activities than males (1.5%). No female is employed in the Information and Communication Industry with men having only 0.2 percent.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,601	100.0	16,419	100.0	20,182	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	16,007	43.7	8,469	51.6	7,538	37.4
Mining and quarrying	22	0.1	17	0.1	5	0.0
Manufacturing	5,203	14.2	1,334	8.1	3,869	19.2
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	24	0.1	21	0.1	3	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	42	0.1	18	0.1	24	0.1
Construction	1,334	3.6	1,319	8.0	15	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,198	16.9	1,434	8.7	4,764	23.6
Transportation and storage	1,614	4.4	1,571	9.6	43	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2,340	6.4	241	1.5	2,099	10.4
Information and communication	39	0.1	31	0.2	8	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	89	0.2	64	0.4	25	0.1
Real estate activities	8	0.0	8	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	226	0.6	135	0.8	91	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	129	0.4	109	0.7	20	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	155	0.4	119	0.7	36	0.2
Education	1,118	3.1	687	4.2	431	2.1
Human health and social work activities	262	0.7	136	0.8	126	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	130	0.4	124	0.8	6	0.0
Other service activities	1,460	4.0	492	3.0	968	4.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	199	0.5	88	0.5	111	0.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

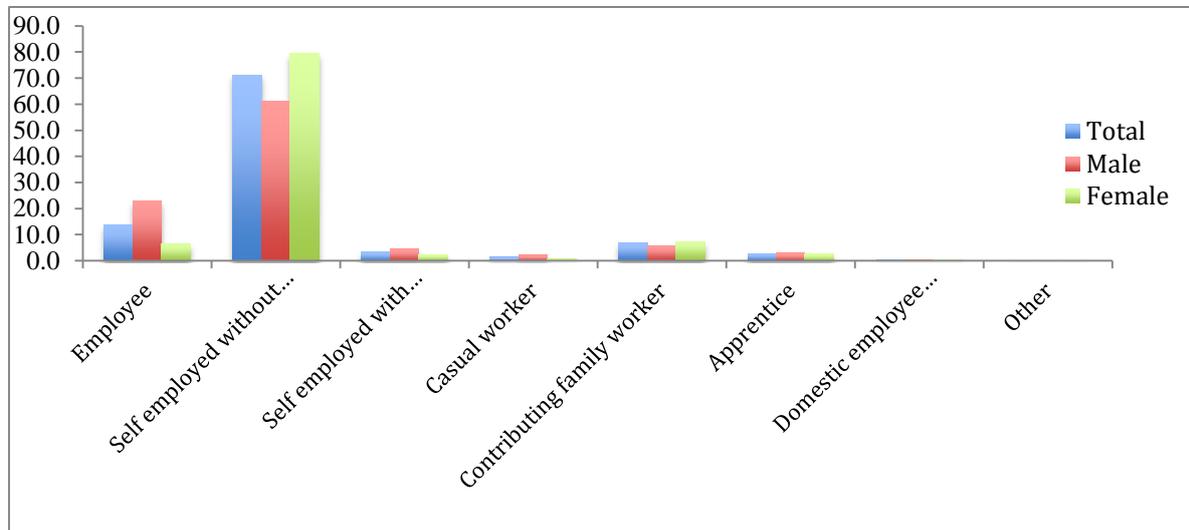
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment status

Figure 4.1 shows the employment status of the district's population by sex. The figure indicates that majority of the district's population are self-employed without employees (71.3%) followed by employees (16.5%) and contributing family workers (6.8%). The figure also shows that the proportions of people who are self-employed (without employees) and contributing family workers are higher for females than males. Conversely, the proportions of employees, self-employed with employees, casual workers and apprentice are higher for

males than females. This may be due to the relatively low levels of females who have acquired educational qualifications given that education is an important requirement for job engagement in the formal sectors of the economy.

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

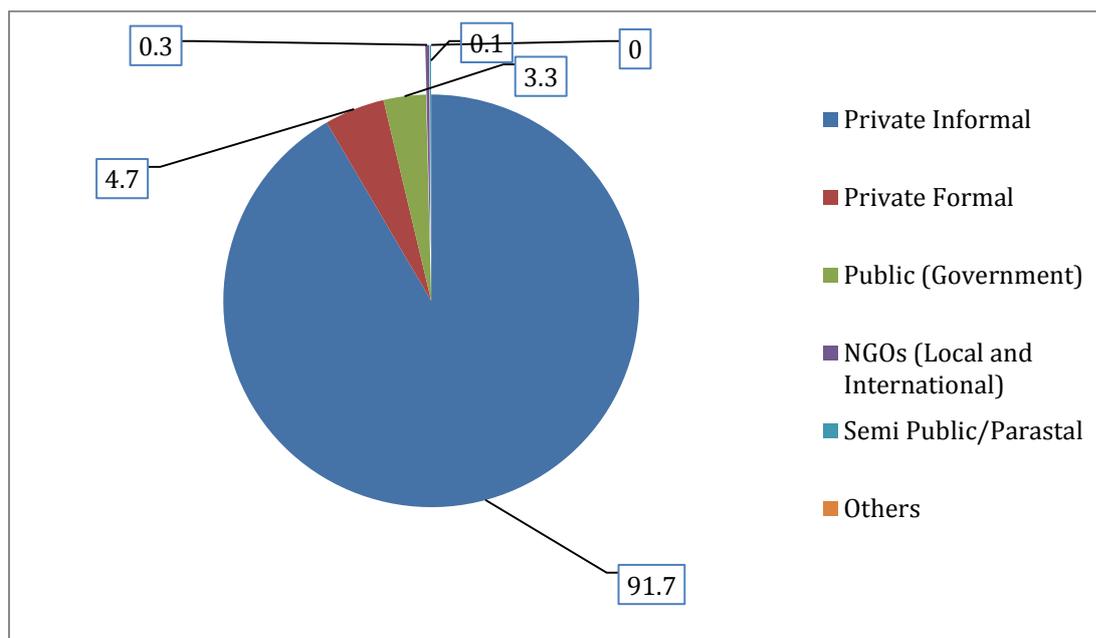


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

The employed population 15 years and older by employment sector is presented in Figure 4.2. The figure shows that the private informal sector dominates the employment sector in the district employing 91.7 percent of the employed population in the district. This is followed by the private formal sector which engages 4.7 percent of the total employed. The public/government sector, international organizations and the semi-public/parastatal sector together employ less than 4 percent.

Figure 4.2: Employment sector of population 15 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

In Ghana, Information Communication Technologies (ICT) developments have taken place with significant growth over the past decade. ICTs bring about social and economic development and transformation by creating an enabling environment for accelerating economic growth. ICT can be applied in all sectors: Economics, Education, Communication, Health and Manufacturing.

For the first time, the 2010 PHC had a module on ICT and questions were asked for individuals and households 12 years and older. Development in ICT has helped Ghanaians and particularly the people in the Awutu Senya District in information sharing and increasing people's knowledge on what goes on around them and beyond. 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. This chapter looks at ownership of mobile phones, use of Internet, household ownership of fixed telephone lines and household ownership of desktop or laptop computers.

5.2 Ownership of mobile phones

Table 5.1 shows the distribution of mobile phone ownership and usage of Internet facility for persons 12 years and older in the District by sex. The proportion of persons 12 years and older in the Awutu Senya District who own mobile phones is 39.5 percent. Mobile phone ownership is higher among males (48.5%) than in females (32.0%).

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,317	100.0	22,659	39.5	1,684	2.90
Male	26,090	45.5	12,663	48.5	1,162	4.50
Female	31,227	54.5	9,996	32.0	522	1.70

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

Internet accessibility and its use are essential in this current global economy. Table 5.1 shows the usage of Internet facility. For the entire District, only 2.9 percent of persons 12 years and older use the Internet. The relatively low usage of Internet at the household level is more likely due to inadequate levels of Internet facilities in the area. About 4.5 percent of the total male population in the district use the Internet compared to the corresponding value of 1.6 percent for females.

5.4 Households Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 also shows the proportion of households owning desktop or laptop computers in the District. Of the total population of households in the Awutu Senya District, only 3.1 percent, representing 643 households own desktop or laptop computers. Out of that total, 4.0 percent of households in the District representing 500 households are headed by males compared to 1.6 percent headed by females.

Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers and sex of head

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,955	100.0	643	3.1
Male	12,469	59.5	500	4.0
Female	8,486	41.5	143	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

There has been an international consensus on the recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities over the past few decades, with emphasis on the promotion of their dignity for inclusive development. Evidence is needed for more informed decisions on sustainable policies and programmes for the disabled. Knowing the characteristics and understanding the numbers of people with disabilities (PWDs) and their circumstances can enhance policies that address barriers that prevent PWDs from participating more effectively in national development. The 2010 PHC for the first time included a module on disability. Questions were asked to all household members whether or not they had any form of disabilities. This chapter presents data on the prevalence of disabilities and the socio-demographic characteristics of the PWDs in the district. The chapter focuses on population with disability, type of disability, distribution by type of locality, disability and economic activity status, education and literacy.

