



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

KOMENDA-EDINA-EGUAFO-ABREM MUNICIPAL



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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

2010PHC	2010 Population and Housing Census
PWDS	People With Disabilities
ASFR:	Age Specific Fertility Rate
K.V.I.P	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CS:	Children Surviving
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
JHS:	Junior High School
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
SEC/SSS/SHS	Secondary/Senior secondary school/ Senior High School
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PWDs:	Persons with disabilities
SHS:	Senior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
TFR:	Total Fertility Rate
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
WC:	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Municipal census report is the first of its kind since the first post-independence census was conducted in 1960. The report provides basic information about the Municipality. It gives a brief background of the Municipality, describing its physical features, political and administrative structure, socio-cultural structure and economy. Using data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), the report discusses the population characteristics of the Municipality, fertility, mortality, migration, marital status, literacy and education, economic activity status, occupation, employment; Information Communication Technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions of the municipality. 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 Komenda Edna Eguafo Abrem Municipal, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 144,705 representing 6.6 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.2 percent and females represent 51.8 percent. Sixty four percent of the population is rural. The Municipal has a sex ratio of 92.8. The population of the district is youthful (40.2% of the population below 15 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (8.6%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 86.8, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (88.9) than that of females (84.8).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Municipality is 3.6. The General Fertility Rate is 105.0 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 24.6 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipality is 9.1 per 1000. The death rate for both males and females are highest for age 70. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 11.3 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 88.7 percent of deaths in the Municipality. Majority of migrants (55.2 percent) living in the district were born in another region while 44.8 percent were born elsewhere in the Central Region. For migrants born in another region, those born outside Ghana constitute the highest of 16.7 percent followed by Western with 15.2 percent and Eastern region 3.8 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 139,056 with a total number of 35,402 households. The average household size in the district is 3.9 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 39.5 percent. Spouses form about 9.7 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 27.9 percent of the total number of households in the Municipal.

Marital status

About four in ten (41.0%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 39.0 percent have never married, 4.0 percent are in consensual unions. Those who are widowed and those who are divorced each constitute 7.0 percent and 2.0 percent are separated. Among the married, 33.4 percent have no education. More than half of the married population (80.2%) are employed, 3.5 percent are unemployed and 16.3 percent are economically not active. A

greater proportion of those who have never married (66.5%) are economically not active with 4.4 percent of being unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipality is 96.0 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population is 1.6 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 63.7 percent are literate and 36.3 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (82.4%) than that of females (66.2%). Six out of ten people (63.7%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above (132,664) in the Municipality, 22.6 percent has never attended school, 41.6 percent are currently attending and 35.8 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 67.6 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 32.4 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 93.6 percent are employed while 6.4 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (42.4%), 19.3% perform household duties and 5.9 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Five out of ten unemployed persons in the Municipal are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, the highest proportion (42.2%) are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. About 21 percent are engaged in service and sales; 18.0 percent in craft and related trades, 1.3 percent in technician and related associate professionals, and 6.7 percent in managerial and professionals.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 63.8 percent are self-employed without employees, 9.0 percent are contributing family workers, 2.3 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Higher proportion of females are self-employed without employees (72.3%) compared to 53.5 percent for males. The proportion of females who are employees is however smaller (9.1%) than that of male employees (28.3%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality, employing 87.8 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 6.9 percent.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 39.4 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 44.3 percent as compared to 39.4 percent of females. Only about five percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality. Only 4.9 percent of the total households in the Municipal have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 6.3 percent of the total population of the Municipality has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (6.5%) than males (6.3%). The types of disability in the Municipality include sight, hearing, speech,

physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 51.6 percent followed by physical disability (29.2%). About 5.0 percent of the urban population of the Municipality has disability compared to 7.0 percent of rural people. There are higher proportions of females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in rural localities. The situation is almost similar in urban localities except that a slightly higher proportion of males (13.5%) than females (13.0%) suffer emotional disability in urban localities, contrary to what is observed in rural localities.

Agriculture

As 49.0 percent of households in the Municipality are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, six out of ten households (61.8%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 27.5 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the Municipality (90.3%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal (51.3 percent of all animals) kept by 37.9 percent of households in the Municipality.

Housing

The housing stock of KEEA Municipality is 25,290 representing 7.3 percent of the total number of houses in the Central Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.5.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

The highest proportion (45.9%) of all dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses; 37.2 percent are separate houses and 8.1 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (55.7%) of the dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by members of the household; 16.9 percent are owned by private individuals; 21.8 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 2.8 percent are owned by public or government.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality is cement/concrete accounting for 65.0 percent of outer walls of dwelling units and mud/brick/earth constituting 27.1 percent. Cement (90.1%) and mud/earth (5.1%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the Municipality. Slate/asbestos and metal sheets are the main roofing materials, constituting 56.8 percent and 32.0 percent of roofing materials of dwellings respectively.

Room occupancy

One sleeping room occupancy is the commonest among all households with sizes between one and eight. About 92 percent of single member households occupy dwelling units with one sleeping room. The highest proportions of households of any sizes below none member households occupy dwelling units with one sleeping room than any number of sleeping rooms. About 17.8 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms in the Municipality.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the Municipality are electricity (75.9%), kerosene lamp (18.0%) and flashlight (4.3%). The main sources of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality are charcoal (49.2%) and wood (35.4%). The proportion rural households which use charcoal as their main source of cooking fuel is 40.3, compared to 64.1 percent of urban households in the Municipality. The four main sources of

water in the Municipality are public tap/standpipe, pipe-borne outside dwelling, pipe-borne inside dwelling and bore-hole/pump/tube well.

The most common toilet facility used by 52.5 percent of households in the Municipality is public toilet. WC, KVIP, Pit-latrine are also commonly used. About 18.3 percent of the population in the Municipality has no toilet facility. About 26.0 percent of households in the Municipality share separate bathrooms in the same house while 22.2 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 66.8 percent. About 2.7 of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 1.4 percent of households. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (39.6%) and onto the street (29.4%) are the two most common methods used by households in the Municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT PROFILE

1.1 Background

The Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem (KEEA) Municipality is made of four traditional areas or states, which have been put together to constitute a political district. The Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem District was carved out of the Cape Coast Municipal Council in 1988. The Municipality has Elmina as its municipal capital, which was the first point of contact with the early Europeans to this country. This town therefore witnessed a lot western civilization and influence as well as other economic activities over the centuries.

1.2 Physical features

1.2.1 Location and Size

The Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem Municipality is bounded on the south by the Atlantic Ocean (Gulf of Guinea), to the east by the Cape Coast Municipality, the north by the Twifo-Hemang-Lower Denkyira district and the west by the Mpohor – Wassa East district in the Western Region. The Municipality is perched between longitude 1⁰ 20' West and 1⁰ 40' West and latitude 5⁰ 05' North and 15⁰ North. The Municipality covers an area of 452.5square kilometers, given the municipality a population density of 319.8 persons per sq. km.

1.2.2 Relief, Topography and Drainage

Along the coastal zone is a series of lagoons and wetlands, the largest of which include the Benya, Brenu, Susu, Abrobi and Ankwanda Lagoons. These lagoons support a vibrant salt industry. The slopes and hills are quite steep in the inland areas. In between the hills, are valleys of various streams, which drain into the coastal lagoon and the Atlantic ocean.

1.2.3 Geology and Soils

Mainly the Birimian rock type consisting of schist and granites as well as pegmatite underlies a large portion of the Municipality. On the slopes of the hills are sandy clay while the valleys are gravely and sandy.