6.2 Population with Disability (PWD)

Table 6.1 shows population by type of locality, disability status and type by sex in Awutu Senya District. The District has a total of 2,720 persons with disability made up of 1,248 males and 1,472 females. The most common type of disability is sight impairment with recorded 34.0 percent of the total number of disability cases in the district. This proportion is lower than the regional average of 43 percent. The second highest disability is physical impairment constituting 29.9 percent and the least is other form of disabilities (6.9%).

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	86,884	100.0	40,903	100.0	45,981	100.0
No disability	84,164	96.9	39,655	96.9	44,509	96.8
With a disability	2,720	3.1	1,248	3.1	1,472	3.2
Sight	925	34.0	411	32.9	514	34.9
Hearing	374	13.8	158	12.7	216	14.7
Speech	380	14.0	196	15.7	184	12.5
Physical	812	29.9	374	30.0	438	29.8
Intellectual	593	21.8	253	0.6	340	0.7
Emotional	315	11.6	159	12.7	156	10.6
Other	188	6.9	90	7.2	98	6.7

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
Urban						
Total	41,715	100.0	19,173	100.0	22,542	100.0
No disability	40,180	96.3	18,511	96.5	21,669	96.1
With a disability	1,535	3.7	662	3.5	873	3.9
Sight	484	31.5	192	29.0	292	33.4
Hearing	185	12.1	82	12.4	103	11.8
Speech	193	12.6	97	14.7	96	11.0
Physical	396	25.8	172	26.0	224	25.7
Intellectual	463	30.2	184	1.0	279	1.2
Emotional	202	13.2	97	14.7	105	12.0
Other	110	7.2	50	7.6	60	6.9
Rural						
Total	45,169	100.0	21,730	100.0	23,439	100.0
No disability	43,984	97.4	21,144	97.3	22,840	97.4
With a disability	1,185	2.6	586	2.7	599	2.6
Sight	441	37.2	219	37.4	222	37.1
Hearing	189	15.9	76	13.0	113	18.9
Speech	187	15.8	99	16.9	88	14.7
Physical	416	35.1	202	34.5	214	35.7
Intellectual	130	11.0	69	0.3	61	0.3
Emotional	113	9.5	62	10.6	51	8.5
Other	78	6.6	40	6.8	38	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

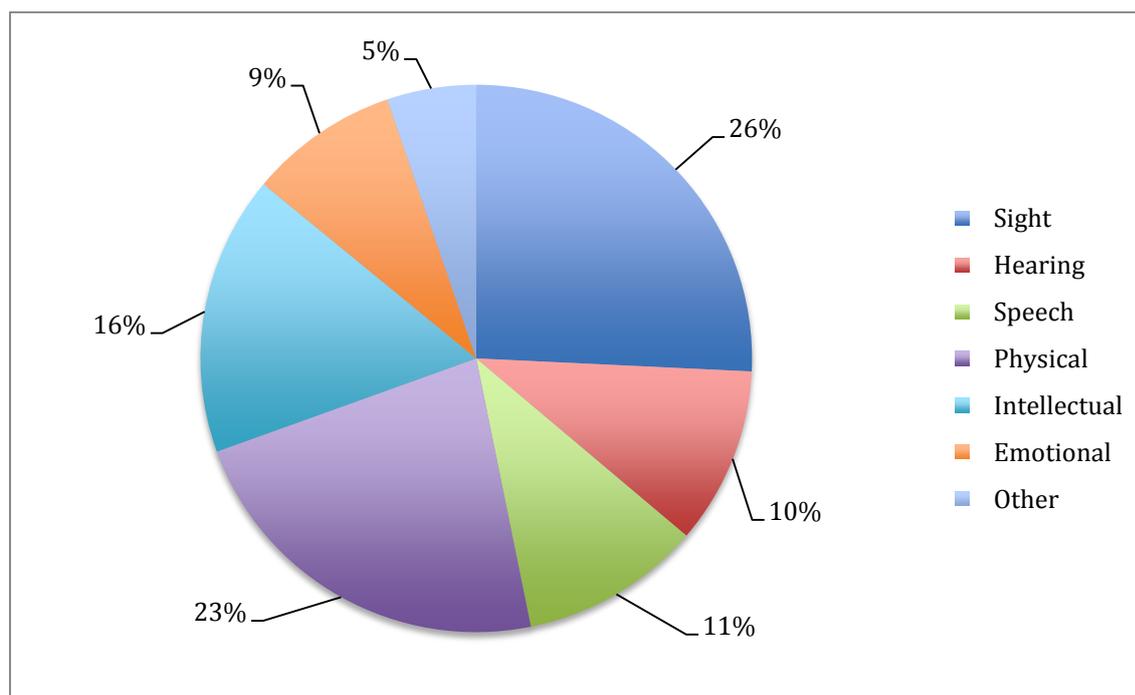
There are more females (34.9%) with sight disability than males (32.9%). There are also more females (14.7%) with hearing disability than males (12.7%). However, more males (15.7%) have speech disability compared to females (12.5%). It is the same with emotional disability where males constitute 12.7 percent and females 10.6 percent.

A high proportion of PWDs live in the urban areas (1,535) than in the rural area (1,185). The percentage of persons with physical disability is higher in the rural areas (35.1%) than in the urban areas. Also, percentage of persons with sight disability is higher in rural areas (37.2%) than in the urban areas (31.5%).

6.3 Type of disability

The type of disability in the Awutu Senya District is presented in Figure 6.1. Out of the total 2,720 persons with disability, 26 percent have sight disability. This is the highest type of disability in the District. Persons with physical disability constitute 23 percent of the population while 16 percent constitute persons with intellectual disability. Persons with speech disability make up 11 percent while persons with hearing disability make up only 10 percent of the population with disability.

Figure 6.1: Type of disability



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and activity status

The economic activity status of persons 15 years and older with disability is shown in Table 6.2. Of the district population with disability 15 years and older, 59.3 percent are employed, 2.5 percent are unemployed while 38.5 percent are economically not active. Persons with intellectual disability (63.5%) are more likely to be employed relative to the other disability types.

Also, unemployment among persons with disabilities remains generally low, however, proportion of those with emotional disability (4.9%) constitute the highest while those with hearing disability (1.1%) forms the least. A greater proportion of persons with physical disabilities (54.9%) are more likely to be economically not active than the other types of disability.

The proportion of males with disability who are employed (63.2%) is higher than females with disability (56.3%) who are employed. The proportion of persons with disability who are economically not active is higher for females than males for the various categories of disabilities.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	51,404	100.0	36,953	71.9	1,633	3.2	12,818	24.9
No disability	49,166	100.0	35,625	72.5	1,577	3.2	11,964	24.3
With a disability	2,238	100.0	1,328	59.3	56	2.5	854	38.2
Sight	839	100.0	493	58.8	23	2.7	323	38.5
Hearing	262	100.0	158	60.3	3	1.1	101	38.5
Speech	246	100.0	145	58.9	4	1.6	97	39.4
Physical	699	100.0	304	43.5	11	1.6	384	54.9
Intellectual	427	100.0	271	63.5	8	1.9	148	34.7
Emotional	244	100.0	133	54.5	12	4.9	99	40.6
Other	140	100.0	73	52.1	3	2.1	64	45.7
Male								
Total	23,142	100.0	16,606	71.8	694	3.0	5,842	25.2
No disability	22,153	100.0	15,981	72.1	672	3.0	5,500	24.8
With a disability	989	100.0	625	63.2	22	2.2	342	34.6
Sight	368	100.0	245	66.6	9	2.4	114	31.0
Hearing	101	100.0	69	68.3	1	1.0	31	30.7
Speech	123	100.0	84	68.3	2	1.6	37	30.1
Physical	304	100.0	144	47.4	7	2.3	153	50.3
Intellectual	161	100.0	102	63.4	2	1.2	57	35.4
Emotional	118	100.0	68	57.6	4	3.4	46	39.0
Other	63	100.0	37	58.7	1	1.6	25	39.7
Female								
Total	28,262	100.0	20,347	72.0	939	3.3	6,976	24.7
No disability	27,013	100.0	19,644	72.7	905	3.4	6,464	23.9
With a disability	1,249	100.0	703	56.3	34	2.7	512	41.0
Sight	471	100.0	248	52.7	14	3.0	209	44.4
Hearing	161	100.0	89	55.3	2	1.2	70	43.5
Speech	123	100.0	61	49.6	2	1.6	60	48.8
Physical	395	100.0	160	40.5	4	1.0	231	58.5
Intellectual	266	100.0	169	63.5	6	2.3	91	34.2
Emotional	126	100.0	65	51.6	8	6.3	53	42.1
Other	77	100.0	36	46.8	2	2.6	39	50.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Education

The distribution of persons three years and older with disability by educational level is shown in Table 6.3. The percentage of persons with disabilities (PWDs) who have never attended school is 47.2 with those with intellectual disability (62.7%) constituting the highest proportion. Among the PWDs who have basic education (43%), those with hearing disabilities (47.2%) form the highest proportion with basic education.