1.2.4 Climate

The coastal areas of the municipality form part of the irregular coastal zone of Ghana. It experiences a lower level of rainfall in the region compared with the interior locations. Temperatures are generally high. And so the variability in climate and vegetation is influenced more by rainfall than temperature. With double maxima rainfall, annual rainfall totals in coastal locations ranges between 750mm and 1,000mm while in the hinterland, it ranges between 1200mm and 1500mm.

1.2.5 Vegetation

The vegetation varies according to the rainfall patterns. In coastal areas the vegetation consists of shrubs, grasses and scattered trees with secondary forest in the interior areas.

1.2.6 Demographic Characteristics

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the Municipality has a population of 144,705 having increased from the 2000 figure of 112,435. The Municipality hosts about 6.6 percent of the Central Regions population.

Majority of the people in the Municipality reside in the rural areas as indicated by the 2010 Population and Housing Census results (about 70 % in rural areas). The situation was the same in 2000, with 64 percent of the population in rural areas. From the 2010 Census there are more females (51.8%) than males (48.2%) in the Municipality.

Elmina, the municipal capital ranks as the fourth municipality apparently due to its high level of urbanization.

The Municipality has Elmina as its municipal capital, which was the locality of first point of contact with the early Europeans to this country, when the Portuguese, under the leader ship of Don d'iago de Azambuja in 1482 arrived in Elmina to meet Nana Kobina Ansah, the chief of Elmina and his elders. This town has since then had lot of influence from the Europeans and therefore witnessed a lot western civilization and other economic activities over the centuries.

1.3 Political Administration

The Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abrem Municipality is divided into 6 zonal councils with 54 electoral areas as well as 11 sub-committees with 15 decentralised departments. A Municipal Chief Executive appointed by the President of Ghana and accepted by the assembly members by voting is the head of the Municipality. The Municipality is divided into four (4) Traditional Areas (councils). Each traditional area has its own paramount chief. Elmina is simultaneously the headquarters of the KEEA and the capital of the Edina (or Elmina) traditional area. The Edina State comprises the town of Elmina itself with 26 other villages and hamlets.

1.4 Social and cultural structure

The KEEA Municipality has some unique cultural festivals, notable among them, Edina Bronya and Bakatue. These festivals attract a large number of visitors from home and abroad, including tourists from Europe and America.

1.4.1 Edina bronya

The Bakatue Festival celebrates the “opening” of Benya River or lagoon, and is thus closely connected to the main economic activity of fishing. Edina Bronya is also called the Elmina Christmas

The Edina Bronya festival is connected to the annual New Year festivities, which the Elmina people celebrated together with the Dutch. This festival is also celebrated to commemorate the founding of the Elmina town. It is celebrated either on the last Tuesday of June or the first Tuesday of July.

Figure 1.1: Map of Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abirem Municipality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.4.2 Education

Education undoubtedly is one of the fundamental prerequisite tools towards socio-economic development. The progress of any society hinges on the affordability, accessibility, quality and capacity of the educational system. Education provides the capacities, tools and means for future employment and local economic development. Certainly, education is considered the foremost important tool in poverty reduction in KEEA. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, out of the total school attendant population of 132,664, there were 30,030 of the population who have never attended school representing 22.6 percent whereas 55,203 are currently in school which represents 41.6 percent and 47,431 have attended school in the past also representing 35.8 percent.

1.4.3 Literacy rate

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple sentence with understanding. The municipality recorded literate population of 60,733 representing 70.1 percent whereas 25,870 who are not literate also represents 29.9 percent.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Economic activities

The Municipality does not have any large industrial establishment. However, there are several small-scale enterprises located throughout the Municipality, which offer employment opportunities to many people. These include boat making, oil extraction, garages, services such as tailoring and dressmaking, barbering and hairdressing. Salt making is also an important industrial activity in the municipality. In addition, alcohol distillation, bricks and tiles making and sawmills can be found in several location. The KEEA municipal assembly can boast of fishing, farming, salt winning and the shipping industry as the main economic development activities. Tourism can also be seen as a major potential booming sector; however it cannot yet be counted as one of the main economic activities in terms of income.

The KEEA municipal Assembly with Elmina as its capital being the first point of contact of the country with the outside world and took the centre stage in trade in the olden days. Though the municipality is no longer a centre of trade (import and export) as far as national and international trade is concerned, it plays significant role in commerce and trade in the areas of fish and salt.

Although the public sector is the main formal employer within the KEEA municipality, construction, retailing small-scale manufacturing, agro-processing (food and fish) and service activities are the major source of informal employment. Over 50% of the work force in the urban areas get their employment outside the formal economy, while a large proportion manage to find employment in both sectors at the same time.

1.5.2 Tourism

Elmina is a major tourist destination in Ghana. Elmina's importance for Ghana and the world are currently related to the two UNESCO World Heritage protected sites: the castle of St. George d'Elmina and Fort Coenraadsburg on St. Jago Hill. These sites attract over 100,000 tourists annually (of whom 50,000 come from abroad). Apart from the Castle and fort, the Municipality pride itself with some few Eco-tourism sites. The beaches around the coast of

Elmina are beautiful and attractive. There has therefore been an increasing demand for land around such areas for the booming hotel industry to boost tourism and recreation.

Tourism, which is a growing economic activity in Elmina, has great potential for development and expansion. At the moment tourism is limited to the beaches and the castle and fort mainly. Other possible tourist attractions in town hardly seem to attract tourists. This has much to do with the unavailability of information and infrastructure.

1.5.3 Agriculture

Agriculture is the backbone of the Municipality's economy. The KEEA Municipality has an estimated land area of about 372.45 hectares (919.95 acres). Farmers in the Municipality are mostly peasant farmers who rely on traditional and scientific technologies in production. Average farm sizes are between 2 and 3 acres. Large-scale farming in the Municipality is on a limited scale and is done by few commercial farmers and organizations that use scientific methods in farming.

The Municipality is sub-divided into fifteen (15) agricultural zones. Over 85% of the population is engaged in either fishing or production of food and cash crops. The greater part of the land for agriculture in Elmina town is now being used for other activities, thereby pushing agriculture into the hinterland. Even backyard gardening, poultry, and other livestock keeping, which was common in town, are disappearing because of a scarcity of land.

Fishing is done along the coastal stretch of the Municipality whilst farming is done inland towards the northern parts of the Municipality.

1.5.4 Industrial Sector

Commerce, Trade and Industry Characteristics

Elmina, as the first point of contact of the country with the outside world, took the centre stage in trade and commerce during the pre-colonial era, including the period of the Slave Trade. Though Elmina is no longer a centre of trade (import and export), as far as national and international trade is concerned, it plays significant role in commerce and trade in the areas of fish and salt. Traders from within and outside the Municipality come to Elmina to purchase fish and salt for consumption and sale in other markets centres in the country or export them to other countries in West Africa

Although the public sector is the main formal employer within KEEA, construction, retailing, small-scale manufacturing, agro-processing (food and fish) and service activities are the major sources of informal employment. Over fifty percent (50%) of the work force in the urban area get their employment outside the formal economy, while a large proportion manage to find employment in both sectors at the same time. Small shop keepers, street vendors, taxi/bus drivers and food sellers are common sight in the streets of Elmina, and make a major contribution to the economy of the municipality.

Canoe and boat building and repair are a booming industry in Elmina. Canoes of different sizes are built around the beach and along the Benya Lagoon. The boats built are of wood and of different types, but are all fishing boats. A high level of craftsmanship and simple technology marks the industry.

Mining

Small scale mining activities take place in Elmina in an informal manner and can be classified as illegal - or what is popularly referred to as "Galamsey" - mostly by the inhabitants of the town.

Salt mining and winning in Elmina

Salt mining and winning is identified to be one of the main commercial ventures in Elmina, but this activity cannot be said to be on a very large scale now. Currently there is some amount of salt winning activity in the township of Elmina. Benya Lagoon is one of the known and significant sites for salt winning in the town. Other minor salt winning sites of little or no commercial values can however, be located within the town

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census of Ghana followed the essential concepts and definitions of a modern Population and Housing Census as recommended by the United Nations (UN). It is important that the concepts, definitions and recommendations are adhered

to since they form the basis upon which Ghana could compare her data with that of other countries.

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

A household was defined as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a

household consisted of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them. However, it is important to remember that members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) because non-relatives (e.g. house helps) may form part of a household.

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the report

The report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one provides basic information about the 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 fertility and mortality as well as migratory pattern in the district .

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

One of the most important characteristics of a population is its age-sex structure. Age and sex influence many demographic trends. Understanding the age and sex structure of a population yields insights into changing population composition and may highlight social and economic challenges. All levels of government need information on age and sex composition of the population in planning and development and in provision of services. For example, an important use of census data on age and sex is the planning for adequate schools for school age population. This chapter describes the population size and distribution, age and sex composition, fertility and mortality migration, of the Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abrem municipality in 2010.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population by age, sex and type of locality within the municipality. In the Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abrem Municipality, out of a total population of 144,705, 69,665 (48.1%) are males and 75,040 (51.9%) are females bringing the sex ratio to 92.8 meaning for every 92.8 males, there are 100 females within the municipality. In the urban-rural settings, 35.7 percent of the population live in urban areas whereas 64.3 percent are in the rural areas. The highest proportion of the population are those aged 0-4 years. Within the same age group 50.9 percent are males and 49.1 percent are females given the sex ratio of 103.7 this means for every 104 males there are 100 females. This is higher than the sex ratio of the entire municipality (92.8).

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

Age-group	Population						Type of locality				
	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio	Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	144,705	100.0	69,665	100.0	75,040	100.0	92.80	51,690	100.0	93,015	100.0
0 - 4	20,219	14.0	10,295	14.8	9,924	13.2	103.70	7,015	13.6	13,204	14.3
5 - 9	19,202	13.3	9,688	13.9	9,514	12.7	101.80	6,593	12.8	12,609	13.6
10 - 14	18,681	12.9	9,520	13.7	9,161	12.2	103.90	6,543	12.7	12,138	13.0
15 - 19	15,581	10.8	7,914	11.4	7,667	10.3	103.20	5,717	11.1	9,864	10.6
20 - 24	11,608	8.0	5,509	7.9	6,099	8.1	90.30	4,546	8.8	7,062	7.6
25 - 29	10,174	7.0	4,824	6.8	5,350	7.1	90.20	3,644	7.0	6,530	7.0
30 - 34	8,102	5.6	3,793	5.4	4,309	5.7	88.00	2,922	5.7	5,180	5.6
35 - 39	7,536	5.2	3,593	5.2	3,943	5.3	91.10	2,644	5.1	4,892	5.3
40 - 44	6,674	4.6	3,093	4.4	3,581	4.8	86.40	2,407	4.6	4,267	4.6
45 - 49	5,590	3.9	2,637	3.8	2,953	3.9	89.30	2,004	3.9	3,586	3.9
50 - 54	5,386	3.7	2,415	3.5	2,971	4.0	81.30	1,915	3.6	3,471	3.8
55 - 59	3,508	2.4	1,695	2.4	1,813	2.4	93.50	1,230	2.4	2,278	2.4
60 - 64	3,322	2.3	1,412	2.0	1,910	2.5	73.90	1,207	2.3	2,115	2.3
65 - 69	2,374	1.6	1,011	1.5	1,363	1.8	74.20	873	1.6	1,501	1.6
70 - 74	2,557	1.8	920	1.3	1,637	2.2	56.20	880	1.7	1,677	1.8
75 - 79	1,541	1.1	536	0.8	1,005	1.3	53.30	605	1.2	936	1.0
80 - 84	1,373	0.9	402	0.6	971	1.3	41.40	498	1.0	875	0.9
85 +	1,277	0.9	408	0.6	869	1.2	141.90	447	0.9	693	0.7

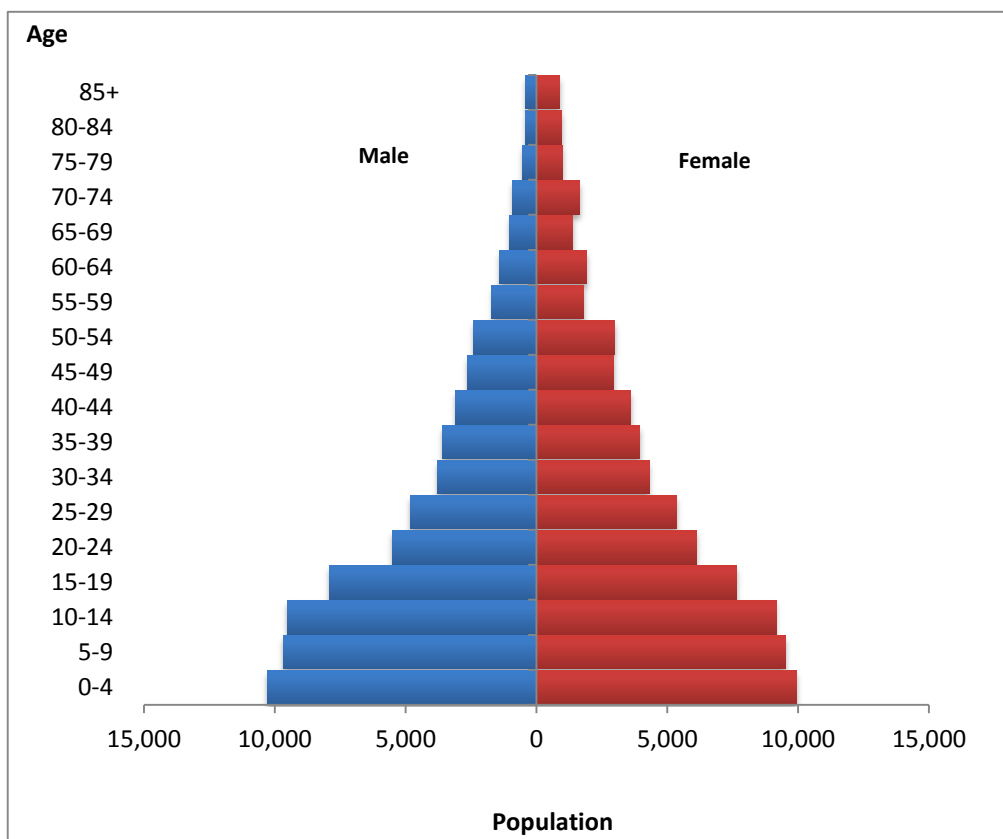
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The population pyramid is an important tool for analyzing age and sex composition or structure of a population. A population pyramid is a graphical illustration of the distribution of the various age groups in a population. The shape of the pyramid is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality and migration. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the narrow apex is determined by the severity of mortality and to some extent, migration. This type of pyramid normally depicts the population of a developing country.

Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid of Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abrem in 2010. The shape of a population pyramid provides important information about population composition. The shape closely mirrors that of the regional population pyramid. It has a broad base gradually tapering off at the older ages. The broad base of the pyramid depicts a younger population consisting of large numbers of children and the narrow apex signifies a small older population. The population within each age cohort is highest at the base from 0-4. After this each successive age cohort records a lower population than the previous age cohorts, till the least is recorded by the age group 95 years and above. With increasing age, the proportion of males is slightly smaller than females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females. For the age groups 10-14 and 15-19 years there are more males than females. The high proportion of the populations aged 0-9 years indicates that the population in the district is more youthful. This has implications for the educational facilities and general economic development of the district.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid by age and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Age Dependency Ratio

The relationship between the populations aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above and the population aged 15-64 years constitute age dependency, measured per 100 working populations. The age-dependency ratio by sex in the district is presented in Table 2.1. There is a relatively high age dependency ratio in the district (86.8 persons per 100 of the population). This means that at least every one person within the working age group has about one person in the dependent age group to care for. The table further indicates that the child dependency ratio of 80 is higher than the old age dependency ratio of 12. Meaning every ten working age persons cater for 8 children. In terms of old age every ten working age persons work to cater for about one old age person. In terms of sex the male dependent ratio of 89 was slightly higher than the female dependency ratio of 85 in the district.