The proportion of females PWD with no education (59.5%) is higher than their male counterparts (32.4%). Similar pattern is observed for the various categories of disability for both sexes

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-school	Basic	Sec/ SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-school	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	79,452	19,132	8,535	45,023	6,762	100.0	24.1	10.7	56.7	8.5
No disability	76,807	17,883	8,445	43,885	6,594	100.0	23.3	11.0	57.1	8.6
With a disability	2,645	1,249	90	1,138	168	100.0	47.2	3.4	43.0	6.4
Sight	925	407	24	411	83	100.0	44.0	2.6	44.4	9.0
Hearing	354	157	20	167	10	100.0	44.4	5.6	47.2	2.8
Speech	344	183	18	128	15	100.0	53.2	5.2	37.2	4.4
Physical	794	405	18	323	48	100.0	51.0	2.3	40.7	6.0
Intellectual	541	339	20	174	8	100.0	62.7	3.7	32.2	1.5
Emotional	297	111	10	155	21	100.0	37.4	3.4	52.2	7.1
Other	177	81	9	76	11	100.0	45.8	5.1	42.9	6.2
Male										
Total	37,204	6,046	4,163	22,865	4,130	100.0	16.3	11.2	61.5	11.1
No disability	36,005	5,657	4,117	22,217	4,014	100.0	15.7	11.4	61.7	11.1
With a disability	1,199	389	46	648	116	100.0	32.4	3.8	54.0	9.7
Sight	411	110	15	229	57	100.0	26.8	3.6	55.7	13.9
Hearing	144	45	10	83	6	100.0	31.3	6.9	57.6	4.2
Speech	172	82	6	78	6	100.0	47.7	3.5	45.3	3.5
Physical	356	113	7	200	36	100.0	31.7	2.0	56.2	10.1
Intellectual	221	114	10	92	5	100.0	51.6	4.5	41.6	2.3
Emotional	145	37	2	92	14	100.0	25.5	1.4	63.4	9.7
Other	82	28	3	41	10	100.0	34.1	3.7	50.0	12.2
Female										
Total	42,248	13,086	4,372	22,158	2,632	100.0	31.0	10.3	52.4	6.2
No disability	40,802	12,226	4,328	21,668	2,580	100.0	30.0	10.6	53.1	6.3
With a disability	1,446	860	44	490	52	100.0	59.5	3.0	33.9	3.6
Sight	514	297	9	182	26	100.0	57.8	1.8	35.4	5.1
Hearing	210	112	10	84	4	100.0	53.3	4.8	40.0	1.9
Speech	172	101	12	50	9	100.0	58.7	7.0	29.1	5.2
Physical	438	292	11	123	12	100.0	66.7	2.5	28.1	2.7
Intellectual	320	225	10	82	3	100.0	70.3	3.1	25.6	0.9
Emotional	152	74	8	63	7	100.0	48.7	5.3	41.4	4.6
Other	95	53	6	35	1	100.0	55.8	6.3	36.8	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is a key sector that can drive the ambition of the government to effectively reduce poverty in Ghana and help the country to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Ghana. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has noted that despite the importance of agriculture, it is arguably the least known sector of many economies in terms of hard facts and statistics (FAO, 2012). Any strategy for reducing poverty and food insecurity must be based on timely and accurate information that measure the impact of agricultural policies and programmes.

In the past, one of the major difficulties encountered during the assessment of contributions of men and women to agricultural development was the non-availability of gender-disaggregated data with respect to the roles of women and men in agriculture production. The 2010 PHC for the first time administered questionnaires for households in agriculture. This chapter briefly discusses the households engaged in agricultural activities and the type of activities, which include crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of households in agriculture in the District by locality of residence. The major agricultural activities captured in the 2010 Census are crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. The table shows that agricultural activities are more dominant in the rural areas (71.5%) than the urban areas. Crop farming is the most important agricultural activity (10,655 households) for 26.7 percent of agricultural households in the urban areas and 73.3 percent in the rural areas.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Type of agriculture	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	20,955	100.0	10,631	50.7	10,324	49.3
Households engaged in Agriculture	11,278	100.0	3,218	28.5	8,060	71.5
Crop farming	10,655	100.0	2,846	26.7	7,809	73.3
Tree planting	79	100.0	14	17.7	65	82.3
Livestock rearing	3,316	100.0	693	20.9	2,623	79.1
Fish farming	7	100.0	1	14.3	6	85.7

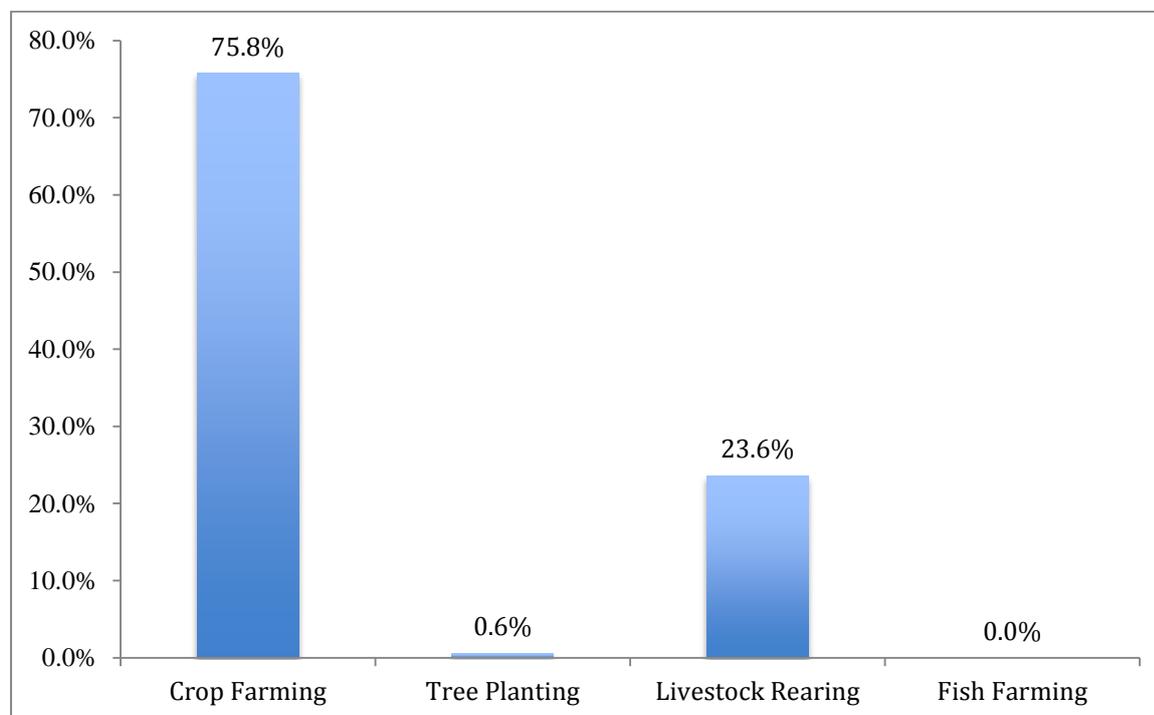
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Livestock farming which is the second most practiced agricultural activity has 20.9 percent and 79.1 percent of the agricultural households in the urban and rural areas respectively undertaking this activity. Fish farming has the lowest proportion of households engaged in agriculture with 14.3 percent in the urban areas and 85.7 percent in the rural areas.

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Figure 7.1 presents distribution of households in agriculture. The table shows that the highest proportion (75.8%) of households in the district are engaged in crop farming followed by livestock rearing (23.6%) with only 0.6 percent engaged in tree planting activities. Fish farming is rarely practiced in the District.

Figure 7.1: Households in agriculture



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of livestock, other animals reared and keepers

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of livestock and keepers in Awutu Senya District. There are a total of 80,654 livestock reared by 4,700 keepers with an average of 17 animals per keeper. Chicken is the most popular animal kept (50,392) followed by goats (17,494) and sheep (4,116). Other animals include cattle, ducks and grass cutters. Chicken again has the highest number of keepers (2,427) followed by goats (1,552) and sheep (366). The highest average animal per keeper is snail (73 per keeper) followed by glasscutter (42 per keeper), ostrich (33 per keeper), cattle (24 per keeper) and chicken (21 per keeper).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/Other animals	Number of livestock, birds, fishes and others	Number of keepers	Average per Keeper
All livestock	80,654	4,700	17
Beehives	23	3	8
Cattle	1,494	63	24
Chicken	50,392	2,427	21
Dove	196	12	16
Duck	1,207	87	14
Goat	17,494	1,552	11
Grass-cutter	1,085	26	42
Guinea fowl	293	19	15
Ostrich	331	10	33
Pig	1,299	46	28
Rabbit	223	16	14
Sheep	4,116	366	11
Silk worm	9	3	3
Snail	219	3	73
Turkey	55	8	7
Other	307	50	6
Fish farming	1,905	8	238
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	6	1	6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Housing refers to buildings or structures that individuals and their family live in that meet certain regulations. Adequate housing must have appropriate facilities such as bedrooms, running water, indoor toilet and bathroom. This chapter describes housing and housing conditions through indicators of housing stock and types of houses, ownership, construction materials, household room occupancy and housing conditions with reference to water and sanitation as well as information on cooking space and sources of household energy. As we measure satisfaction with people's current homes, it is also important to examine living conditions, such as the average number of rooms shared per person and whether dwellings have access to basic facilities. Good housing conditions are essential for people's health and affect childhood development. Housing is important to meet basic needs, shelter and offer personal security.