In the urban areas the dependency ratio is 83 whilst it is 89 in the rural areas. This means the dependency ratio in the rural areas is higher than the urban areas in the district.

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by sex and type of locality

Age-group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	144,705	69,665	75,040	92.8	51,690	93,015
0-14	58,102	29,503	28,599	103.2	20,151	37,951
15-64	77,481	36,885	40,596	90.9	28,236	49,245
65+	9,122	3,277	5,845	56.1	3,303	5,819
Age-dependency ratio	86.8	88.9	84.8		83.1	88.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5 Fertility, Mortality and Migration,

2.5.1 Fertility

There are substantial variations in fertility across the municipality and the figures are presented in table 2.3. The total fertility rate for the municipality is 3.6. General fertility rate is 105.0 a little lower than the regional figure and crude birth rate is 24.6.

Table 2.3: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,201,863	553,384	58,292	3.6	105.3	26.5
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Municipal	144,705	33,902	3,561	3.6	105	24.6
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	51,308	3,009	2.2	58.6	17.7
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	27,603	3,308	4.1	119.8	28.2
Mfantsiman	144,332	39,462	3,537	3.4	89.6	24.5
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	31,419	3,600	4	114.6	26.1
Gomoa West	135,189	32,740	3,657	3.8	111.7	27.1
Effutu Municipal	68,597	19,261	1,629	2.9	84.6	23.7
Gomoa East	207,071	54,787	6,159	3.7	112.4	29.7
Ewutu Senya	86,884	21,749	2,496	3.9	114.8	28.7
Agona East	85,920	20,368	2,408	4	118.2	28
Agona West Municipal	115,358	29,580	2,679	3.1	90.6	23.2
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	25,731	3,470	4.7	134.9	30.8
Assin South	104,244	23,709	2,986	4.3	125.9	28.6
Assin North Municipal	161,341	38,331	4,687	4.1	122.3	29.1
Twifo Ati Morkwa	61,743	15,283	1,822	4.1	119.2	29.5
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	18,690	1,972	3.5	105.5	27.1
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	13,789	1,862	4.5	135	31
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	55,131	13,308	1,411	3.6	106	25.6
Ekumfi	52,231	11,594	1,290	4	111.3	24.7
Awutu Senya East Municipal	108,422	30,770	2,749	3	89.3	25.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Children ever born and surviving

Table 2.4 below shows that female population sixty years and above has majority of both children ever born and children surviving as compared to the other age groups. From the table, apart from the age groups 12-14, 15-19 and 30-34, there are more female children ever born to all the other age groups than males. In terms of children surviving, there are more female children surviving than male children born to all the age groups except for age groups 12-14 and 30-34, which have more male children surviving than females.

Table 2.4: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born		Children Surviving			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All							
Ages	51,869	151,894	75,101	76,793	121,368	59,491	61,877
14-Dec	5,428	36	19	17	29	17	12
15-19	7,667	1,029	518	511	907	437	470
20-24	6,099	5,203	2,588	2,615	4,661	2,255	2,406
25-29	5,350	9,823	4,910	4,913	8,808	4,359	4,449
30-34	4,309	13,272	6,737	6,535	11,849	5,959	5,890
35-39	3,943	15,710	7,845	7,865	13,803	6,875	6,928
40-44	3,581	16,702	8,287	8,415	14,253	7,031	7,222
45-49	2,953	15,150	7,527	7,623	12,494	6,174	6,320
50-54	2,971	16,456	8,115	8,341	13,282	6,523	6,759
55-59	1,813	10,620	5,256	5,364	8,262	4,055	4,207
60+	7,755	47,893	23,299	24,594	33,020	15,806	17,214

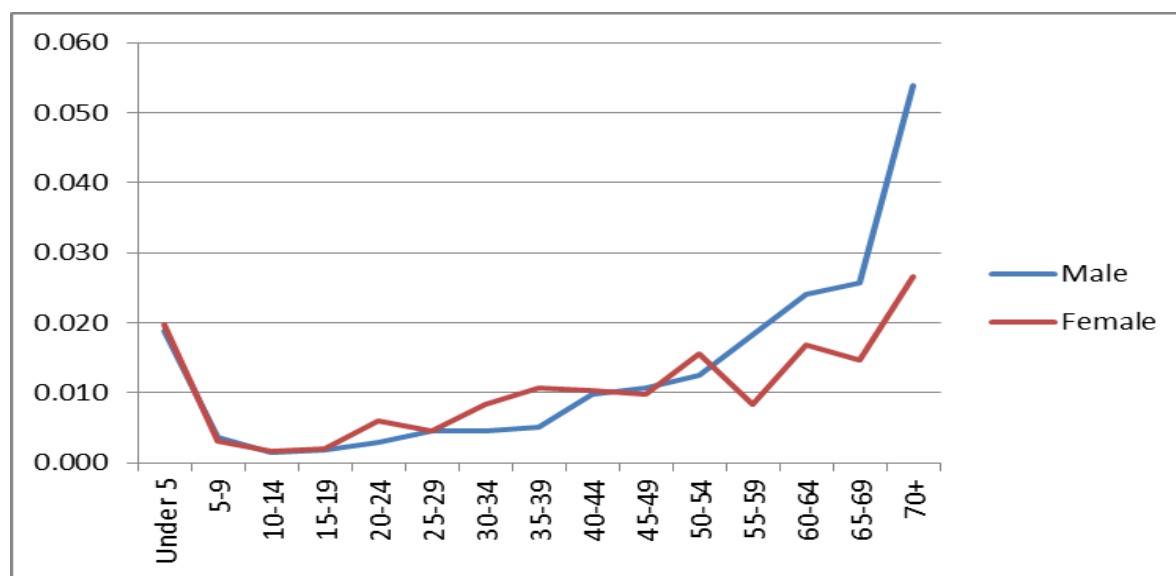
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5.2 Mortality

Age specific death rates

Figure 2.2 depicts the age specific death rates by sex in the municipality. The data show that death rates for males and females are higher in ages less than 5 years. However, after age cohort 40-45 male mortality becomes higher than female mortality. It is highest from age 65 and above.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Death in household and crude death rate

Table 2.5 also depicts the total population, deaths in households and crude death rates. Out of a total number of deaths in households within the region (16,694), KEEA recorded 1,321 of deaths in households. Crude death rate per 1000 persons per year also stood at 9.1.

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Causes of death

Data on the causes of death by district which occurred in the households by accidents, violence, homicides are presented in table 2.4. The data show that out of a total death of 1,321 within the municipality, 11.3 percent are death due to accident, violence, homicide and suicide whereas 88.7 percent are death due to other causes.

Table 2.6: Cause of death by district

District	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/ violence/ homicide/	All other causes
Central	16,694	14.1	85.9
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem	1,321	11.3	88.7
Cape Coast	881	12.8	87.2
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	974	12.0	88.0
Mfantsiman	1,553	10.6	89.4
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	1,828	30.7	69.3
Gomoa West	1,341	13.3	86.7
Effutu	502	11.8	88.2
Gomoa East	1,121	10.2	89.8
Ewutu Senya	919	16.5	83.5
Agona East	668	8.8	91.2
Agona West	889	7.9	92.1
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	1,114	11.0	89.0
Assin South	753	12.0	88.0
Assin North	1,080	13.9	86.1
Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira	794	13.2	86.8
Upper Denkyira East	542	10.0	90.0
Upper Denkyira West	414	21.7	78.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5.3 Migration

Migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intention of settling in the new locality. The People involved in this movement either choose to move on their own volition (voluntary migration) or are forced or compelled to move (involuntary migration). Migration is as old as human history.

It is usually defined as any form of geographic or spatial movement which usually results in a change of place of usual residence, the movement is usually between clearly defined geographic units i.e. place of birth and current place of residence. The movement is usually over long distances and normally from one country to another referred to in international migration or from one locality in a country to another locality in the same country but possibly in a different region this is referred to as internal migration which is also more frequent. Migration could be by individuals, family units or in large groups.

The questions on migration in the 2010 PHC included place of birth, duration of residence, emigration and nationality. On the basis of the answers to the place of birth question, migrants are defined as persons who were enumerated in a different place from where they were born, while non-migrants were persons who were enumerated in the place they were born.

Table 2.6 shows that the district had a total of 42,192 migrants in 2010. Out of this figure, the highest proportion 28.7percent had lived for 1-4 years in the district while the lowest proportion 16.2 percent had lived in the district between 5 to 9 years. Significantly, 18.6 percent of the migrants had lived in the district for more than 20 years - the longest years spent by migrants in the district.

The table further indicates that out of the total number of migrants recorded in the district, 18,881 (44.8%) were born elsewhere in the Central region. From this figure, the highest proportion (29.1%) had lived for 1-4 years in the district while those who had lived for less than a year constitute 18.2 percent those who had lived between 5-9 years in the district, constitutes 16.3 percent.

Significantly Table 2.6 further shows that the proportion of the migrants born outside the country recorded the highest 16.7 percent (7036) of migrants born elsewhere. This could be a confirmation of the district's long standing historical intercourse with the outside world specially Europe. Those born in the western region come next with 15.2 percent, while the lowest proportion 0.4 percent is recorded by the Upper East and West regions with 188 and 186 respectively.

Table 2.7: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Total	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	42,192	18.7	28.7	16.2	17.8	18.6
Born elsewhere in the region	18,881	18.2	29.1	16.3	17.5	18.9
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	6,415	18.6	25.6	16.2	18.1	21.5
Central	-					
Greater Accra	2,435	25.8	30.5	16.2	14.6	12.9
Volta	2,284	23.3	27.1	13.9	17.3	18.4
Eastern	1,590	22.3	34.1	15.2	13.9	14.5
Ashanti	2,217	24.0	29.6	13.2	14.7	18.5
Brong Ahafo	571	23.1	35.0	17.0	11.2	13.7
Northern	389	21.9	30.1	14.9	15.6	17.5
Upper East	188	28.2	29.8	16.5	13.3	12.2
Upper west	186	24.7	31.7	25.3	14.5	3.8
Outside Ghana	7,036	12.9	28.1	17.3	22.6	19.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population Housing Census defined a household as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangement. In general, a household consist of a man, his wife/wives and children and some relatives or house helps who are living with them under the same roof and sharing the same catering arrangement. The household has a defined structure and has person among them who is recognized by all members as their head. Distribution of marital status has implications for the size and distribution of households, as well as the demand for housing units and residential related services.

This chapter discusses some key aspects of the household. They include household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education.

3.2 Household size, composition by Sex

Household size

Table 3.1 shows household size by total country, region and locality region and. The total household population for the KEEA Municipality is 139,056 living in 13,239 households. The average number of households per house is 1.4 with an average household size of 3.9 in the district. Within the rural urban divide district, the household population is 50,420 for the urban areas and 88,636 for the rural areas. there are 13,239 households in the urban areas and 22,163 household sin the rural areas, with an average households per house of 1.9 for the urban areas and 1.2 for the rural areas. The average household size is 3.8 for the urban areas and 4.0 for the rural areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	139,056	50,420	88,636
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	35,402	13,239	22,163
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.2
Average household size	4.4	4	3.9	3.8	4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Household composition

This section takes a look at household population by composition and sex in the KEEA Municipality Table 3.2 shows household population by composition and sex. The data indicates that the household population in the KEEA Municipality is 139,056 of which 65,636 (47.2%) are males and 73,420 (52.8%) are females. The table also shows that children constitute the highest proportion of the household population (39.5%) while about a quarter (25.5%) is household heads. The data also show that less than two percent of the household

members are not related to the head of household. Among the male household population 20,570 (31.3%) are household heads while among the female household population 14,833 (20.2%) are household heads

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	139,056	100.0	65,636	100.0	73,420	100.0
Head	35,403	25.5	20,570	31.3	14,833	20.2
Spouse (wife/husband)	13,440	9.7	1,092	1.7	12,348	16.8
Child (son/daughter)	54,926	39.5	27,219	41.5	27,707	37.7
Parent/Parent in-law	1,128	0.8	146	0.2	982	1.3
Son/Daughter in-law	480	0.4	171	0.3	309	0.4
Grandchild	17,770	12.8	8,675	13.2	9,095	12.4
Brother/Sister	3,975	2.9	2,015	3.1	1,960	2.7
Step child	1,323	1.0	680	1.0	643	0.9
Adopted/Foster child	444	0.3	220	0.3	224	0.3
Other relative	8,258	5.9	3,776	5.8	4,482	6.1
Non-relative	1,909	1.4	1,072	1.6	837	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1 Household population by structure

Data presented in Table 3.3 show that out of the total household population in the municipality, Nuclear family households (head, spouse and children) constitute 27.9 percent, which is the highest while 0.9 percent of households are made up of extended and non-relatives which is the lowest. Among the male household population, (30.4%) are in the nuclear family household (Head, spouse and children) while only 0.9 percent of male households population are made up of extended and non-relatives. Also among the female population, majority (25.6%) are in nuclear family households (Heads, spouses and children) and only a few 0.9 percent of female households population are extended and non-relatives.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	139,056	100.0	65,636	100.0	73,420	100.0
Head only	7,738	5.6	4,953	7.6	2,785	3.8
Head and a spouse only	2,834	2.0	1,415	2.2	1,419	1.9
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	38,781	27.9	19,965	30.4	18,816	25.6
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	21,820	15.7	10,782	16.4	11,038	15.0
Extended + non relatives	1,201	0.9	562	0.9	639	0.9
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	4,639	3.3	2,221	3.4	2,418	3.3
Single parent Nuclear	17,542	12.6	7,378	11.2	10,164	13.8
Single parent Extended	27,060	19.5	10,381	15.8	16,679	22.7
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,700	1.2	648	1.0	1,052	1.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	15,741	11.3	7,331	11.2	8,410	11.5