8.2 Housing stock

Table 8.1 presents the stock of houses and number of households by locality of residence. The table shows that there are 12,312 housing units in the District. This is about 3.6 percent of the total number of houses in Central Region. There are 4,157 houses in the urban areas and 8,155 houses in the rural areas altogether housing 20,955 households with an average of 1.7 households per house. This is slightly less than the average households per house in the Region and Country. The average number of people in a house in the Awutu Senya District is 7.1. This is below the national average of 7.4 but higher than the regional average of 6.4. The average household size in the District is 4.1 which is also less than the regional average of 4.2 and the national average of 4.5.

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

Categories	Total		District		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	86,884	41,715	45,169
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	84,505	40,434	44,071
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	12,312	4,157	8,155
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	20,955	10,631	10,324
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.6	1.3
Population per house	7.3	6.4	7.1	10.0	5.5
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement

8.3.1 House ownership

Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality is presented in Table 8.2. A total of 10,754 dwelling places out of the total of 20,955 are owned by household members constituting a share of 51.3 percent of all dwellings. Of the 10,754 dwellings owned by household members, 61.4 percent of them are headed by males while

38.6 percent are headed by females. About 39.3 percent of these dwellings are in urban localities with the remaining 60.7 percent in rural localities.

About a quarter of the dwelling places (4,999) are owned by relatives who are not members of the household. Out of that proportion of households, 50.2 percent are headed by males and 49.8 percent are headed by females; 67.5 percent of households owned by relatives who are not members of the household are located in urban areas while the remaining 32.5 percent are in rural areas.

A total of 3659 dwellings are owned by private individuals out of which 64.8 percent are headed by males and 35.2 percent are headed by females; 58.8 percent of these dwellings are in urban localities and 41.2 percent in rural localities. About 62.2 percent of the households (127) owned by Public/Government have male heads and the remaining 37.8 percent have female heads; 59.1 percent of these public/government dwellings are in urban areas and 40.9 percent are in rural areas.

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

Type of dwelling	Region	District	Head of household				Locality	
			Male		Female		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	526,763	20,955	12,469	59.5	8,486	40.5	50.7	49.3
Owned by household member	272,070	10,754	6,600	61.4	4,154	38.6	39.3	60.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	3,896	121	71	58.7	50	41.3	26.4	73.6
Relative not a household member	115,683	4,999	2,507	50.2	2,492	49.8	67.5	32.5
Other private individual	118,549	4,648	3,010	64.8	1,638	35.2	58.8	41.2
Private employer	5,191	164	122	74.4	42	25.6	54.3	45.7
Other private agency	1,788	44	25	56.8	19	43.2	56.8	43.2
Public/Government ownership	7,496	127	79	62.2	48	37.8	59.1	40.9
Other	2,090	98	55	56.1	43	43.9	78.6	21.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of dwelling

Table 8.3 shows the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. About 55.1 percent of households in the District live in compound houses. This is the most common form of dwelling unit. The next major type of dwelling unit is the separate house, which accounts for 30.0 percent of houses; 6.4 percent of households in the District dwell in semi-detached houses while 2.8 percent dwell in huts/buildings (same compound). Only 2.3 percent of household reside in flats/apartments in the District.

It is further seen from the table that about 33.1 percent of male-headed households dwell in separate houses compared to 27.2 percent of female-headed households. Also 52.2 percent of male-headed households and 59.4 percent of female-headed households reside in compound houses. The proportion of male-headed household living in huts in the District is 0.7 percent compared to 0.6 percent for female-headed households.

The distribution of dwelling units by type of locality in the district reveals that 18.5 percent and 67.2 percent of households in urban areas dwell in separate and compound houses respectively. In contrast, 43.3 percent and 42.7 percent of households in rural areas dwell in separate and compound houses respectively. Hence compound houses are the dominant form of dwellings in urban areas while separate houses are slightly more dominant than compound houses in rural areas.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country Region		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	526,763	20,955	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	158,608	6,437	30.7	33.1	27.2	18.5	43.3
Semi-detached house	391,548	36,734	1,349	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.9	5.9
Flat/apartment	256,355	22,889	472	2.3	2.5	1.9	3.3	1.2
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	286,740	11,550	55.1	52.2	59.4	67.2	42.7
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	8,432	592	2.8	3.2	2.3	0.8	4.9
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,817	132	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.0
Tent	10,343	937	30	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container)	90,934	3,674	131	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,559	95	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	4,370	158	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction materials

8.4.1 Materials for outer wall

The main construction materials for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality as presented in Table 8.4 shows that more than three fifths (64.5 percent) of the outer walls of the dwelling units in the District are made of cement blocks/concrete. As expected, 81.6 percent these dwellings are in the urban areas. Mud brick/earth (32.1%) is the second most important material used for outer walls of dwelling units in the District while metal sheet/slate/asbestos constitutes only 1.5 percent of the types of materials used for outer wall. The remaining types of materials used for outer wall of dwelling places constitute between 0.2 and 0.6 percent.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country Region		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	567,051	22,115	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	206,207	7,090	32.1	15.3	48.2
Wood	200,594	10,461	325	1.5	1.4	1.5
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	2,698	78	0.4	0.3	0.4
Stone	11,330	942	45	0.2	0.1	0.3
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	117	0.5	0.6	0.5
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	325,673	14,255	64.5	81.6	47.9
Landcrete	104,270	10,996	139	0.6	0.3	1.0
Bamboo	8,206	766	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,295	12	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	39,206	2,624	35	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for floor

Table 8.5 shows the main construction material for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality. Main materials used for the floors of building include cement/concrete and earth/mud. 91.7 percent of households dwell in housing units with floor made with cement. Only 6.4 percent of households in the District dwell in houses in which floors are made of mainly earth/mud. Table 8.5 further shows that less than two percent of households dwell in housing units in which the floors are made of materials other than cement/concrete and earth/mud. These materials are stone (0.3%), burnt brick (0.1%), wood (0.2%), vinyl tiles (0.2%), ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles (0.7%), and terrazzo/terrazzo tiles (0.2%).

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		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	21,107	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	59,543	1,360	6.4	4.3	8.6
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	448,599	19,347	91.7	93.3	90.0
Stone	32,817	2,192	59	0.3	0.2	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	718	12	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,924	75	0.4	0.6	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	50	0.2	0.3	0.1
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	5,534	139	0.7	0.7	0.6
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	34	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other	15,567	1,206	31	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for roofing

Just as there are different materials for constructing floors, the materials used for roofing also vary. Households with roofs made from corrugated metal sheets constitute 67.9 percent of the materials used for roofing in the district (Table 8.6). About 26.5% of households dwell in housing units whose roofs are made of slate/asbestos. Only 3.1 percent of households dwell in houses with roofs made from thatch/palm leaf/raffia. Table 8.6 further shows that relatively small proportions of households dwell in housing units in which the roofs are made of materials other than corrugated metal roofs and slate/asbestos. These materials are mud/bricks/earth (0.4%), wood (0.4%), cement/concrete (0.9%) roofing tiles (0.1%) and bamboo (0.2%).

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	567,051	22,115	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	2,568	92	0.4	0.3	0.5
Wood	45,547	3,047	94	0.4	0.5	0.3
Metal sheet	4,152,259	369,829	15,026	67.9	50.3	85.0
Slate/asbestos	759,039	146,526	5,870	26.5	46.8	7.0
Cement/concrete	141,072	10,824	199	0.9	1.2	0.6
Roofing tile	31,456	1,892	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	9,912	35	0.2	0.1	0.2
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	19,317	693	3.1	0.3	5.9
Other	35,935	3,136	85	0.4	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of rooms occupied by a household is used for assessing how crowded dwelling units in a locality are and the space available per person. The size of households in a dwelling unit in terms of the sleeping rooms available to them can have health implications. The rate of spread of disease would depend on how crowded rooms in households are.

Table 8.7 presents households by size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units. A greater proportion of households (70.6%) have one sleeping room. About 71.8% of households with size of four persons, 63.3 percent of households with five members occupy one room and 55.7 percent of households with size of six persons occupy one sleeping room; further 45.1 percent of households with size of seven persons, 37.8 percent of households with size of eight persons and 30.9% of households with size of nine persons have only one sleeping room.