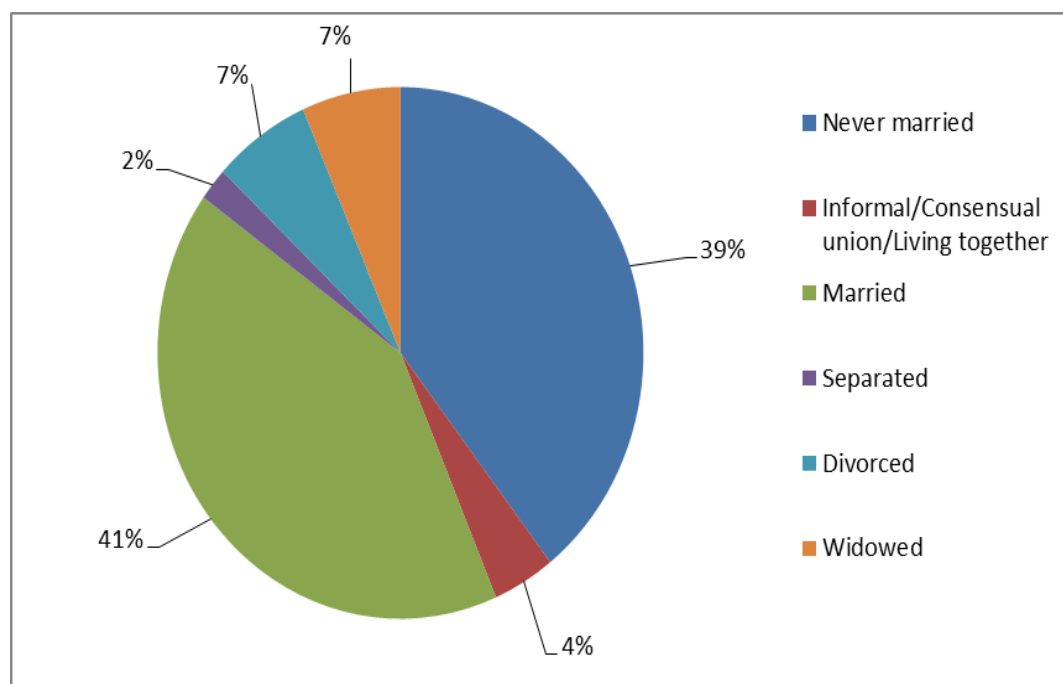
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marital status has also been found to influence health and mortality. As people age and die, there is an increase in the proportion of widows and widowers. This could bring about economic, social and other psychologically related problems and other changes. Among other factors, living arrangements, family ties, relationship and support are also thought to be of particular importance for health and mortality, especially at older ages.

Figure 3.1 show Persons 12 years and older by marital status. The data indicates that out of the total number of persons 12 years and older in the district of 97,614 the proportion married is slightly higher in the municipality (41%) compared with the proportion never married (39%). Those in informal consensual union constitute about 4 percent whilst those separated are about 2 percent. The widowed and the divorced each constitute 7 percent.

Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status and level of education

The marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex, and level of education is presented in Table 3.4. The data indicates that of the total population 12 years and older in the district 26.9 percent have no education, 57.7 percent have basic education 8.7 percent have secondary education, those with vocational technical or commercial education are 2.2 percent whilst post middle/secondary /diploma constitutes 3.2 and those with tertiary education constitutes the least of 1.3 percent. Among the married majority have basic education (53.2%) as against 33.4 percent who have no education. However those who have tertiary education constitute (1.9%). In addition among those who are never married, 70.5 percent have basic education, and 14.9 percent have secondary education while only 1.2 percent have tertiary education.

The Table also shows the sex differentials by marital status. Among the married male population in the municipality, 57.2 percent have basic education, 25.2 percent have no education and 2.8 percent have tertiary education. On the other hand, among the married females 49.6 percent have basic education, 41.0 have no education and only one percent have tertiary education. There are 70.7 percent of females never married and have basic education and 8.0 percent had no education. It could be noted that the proportion of married males in tertiary education is higher than that of females.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	97,614	100.0	26.9	57.7	8.7	2.2	3.2	1.3
Never married	38,485	100.0		70.5	14.9	1.9	3.3	1.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,048	100.0	28.1	59.2	6.6	2.6	2.7	0.9
Married	40,380	100.0	33.4	53.2	5.3	2.5	3.6	1.9
Separated	1,955	100.0	43.1	47.6	3.4	2.9	2.7	0.4
Divorced	6,334	100.0	48.1	44.9	2.6	2.0	1.9	0.6
Widowed	6,412	100.0	71.8	24.1	1.1	1.0	1.7	0.3
Male								
Total	45,745	100.0	18.1	63.0	10.4	2.2	4.3	2.0
Never married	21,283	100.0	8.2	70.3	15.1	1.4	3.5	1.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,680	100.0	24.0	59.0	8.5	2.7	4.1	1.7
Married	19,252	100.0	25.2	57.2	6.5	3.1	5.3	2.8
Separated	627	100.0	30.3	55.8	4.9	3.7	4.5	0.8
Divorced	2,048	100.0	33.6	56.3	4.1	2.3	2.8	0.8
Widowed	855	100.0	47.0	41.8	3.3	2.5	4.1	1.4
Female								
Total	51,869	100.0	34.6	53.0	7.2	2.1	2.3	0.8
Never married	17,202	100.0	8.0	70.7	14.7	2.6	3.1	0.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,368	100.0	31.0	59.2	5.2	2.4	1.8	0.3
Married	21,128	100.0	41.0	49.6	4.3	2.0	2.1	1.0
Separated	1,328	100.0	49.1	43.7	2.7	2.5	1.8	0.2
Divorced	4,286	100.0	55.0	39.4	1.9	1.8	1.5	0.4
Widowed	5,557	100.0	75.6	21.4	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and economic activity status

This section takes a look at the population 12 years and older, their marital status and economic activity status. Table 3.5 shows Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. The data indicates that out of the total population of 97,614 who are aged 12 years and older in the district 57.4 percent are employed and 3.8 percent are unemployed whilst 38.8 percent are economically not-active. Among the never married 29.1 percent are employed and 4.4 unemployed whilst 66.5 are economically not-active

In terms of sex, among the married male 79.6 percent are employed, 2.6 percent of them are unemployed whilst 17.8 percent are economically not-active. Similarly among the married females 80.6 percent are employed and 4.3 percent are unemployed, whilst 15.1 percent are economically not active.

As shown in Table 3.5, generally the proportion of economically not active is high among the population who have never married.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	97,614	100.0	55,958	57.4	3,753	3.8	37,903	38.8
Never married	38,485	100.0	11,221	29.1	1,682	4.4	25,582	66.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,048	100.0	3,040	75.1	306	7.6	702	17.3
Married	40,380	100.0	32,367	80.2	1,398	3.5	6,615	16.3
Separated	1,955	100.0	1,431	73.2	88	4.5	436	22.3
Divorced	6,334	100.0	4,429	69.9	178	2.8	1,727	27.3
Widowed	6,412	100.0	3,470	54.1	101	1.6	2,841	44.3
Male								
Total	45,745	100.0	25,262	55.2	1,717	3.8	18,766	41.0
Never married	21,283	100.0	6,406	30.1	1,039	4.9	13,838	65.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,680	100.0	1,345	80.1	90	5.3	245	14.6
Married	19,252	100.0	15,329	79.6	502	2.6	3,421	17.8
Separated	627	100.0	453	72.2	24	3.8	150	24.0
Divorced	2,048	100.0	1,267	61.9	47	2.3	734	35.8
Widowed	855	100.0	462	54.0	15	1.8	378	44.2
Female								
Total	51,869	100.0	30,696	59.2	2,036	3.9	19,137	36.9
Never married	17,202	100.0	4,815	28.0	643	3.7	11,744	68.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,368	100.0	1,695	71.6	216	9.1	457	19.3
Married	21,128	100.0	17,038	80.6	896	4.3	3,194	15.1
Separated	1,328	100.0	978	73.6	64	4.8	286	21.6
Divorced	4,286	100.0	3,162	73.7	131	3.1	993	23.2
Widowed	5,557	100.0	3,008	54.1	86	1.5	2,463	44.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.6 shows the Population by nationality and sex. The data shows that 96.3 percent of the population of KEEA is Ghanaian by birth. Also, 96.0 percent of males in the Municipal and 96.5 percent of females are Ghanaian by birth. Furthermore, 0.9 percent of the population is from ECOWAS states, comprising 1.1 percent males and 0.7 percent females. In addition, those from other Africa states other than ECOWAS states represent 0.4 percent of the population.

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	144,705	100.0	69,665	100.0	75,040	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	139,281	96.3	66,853	96.0	72,428	96.5
Dual Nationality	2,413	1.7	1,236	1.8	1,177	1.6
Ghanaian by naturalization	698	0.5	358	0.5	340	0.5
ECOWAS Africa other than	1,278	0.9	732	1.1	546	0.7
ECOWAS	536	0.4	262	0.4	274	0.4
Other	499	0.3	224	0.3	275	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Data on religious affiliation and sex in the municipality is presented in Table 3.7. Pentecostals/Charismatic constitutes the highest religious affiliation with a total number of 41,061 which represent 28.4 percent of the total population. They are followed by other Christians (20.9%) then the Catholics with 18.2 percent, while Islam constitutes 5.2 percent. Considering the male population, 27.1 percent are Pentecostal/Charismatic. Catholics are 18 percent and other Christians are 19.5 percent with Islam having 5.9 percent. Also 29.6 percent of the female populations are Pentecostal/Charismatic, 22.2 percent are other Christians and 18.3 percent Catholics, whilst Islam constitutes 4.6 percent.

Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	144,705	100.0	69,665	100.0	75,040	100.0
No Religion	12,045	8.3	7,493	10.8	4,552	6.1
Catholic	26,282	18.2	12,568	18.0	13,714	18.3
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	25,714	17.8	12,144	17.4	13,570	18.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	41,061	28.4	18,862	27.1	22,199	29.6
Other Christians	30,213	20.9	13,570	19.5	16,643	22.2
Islam	7,590	5.2	4,143	5.9	3,447	4.6
Traditionalist	798	0.6	429	0.6	369	0.5
Other (Specify)	1,002	0.7	456	0.7	546	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Table 3.8 shows that, more than half (63.7%) of the population 11 years and older is literate in English and Ghanaian Language, while about 27.8 percent is literate in English only. About 7.4 percent are literate in a Ghanaian language only. It can also be seen from the table that those aged 15-19 years recorded the highest literacy (66.6%) in both English and Ghanaian language, and is followed closely by those aged 20-24 years (65.5%). Persons aged 11-14 years recorded the highest literacy in English only (35.1%), followed closely by persons aged 15-19 years (28.4%) with English literacy only. Therefore the proportion of persons 11 years and older literate in English only is higher in age group 11-14 years (35.1%) and 15-19 years (28.4%) respectively.

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

Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	26,402	74,389	100.0	27.8	7.4	63.7	0.3	0.8
11-14	532	13,656	100.0	35.1	5.8	58.4	0.1	0.6
15-19	1,001	14,580	100.0	28.4	3.9	66.6	0.2	0.9
20-24	1,796	9,812	100.0	27.7	5.7	65.5	0.4	0.7
25-29	2,101	8,073	100.0	27.3	7.8	63.4	0.4	1.1
30-34	2,420	5,682	100.0	27.2	10.6	61.1	0.5	0.6
35-39	2,525	5,011	100.0	27.2	11.2	60.1	0.5	1.1
40-44	2,373	4,301	100.0	24.6	11.3	62.8	0.5	0.8
45-49	1,997	3,593	100.0	23.2	9.7	65.7	0.3	1.0
50-54	2,163	3,223	100.0	23.4	9.7	65.7	0.3	1.0
55-59	1,398	2,110	100.0	21.0	8.2	69.6	0.3	0.9
60-64	1,738	1,584	100.0	19.3	9.3	70.5	0.3	0.6
65+	6,358	2,764	100.0	18.5	11.7	68.9	0.3	0.5
Male								
Total	8,358	39,021	100.0	26.1	6.7	66.0	0.3	0.8
11-14	264	6,953	100.0	34.9	5.2	59.2	0.1	0.5
15-19	469	7,445	100.0	28.0	3.5	67.6	0.2	0.7
20-24	704	4,805	100.0	25.6	5.2	68.0	0.4	0.8
25-29	761	4,063	100.0	25.4	6.8	66.4	0.5	0.9
30-34	856	2,937	100.0	24.6	9.6	64.5	0.6	0.8
35-39	862	2,731	100.0	25.1	10.5	62.3	0.7	1.4
40-44	799	2,294	100.0	22.3	10.5	65.6	0.5	1.0
45-49	668	1,969	100.0	22.0	8.5	68.0	0.5	1.0
50-54	613	1,802	100.0	21.4	7.5	69.3	0.3	1.5
55-59	413	1,282	100.0	19.3	6.1	73.0	0.5	1.1
60-64	411	1,001	100.0	16.7	7.7	74.4	0.4	0.8
65+	1,538	1,739	100.0	15.6	10.9	72.8	-	0.7
Female								
Total	18,044	35,368	100.0	29.6	8.2	61.2	0.3	0.8
11-14	268	6,703	100.0	35.2	6.3	57.6	0.1	0.7
15-19	532	7,135	100.0	28.8	4.3	65.5	0.3	1.2
20-24	1,092	5,007	100.0	29.7	6.3	63.0	0.4	0.7
25-29	1,340	4,010	100.0	29.2	8.7	60.5	0.3	1.3
30-34	1,564	2,745	100.0	30.1	11.6	57.5	0.3	0.4
35-39	1,663	2,280	100.0	29.6	11.9	57.5	0.2	0.7
40-44	1,574	2,007	100.0	27.1	12.3	59.4	0.5	0.6
45-49	1,329	1,624	100.0	24.7	11.2	63.0	0.2	0.9
50-54	1,550	1,421	100.0	25.9	12.5	61.0	0.4	0.3
55-59	985	828	100.0	23.7	11.5	64.3	-	0.6
60-64	1,327	583	100.0	23.8	12.2	63.6	0.2	0.2
65+	4,820	1,025	100.0	23.5	13.2	62.3	0.9	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.1 Education

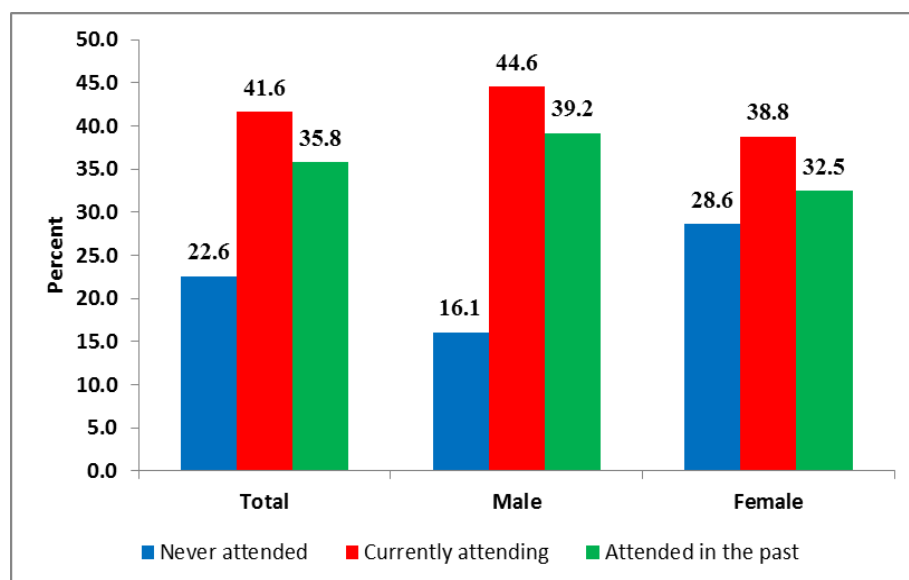
School Attendance

School attendance by the 2010 PHC refers to a full time education in an educational institution. By this we are referring to a Nursery or Kindergarten for Pre-school, Primary, Middle, Junior Secondary or Junior High Secondary School, for Basic school, or Senior Secondary, a Teacher training institution or a University or an analogous type of school where a person can receive general education in which the emphasis of the educational training is not on any vocation, skill or trade.