The severity of overcrowding and its negative health effects are clearly illustrated by the above statements. This issue is further highlighted by the fact that also a quarter (26.3%) of households of more than 10 people occupy a two sleeping room unit; and that 34.6 percent and 29.2 percent of households with sizes of eight and nine persons respectively also occupy a two sleeping unit.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	20,955	100.0	70.6	19.1	5.8	2.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
1	4,173	100.0	94.6	4.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
2	2,931	100.0	83.4	14.5	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
3	3,054	100.0	78.2	16.9	3.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
4	2,977	100.0	71.8	20.4	5.5	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
5	2,514	100.0	63.3	25.9	6.9	2.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	1,951	100.0	55.7	29.4	8.9	3.8	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2
7	1,261	100.0	45.1	34.1	11.7	5.6	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
8	849	100.0	37.8	34.6	15.9	7.3	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.4
9	469	100.0	30.9	29.2	23.5	9.8	3.6	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
10+	776	100.0	20.6	26.3	20.9	15.7	7.7	3.9	1.7	1.3	1.9

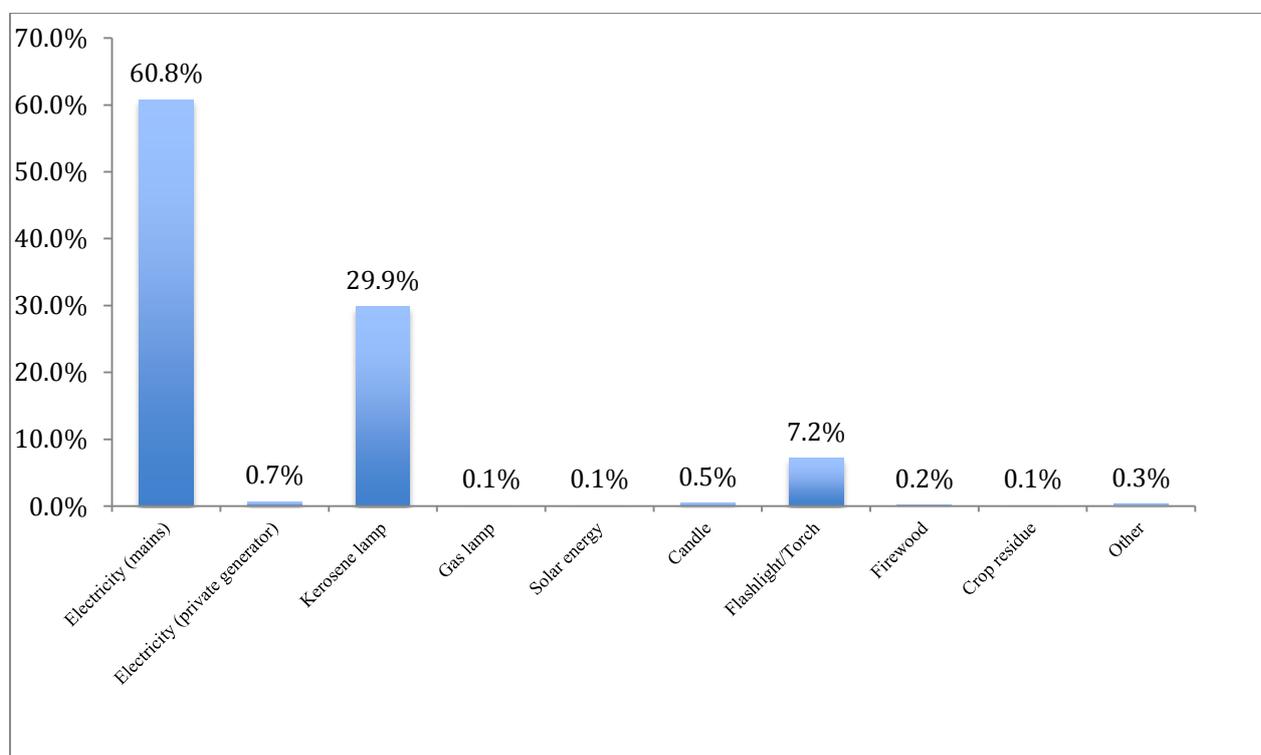
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting to dwelling units

Figure 8.1 illustrates the main sources of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality. The main sources of lighting in the district are electricity (60.8%) and kerosene lamp (29.9%). Flashlight (7.2%) is also of some importance. Another source of lighting with almost one percent usage is private generators (0.7%). Other sources of lighting barely used are gas lamp (0.1%), solar energy (0.1%), candle (0.5%), firewood (0.2%) and crop residue (0.1%).

Figure 8.1: Sources of lighting to households



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main sources of cooking fuel

Table 8.8 shows the main sources of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households. The main source of fuel for cooking in the District is wood. Wood is used by 52 percent of households in the district, and by more rural (74.1%) than urban (30.5%) households. This is followed by charcoal (33.4%) for which more urban households (49.9%) than rural households (16.3%) use for cooking.

One in 16 households (6.7%) in the district use gas for cooking, and more of urban households (9.1%) use gas as compared to rural households (4.3%). About 8.0 percent of households do not use any sources of cooking fuel; there are more urban (10.1%) than rural households (5.8%). Only one percent of households use kerosene, crop residue and electricity as cooking fuels put together.

The most important cooking space used by both urban (29.9%) and rural (30.2%) households are open spaces in compound. Verandas (29.3%) of dwellings are the next most important cooking space used by urban households followed by exclusive separate rooms. Rural households have exclusive separate rooms (22.8%) as the second most common facility for cooking followed by structures with roof but without walls (22.1%). More urban households (10.1%) than rural households (5.8%) do not have cooking spaces.

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

Cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Source of cooking fuel						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	20,955	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	26,767	1,453	6.9	9.4	4.3
Wood	2,197,083	232,964	10,891	52.0	30.5	74.1
Gas	996,518	65,955	1,409	6.7	9.1	4.3
Electricity	29,794	1,221	33	0.2	0.2	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	2,935	105	0.5	0.6	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	194,256	6,989	33.4	49.9	16.3
Crop residue	45,292	1,477	57	0.3	0.2	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	514	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	209	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	465	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	20,955	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	34,823	1,674	8.0	10.1	5.8
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	176,215	3,787	18.1	13.5	22.8
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	35,850	702	3.4	4.4	2.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	8,635	518	2.5	2.5	2.4
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	34,193	3,152	15.0	8.2	22.1
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	8,387	288	1.4	1.8	1.0
Verandah	1,173,946	108,346	4,460	21.3	29.3	13.0
Open space in compound	1,115,464	117,661	6,299	30.1	29.9	30.2
Other	21,007	2,653	75	0.4	0.3	0.4

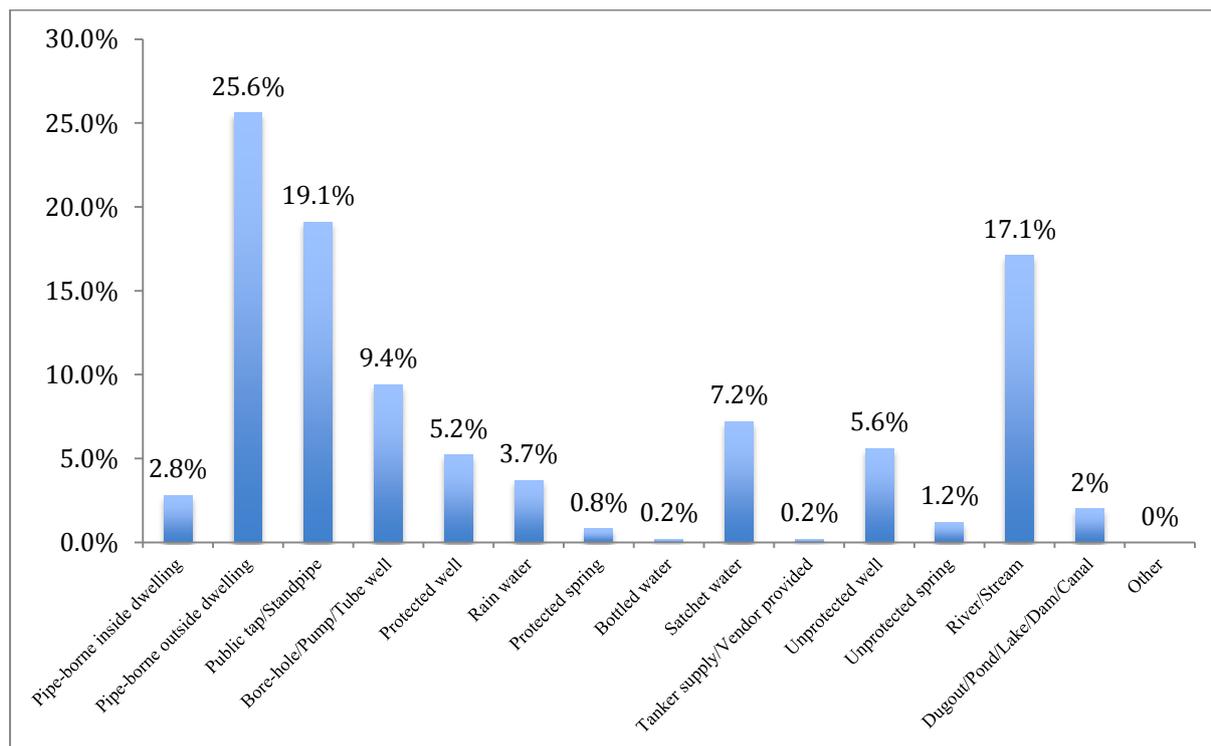
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

8.7.1 Sources of water for drinking

Figure 8.2 shows the major sources of drinking water in the District. Pipe-borne outside dwelling (25.6%), public tap/standpipe (19.1%) and river/stream (17.1%) are the most widely-used sources of drinking water. Other important sources are bore-hole/pump/tube well (9.4%), sachet water (7.2%), unprotected well (5.6%) and dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal (2%). Bottled water, the status symbol of the middle and upper classes, is used by only 0.2% of households in the district.

Figure 8.2: Main sources of water for drinking



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Bathing facilities

Table 8.9 shows toilet and bathing facilities used by households in the District. There are three widely-used bathing facilities in the District. The first is shared open bathing cubicle used by 7,350 households or 35.1 percent of households in the district, 54.4 percent in urban and 45.6 percent in rural areas. The second most important facility is used by 4,968 households and this is shared separate bathroom in the same house and constitutes 23.7 percent of households, 73.9 percent in urban and 26.1 percent in rural areas. The third most important bathing facility is own bathroom for exclusive use available for 3,171 households making up 13.5% of households in the district, 27.4 percent in urban and 72.6 percent in rural areas. Private open cubicles (10.1%), bathroom in another house (8.0%) and open space around the house (6.4%) are the next three most important bathing facilities. The least patronized bathing facilities are public bath houses and rivers/pond/lake/dam.

Table 8.9: Bathing and toilet facilities used by households

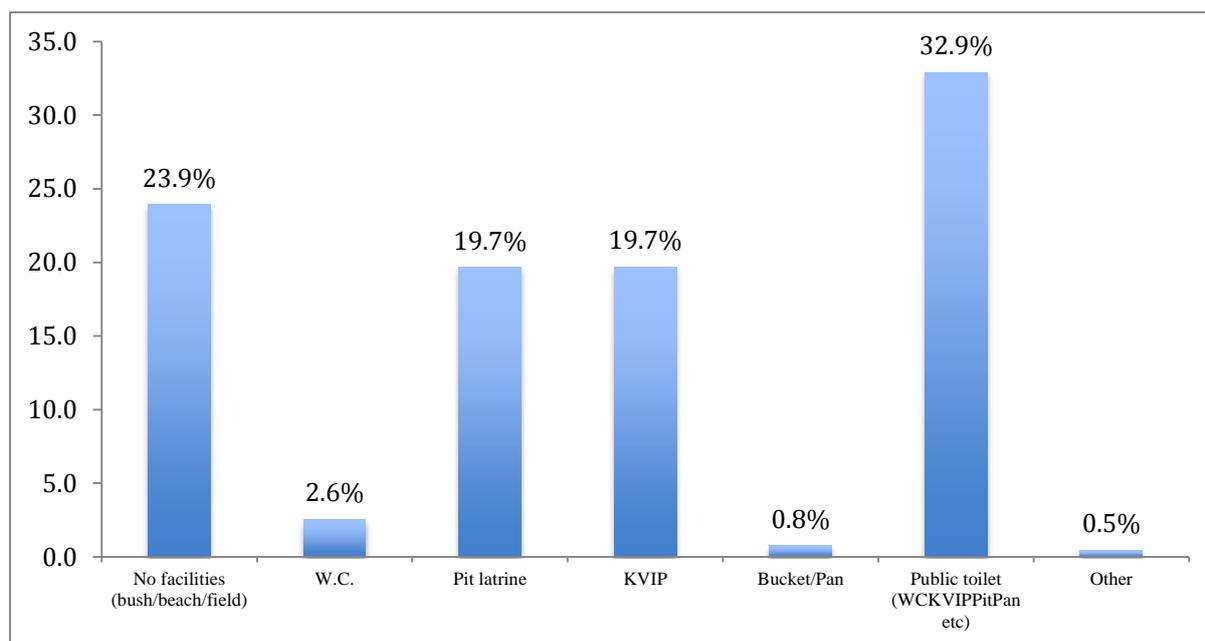
Type of bathing/toilet facility	Total country	Region	District				
			Total	Urban		Rural	
				Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Toilet facility used by household							
Total	5,467,054	526,763	20,955	10,631	50.7	10,324	49.3
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	80,936	5,017	3,094	61.7	1,923	38.3
W.C.	839,611	48,303	537	389	72.4	148	27.6
Pit latrine	1,040,883	121,805	4,118	1,631	39.6	2,487	60.4
KVIP	572,824	62,088	4,125	1,349	32.7	2,776	67.3
Bucket/pan	40,678	2,729	164	142	86.6	22	13.4
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	208,323	6,895	3,986	57.8	2,909	42.2
Other	23,385	2,579	99	40	40.4	59	59.6
Bathing facility used by household							
Total	5,467,054	526,763	20,955	10,631	50.7	10,324	49.3
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	121,297	3,171	869	27.4	2,302	72.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	160,291	4,968	3,670	73.9	1,298	26.1
Private open cubicle	381,979	36,157	2,109	585	27.7	1,524	72.3
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	118,153	7,350	3,995	54.4	3,355	45.6
Public bath house	140,501	12,895	148	63	42.6	85	57.4
Bathroom in another house	187,337	38,394	1,666	716	43	950	57
Open space around house	372,556	35,703	1,336	580	43.4	756	56.6
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,773	44	21	47.7	23	52.3
Other	16,276	2,100	163	132	81	31	19

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

The type of toilet facility available in a dwelling unit is an important indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit as well as an indirect measure of the poverty status of a household. The type of toilet facility used by household by type of locality in the District is presented in Figure 8.3. Public toilet facilities, of varying and unknown quality, is the most popular facility patronised by householders in the district with almost one third of households (32.9%) using this type of facility. The second most important toilet facility used is through open defecation in the bush/beach/field which is used by almost one quarter of households in the district (23.9%). Only 2.6 percent of households use water closet toilet facility available within the household considered the most modern and safest form of disposal of human excreta. Public toilet facilities are considered unimproved because of their often unhygienic conditions and their non-availability at nights. Open defecation, pan/bucket and others are also considered to be unimproved facilities. Hence the proportion of households using unimproved toilet facilities in the district is 56.9% (32.9%+23.9%+0.8%+0.5%).

Figure 8.3: Toilet facilities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Waste disposal is another means for measuring sanitation standards in an area. Table 8.10 presents method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality; 68.0 percent of households dispose their solid waste at public dump (open space). Out of this proportion, 44.5 percent are in urban households while 55.5 percent are rural; 3.1 percent of households in the district, constituted by 89.0 percent of urban and 11.0 percent of rural households, dispose their solid waste in public dump (container); 14.5 percent of households dispose their solid waste disposal by burning, of which 67.5 percent are urban while 32.5 percent are rural. Also, 8.3 percent of households in the district dump waste indiscriminately, 47.9 percent being urban households and 52.1 rural households.

Table 8.10 shows that majority (56.5%) of households dispose waste by throwing onto compound while a few (0.3% and 1.4%) dispose through the sewage system and through drainage system into gutters respectively. Four means of liquid waste disposals are used by more urban households than rural. They are throwing into gutters (84.1%), through sewerage system (72.1%), throwing onto the street/outside (69.0%) and through drainage system into a gutter (67.0%). More rural households (66.0%) than urban (34.0%) dispose their liquid waste by throwing them onto the compound. Interestingly also, more rural (65.2%) than urban (34.8%) households dispose liquid wastes through drainage into pits (soak away system).

Table 8.10: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	20,955	20,955	100.0	50.7	49.3
Collected	785,889	254	254	1.2	60.2	39.8
Burned by household	584,820	3,032	3,032	14.5	67.5	32.5
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	653	653	3.1	89.0	11.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	14,257	14,257	68.0	44.5	55.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	1,738	1,738	8.3	47.9	52.1
Buried by household	182,615	640	640	3.1	60.8	39.2
Other	53,805	381	381	1.8	75.6	24.4
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	20,955	20,955	100.0	50.7	49.3
Through the sewerage system	183,169	61	61	0.3	72.1	27.9
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	297	297	1.4	67.0	33.0
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	221	221	1.1	34.8	65.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	5,862	5,862	28.0	69.0	31.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	2,532	2,532	12.1	84.1	15.9
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	11,843	11,843	56.5	34.0	66.0
Other	38,294	139	139	0.7	74.1	25.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Summary of Findings

9.1.1 Basic population characteristics

The Awutu Senya District has a population of 86,884 as captured in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. This represents 3.9 percent of the population of the Central Region. In terms of composition, there are 40,903 males and 45,981 females with a sex ratio of 89.0. The District depicts a highly youthful population. The proportion of the population below 15 years is 41.7 percent compared to the regional average of 39.5 percent. The district has dependency ratio of 85.5. The proportion of the population living in urban areas is 48 percent compared to 52 percent in the rural areas.

The District recorded a Total Fertility Rate of 3.9, a General Fertility Rate of 114.8 and a Crude Birth Rate of 28.7 all higher than corresponding regional rates; 653 deaths were recorded in households over the last 12 months preceding the enumeration in the district. The crude death rate, which is the number of deaths per 1000 of the population in the district, is 7.5 which is slightly below the regional rate. Migrants constitute 29.1 percent of the population.

9.1.2 Social characteristics

Households

There are 84,505 households in the Awutu Senya District; 50.7 percent are urban and 49.3 percent rural. Female-headed households (52.9%) are more than male-headed households (47.1%). More than one in two (50.2%) of households are classified as extended family households.

Marital characteristics

About 39.0 percent of persons 12 years and older have never married compared to 36.9 percent who are married. Also 12.4 percent of persons 12 year and older are living in informal/consensual union/living together and 6.0 percent are widowed. A greater proportion of the married population (67.1%) are between the age group of 40 - 44.

Nationality and religious affiliation

Ghanaians (by birth, dual nationality or by naturalization) constitute 98.4 percent of the population with the rest being non-Ghanaians (1.6%). Christian constitute 78.1 percent of the population while Muslims account for 6.3 percent of the population in the District. Followers of traditional African religions constitute 2.0 percent of the population. People who have no religious preferences or do not practice any religion are 10.2% of the population.

Literacy

Almost half (48.3%) of the population 11 years and older in the district is literate in English. The second highest proportion of the literate population is English and Ghanaian language only (46.1%) followed by Ghanaian Language only (4.6%). In spite of attempts being made towards encouraging literacy in French, only 0.5 percent of literate population 11 years and older are literate in English and French.

Education

A total of 31,951 children are attending school made up of 16,402 males and 15,549 females; 27,787 have attended school in the past also with 14,436 males and 13,351 females. The greatest proportion of those currently attending is in the Primary school (48.2%) while the greatest proportion of those who attended school in the past is JSS/JHS graduates.

9.1.3 Economic characteristics

Economic activity status

Persons 15 years and older who are economically active make up 75.1 percent of the population with the remaining 24.9 percent not economically active; 95.7 percent of the economically active population are employed composed of 74.8 percent males and 95.6 percent females while 4.3 percent are unemployed. The largest proportion of the economically not active are those in full time education (44.2%).

Occupation

Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery (43.5%) is the most common occupation for persons aged 15 years and older in the district. This is followed by Service and Sales (19.8%) and Crafts and Related Trade Workers (19.5%). Managers (1.7%) and professionals (4.0%) are least. There are however more female managers (2.0 percent) than males (1.7%).

Industry

The main industrial activity in the District is Agriculture Forestry employing 43.7 percent of the population. Other main industrial activities in the District are manufacturing (14.2%) and wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (16.9 percent). Higher proportions of males (51.6%) than females (37.4%) are into the Agriculture Industry. On the contrary, more females (23.6%) are in the wholesale and retail industry than males (8.7%).

Employment status

Private informal sector dominates the employment sector in the district employing 91.4 percent of the employed population in the district. This is followed by the private formal sector with 4.7 percent. The public/government sector follows with 3.3 percent. There are no workers from international organizations. Few people are employed by the semi-public/parastatal (0.1%) and the NGOs (0.3%).

Employment sector

The largest proportion of the employed population is in the private informal sector (93.3%). The rest of the employed which constitute less than 8 percent are spread across the other sectors as follows; private formal (3.5%) and the public (government) sector (2.9%), NGOs (Local and International) (0.2%) and Semi-Public/Parastatals (0.1%).

9.1.4 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Persons with mobile phones

The proportion of persons 12 years and older in the Awutu Senya District who own mobile phones is 39.5 percent. Mobile phone ownership is higher among males (48.5%) than in females (32.0%).

Use of Internet facility

The relatively low usage of Internet at the household level (2.9% of the district population) is more likely due to inadequate levels of Internet facilities in the area; 4.5 percent of males only 1.6 percent of females use internet facilities in the district.

Ownership of fixed telephone lines

Less than 2 percent of households in the district own fixed telephone lines; 1.9 percent of the male-headed households and 1.6 percent of the female-headed households own fixed telephone lines.

Households ownership of desktop or laptop computer

There are 643 households representing 3.1 percent of households in the district who own desktop or laptop computers. Out of that total, 4.0 percent of male headed households and 1.6 percent of female headed household own the facility.

9.1.5 Disability

Persons with disability form 3.1 percent of the population of the District. The proportion of persons with disability (PWDs) is higher among females (3.2%) than males (3.1%). Physical disability is the commonest type of disability in the District accounting for 29.9 percent of the population of persons with disability. 59.3 percent of the PWDs are employed, 2.5 percent are unemployed while 38.5 percent are economically not active.

9.1.6 Agricultural activities

Farming activities

A greater Proportion (53.8%) of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. Rural households (71.5%) dominate agricultural activities. The highest proportion of household engaged in agricultural activities is into crop farming (75.8%). Also, 23.6 percent are engaged in livestock rearing. Tree planting and fish farming are undertaken by less than one percent of households in agriculture.

9.1.7 Housing conditions

Housing stock

The District has a total of 12,312 houses. This is about 3.6 percent of the total number of houses in Region.

House ownership

A total of 10,754 (51.3%) dwelling places are owned by household members, 61.4 percent of them by male headed households and 38.6 percent female headed households.

Type of dwelling units

The most common form of dwelling unit used by 55.1 percent of households in the district is the compound house. The next major type of dwelling unit is the separate house, which accounts for 30.7 percent of households; 6.4 percent of households dwell in semi-detached houses while 2.8 percent dwell in huts/buildings (same compound).

Materials for outer walls

The main material for the construction of outer walls in the district is the cement blocks/concrete constituting 64.5 percent of all materials used for outer walls. Mud brick/earth, which is the second highest material used for outer walls of dwelling units in the District constitutes 32.1 percent while metal sheet/slate/asbestos constitutes only 1.5 percent.

Materials for the floor

Main material used for the floors of building cement/concrete (91.7%). Only 6.4 percent of households in the district dwell in houses in which floors are made of earth/mud.

Materials for roofing

Main material for roofing is corrugated metal sheets (67.9%). Significant proportions of dwellings (26.5%) also have slate /asbestos roofs. Only 3.1 percent of dwelling houses have thatch/palm leaf/raffia roofing.

Main source of lighting

The main sources of lighting in the district are electricity (60.8%) and kerosene lamp (29.9%). Flashlight is also widely used by 7.2 percent of the population as the main source of lighting.

Source of cooking fuel

The main source of fuel for cooking in the district is wood followed by charcoal. More than 80 percent of households use these two facilities. Wood used by 10,891 households; 29.7 percent of households are urban while 70.3 percent are rural. Another main source of cooking fuel is charcoal used by 6,989 households, urban households constituting 75.9 percent and rural households (24.1%). Less than 7 percent of households use gas for cooking.

Cooking space

There are four common types of cooking spaces used by households. These are open space in compound (30.1%), veranda (21.3%), separate room for exclusive use by household (18.1%), and structure with roof but without walls (15.0%). Eight percent of households have no cooking space.

Source of water for drinking

The main sources of water for drinking include pipe-borne outside dwelling (25.6%), public tap/standpipe (19.1%) and river/stream (17.1%). Proportions of households using other sources such as bore-hole/pump/tube well, sachet water, unprotected well and dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal are less than 10 percent.

Bathing facilities

There are three widely-used bathing facilities in the District. The first is shared open bathing cubicle used by 7,350 households or 35.1 percent of households in the district, 54.4 percent in

urban and 45.6 percent in rural areas. The second most important facility is used by 4,968 households and this is shared separate bathroom in the same house and constitutes 23.7 percent of households, 73.9 percent in urban and 26.1 percent in rural areas. The third most important bathing facility is own bathroom for exclusive use available for 3,171 households making up 13.5% of households in the district, 27.4 percent in urban and 72.6 percent in rural areas.

Toilet facilities

Public toilet facilities are the main type of toilet facility used by 32.9 percent of households in the district; 23.9 percent of households have no toilet facilities and for these households, the bush/beach/field serves as the most convenient place. Both pit latrine and KVIP are used by 19.7 percent of households. Only 2.6 percent of households have water closet toilet facilities.

Methods of waste disposal

About 68.0 percent of households dispose their solid waste at public dump (open space). Out of this proportion, 44.5 percent are in urban households while 55.5 percent are rural; 3.1 percent of households in the district, constituted by 89.0 percent of urban and 11.0 percent of rural households, dispose their solid waste in public dump (container); 14.5 percent of households dispose their solid waste disposal by burning, of which 67.5 percent are urban while 32.5 percent are rural. Also, 8.3 percent of households in the district dump waste indiscriminately, 47.9 percent being urban households and 52.1 rural households.

About 56.5 percent of households dispose liquid waste by throwing onto compound while a few (0.3% and 1.4%) dispose through the sewage system and through drainage system into gutters respectively. Four means of liquid waste disposals are used by more urban households than rural. They are throwing into gutters (84.1%), through sewerage system (72.1%), throwing onto the street/outside (69.0%) and through drainage system into a gutter (67.0%).

9.2 Policy Recommendations

Due to the youthful nature of the district's population and its high fertility concerns, an intensive sensitization programme on teenage pregnancy and its effects on the child, the family and the nation at large is required in the District.

Despite the non-existence of many educational institutions in the District, quite a significant proportion of the population is literate. Generally, the District lacks qualified teachers in the available schools. This results from the poor welfare available to them. There is therefore the need for the construction of more educational institutions and accommodation facilities in the District. Furthermore, the current teachers must be trained to meet the criteria of qualified teachers to lead to an improvement in the quality of education in the District. Additionally, the school feeding programme must be extended to more schools to encourage more children of school going age to enroll in schools.

The District capital is advantageously positioned and needs a facelift to attract investors. Policy makers must develop the District's capital to reflect an urban status as it is located along the main highway connecting Greater Accra and the Central Region. This would reduce the out-migration of citizens for greener pastures.

Despite the countless benefits derived from ICT in the dissemination and acquisition of information as well as boosting business transactions, a small proportion of the population in

the district has access. Intensive education on the use of ICT ought to be embarked upon to expand computer ownership and the use of Internet in the District.

The use of wood and charcoal as the main sources of fuel for cooking has implications for the rapid deforestation in the District. The intermittent shortages of gas and relatively high cost of the product should be addressed to encourage more households to shift to the use of gas to help save the environment.

The type of dwelling units, low standard building materials coupled with a high single room occupancy rate by various households in the district depict relative low income levels of the rural populace. Government intervention in the development of Awutu Senya District would greatly increase the socio-economic status of the District.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/ disability type	Highest level of school attended or attending													
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Pri-ary	JSS/ JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Secon-dary	Voc./ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor's degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD)
Total														
Both Sexes	78,689	18,951	2,723	5,731	22,994	15,723	5,895	3,983	566	622	417	696	333	55
No disability	76,083	17,712	2,686	5,678	22,478	15,461	5,557	3,916	540	597	397	681	326	54
With a disability	2,606	1,239	37	53	516	262	338	67	26	25	20	15	7	1
Sight	893	401	9	15	136	78	177	29	11	12	13	7	5	-
Hearing	350	157	6	14	96	38	29	6	1	-	1	2	-	-
Speech	344	183	9	9	72	32	24	7	2	4	-	2	-	-
Physical	789	403	6	12	139	70	112	17	11	6	6	4	2	1
Intellectual	540	338	12	8	122	34	18	2	2	1	2	1	-	-
Emotional	297	111	5	5	82	42	31	11	4	3	-	3	-	-
Other	176	80	2	7	36	21	19	5	1	1	1	3	-	-
Male														
Both sexes	36,818	5,980	1,285	2,849	10,921	8,015	3,696	2,296	403	328	262	491	242	50
No disability	35,642	5,595	1,266	2,822	10,659	7,858	3,481	2,256	383	312	245	480	236	49
With a disability	1,176	385	19	27	262	157	215	40	20	16	17	11	6	1
Sight	393	108	6	9	64	46	107	15	9	9	11	5	4	-
Hearing	142	45	3	7	44	19	18	2	1	-	1	2	-	-
Speech	172	82	3	3	43	20	15	3	1	1	-	1	-	-
Physical	354	113	1	6	80	44	75	9	10	5	5	3	2	1
Intellectual	220	113	6	4	59	19	14	1	-	1	2	1	-	-
Emotional	145	37	-	2	43	22	27	8	2	1	-	3	-	-
Other	81	27	-	3	17	12	12	4	1	1	1	3	-	-

Table A1: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)

Sex/ disability typ	Highest level of school attended or attending													
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder- garten	Pri- mary	JSS/ JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Secun- dary	Voc./ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate	Post- secondary diploma	Bachelor's degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD)
Female														
Both Sexes	41,871	12,971	1,438	2,882	12,073	7,708	2,199	1,687	163	294	155	205	91	5
No disability	40,441	12,117	1,420	2,856	11,819	7,603	2,076	1,660	157	285	152	201	90	5
With a disability	1,430	854	18	26	254	105	123	27	6	9	3	4	1	-
Sight	500	293	3	6	72	32	70	14	2	3	2	2	1	-
Hearing	208	112	3	7	52	19	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speech	172	101	6	6	29	12	9	4	1	3	-	1	-	-
Physical	435	290	5	6	59	26	37	8	1	1	1	1	-	-
Intellectual	320	225	6	4	63	15	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Emotional	152	74	5	3	39	20	4	3	2	2	-	-	-	-
Other	95	53	2	4	19	9	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Senya Bereku	18,982	8,499	10,483	4,883	1,851
2	Bawjiase	15,976	7,386	8,590	4,163	1,530
3	Awutu Bereku	6,289	3,061	3,228	1,488	671
4	Bontrase	3,136	1,467	1,669	708	443
5	Adawukwao	2,665	1,274	1,391	654	554
6	Mangoase	2,087	1,022	1,065	461	353
7	Obrachire	1,872	828	1,044	440	287
8	New Akwando	1,557	769	788	370	240
9	Kweshi Abbey	1,439	699	740	262	176
10	Akufful Krodua	1,288	613	675	269	235
11	Awutu Kwaman No.2	1,209	558	651	292	171
12	Atwere	1,183	596	587	214	197
13	New Opembo	1,148	518	630	282	147
14	Anim Akubrifa	1,117	532	585	251	206
15	Fianko	1,006	491	515	219	185
16	Offadaa	973	452	521	251	141
17	Ofadjator	931	461	470	216	181
18	Osae Krodua	909	423	486	164	166
19	Bonsueku-Okisibiadze	881	445	436	221	150
20	Awutu Bebianiha	861	434	427	182	106

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Senya Bereku	18,982	2,954	2,712	2,422	2,068	1,648	1,263	1,042	937	775	674	609	358	368	299	271	582
2	Bawjiase	15,976	2,355	1,929	1,966	1,798	1,502	1,316	1,071	892	728	574	528	299	307	193	188	330
3	Awutu Bereku	6,289	888	707	718	687	575	634	487	388	325	222	179	138	99	80	60	102
4	Bontrase	3,136	512	419	399	358	235	215	157	167	136	118	129	82	74	31	48	56
5	Adawukwao	2,665	493	366	304	234	249	246	196	164	128	76	69	40	37	23	16	24
6	Mangoase	2,087	314	300	301	216	159	162	128	131	95	76	66	39	30	20	17	33
7	Obrachire	1,872	313	228	215	208	151	135	131	93	98	66	66	42	52	24	18	32
8	New Akwando	1,557	243	220	200	151	141	133	117	100	65	53	53	23	18	11	7	22
9	Kweshi Abbey	1,439	214	190	183	231	152	102	85	78	64	36	36	22	20	4	11	11
10	Akufful Krodua	1,288	209	140	154	154	121	106	72	63	65	46	31	29	42	17	11	28
11	Awutu Kwaman No.2	1,209	201	148	153	122	128	99	72	63	46	49	37	23	28	11	14	15
12	Atwere	1,183	175	184	138	146	109	85	51	68	46	49	39	19	21	14	14	25
13	New Opembo	1,148	157	118	146	128	122	93	92	71	62	46	31	27	19	7	16	13
14	Anim Akubrifa	1,117	179	160	152	111	81	88	60	70	50	39	33	24	28	14	10	18
15	Fianko	1,006	177	123	130	97	67	64	51	56	40	41	40	39	24	12	16	29
16	Offadaa	973	138	160	118	99	48	57	43	50	54	39	36	26	22	15	23	45
17	Ofadjator	931	166	130	110	108	75	59	53	41	41	27	34	10	17	16	17	27
18	Osae Krodua	909	137	111	141	121	95	65	45	24	32	32	32	20	15	11	12	16
19	Bonsueku-Okisibiadze	881	149	128	121	81	69	68	45	62	27	32	26	20	15	8	5	25
20	Awutu Bebianiha	861	141	130	104	87	95	70	54	36	31	33	25	15	19	3	5	13

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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