The 2010 PHC sought for information on whether persons 3 years and older have ever attended school in the past, currently attending or have never attended school. Figure 3.2 shows Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex. The data indicates that out of the population of 132,664 who are 3 years and older in the Municipality, 22.6 percent never attended school, 35.8 percent attended school in the past, whilst 41.6 percent are currently attending school.

In terms of sex, among the male population of 63,576 who are 3 years and older 16.1 percent never attended school and 39.2 attended school in the past, whilst 44.6 percent are currently in school. Similarly among the female 28.6 percent never attended school, but 32.5 percent attended in the past and 38.8 are currently in school.

Figure 3.2: Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 shows the level of education and school attendance for persons 3 years and older in the Municipality. About 30.6% of the population has attended school in the past up to the JSS/JHS level, and a further 26.5% up to the middle level. Also 27 percent of the population 3 years and older are either in Nursery (11.3%) or Kindergarten (15.7%). In KEEA, the highest proportion of persons 3 years and older currently attending school is in primary school (45.8%). The proportion of females currently attending school at the primary level is also high among all the levels with 45.6% which is almost the same as the males at the same level (46.0%)

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	55,203	100.0	28,374	100.0	26,829	100.0	47,431	100.0	24,946	100.0	22,485	100.0
Nursery	6,233	11.3	3,198	11.3	3,035	11.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	8,668	15.7	4,365	15.4	4,303	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	25,299	45.8	12,948	45.6	12,351	46.0	10,388	21.9	4,643	18.6	5,745	25.6
JSS/JHS	9,926	18.0	5,177	18.2	4,749	17.7	14,514	30.6	7,076	28.4	7,438	33.1
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12,583	26.5	7,274	29.2	5,309	23.6
SSS/SHS	3,531	6.4	1,900	6.7	1,631	6.1	3,780	8.0	2,107	8.4	1,673	7.4
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,167	2.5	746	3.0	421	1.9
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	297	0.5	77	0.3	220	0.8	1,807	3.8	948	3.8	859	3.8
Post middle/secondary certificate	240	0.4	112	0.4	128	0.5	874	1.8	517	2.1	357	1.6
Tertiary	1,009	1.8	597	2.1	412	1.5	2,318	4.9	1,635	6.6	683	3.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

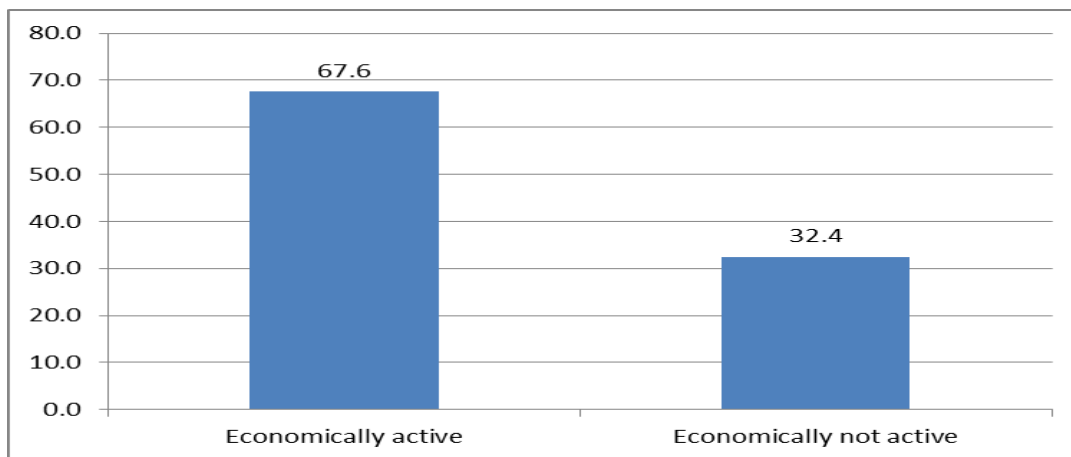
4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the economic activities of the people in the municipality based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The nature, type and size of the labour force are critical factors in the production of goods and services. Information on general activity status, occupation, industry and employment status are presented in this chapter

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Economic activity status is shown in Figure 4.1. In the Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abrem Municipality, about three in every ten people are economically not active (32.4%) and 67.6 percent are economically active. Among the economically active persons 15 years and older, 93.6 percent are employed and 6.4 percent are unemployed. The figures for the municipality are virtually the same for both males and females. Unemployment is relatively low in the Municipality with only 6.4 percent of persons 15 years and older recorded as unemployed. The informal nature of jobs, widespread underemployment and the quality of jobs help reduce the level of unemployment.

Figure 4.1: Population 15 years and older by economic activity status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.1 presents the population 15 years and older by sex and activity status in the district. Of the total population of 86,603 aged 15 years and older, 67.6 percent are reported to be economically active with 32.4 percent being economically not active. Within the economically active population, of 58,505 the data indicates that 93.6 percent are employed in the district as against 6.4 percent who are unemployed. The proportion of females who are economically active (69.1%) is slightly higher than that of males (65.8%). The proportion of the unemployed females (6.3%) is lower than that of their male counterparts (6.5%). It is worth noting that the employed population and the unemployed, combine to form the economically active population. The male have a higher proportion of the economically not active (34.2%) than the females (30.9%).

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	86,603	100.0	40,162	100.0	46,441	100.0
Economically active	58,505	67.6	26,411	65.8	32,094	69.1
Employed	54,767	93.6	24,701	93.5	30,066	93.7
<i>Worked</i>	50,451	92.1	22,852	92.5	27,599	91.8
<i>Did not work but had jobs to go back to</i>	4,196	7.7	1,806	7.3	2,390	7.9
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	120	0.2	43	0.2	77	0.3
Unemployed	3,738	6.4	1,710	6.5	2,028	6.3
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,743	46.6	707	41.3	1,036	51.1
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,995	53.4	1,003	58.7	992	48.9
Economically not active	28,098	32.4	13,751	34.2	14,347	30.9
Did home duties (household chores)	5,413	19.3	1,709	12.4	3,704	25.8
Full time education	11,918	42.4	6,375	46.4	5,543	38.6
Pensioner/Retired	780	2.8	563	4.1	217	1.5
Disabled/Sick	1,657	5.9	684	5.0	973	6.8
Too old/young	3,976	14.2	1,074	7.8	2,902	20.2
Other	4,354	15.5	3,346	24.3	1,008	7.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 4.2, it could be observed that the economically active category in terms of age are those in the age group 20-24 with the highest figure of 41.7 percent, comprising 11.3 percent employed and 30.4 percent unemployed. On the contrary, those aged 15-19 years recorded 41.9 percent which is the highest of the population 15 years and older being economically not active. The age group 55-59 recorded the least of the economically active category with a figure of 7.19 percent. Considering the male population of persons 15 years and older, those in age group 20-24 also recorded the highest figure of 42.1 percent of those economically active. Those age group 60-64 recorded the least of 6.8 percent of the economically active male population (i.e 4.2% employed and 2.6% unemployed). The highest number of the economically not active population are those in age group 15-19 with a figure of 43.9 percent and the least is 1.7 percent representing age group 55-59.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	86,603	100.0	54,767	100.0	3,738	100.0	28,098	100.0
15 - 19	15,581	18.0	3,297	6.0	515	13.8	11,769	41.9
20 - 24	11,608	13.4	6,191	11.3	1,136	30.4	4,281	15.2
25 - 29	10,174	11.7	7,313	13.4	768	20.5	2,093	7.4
30 - 34	8,102	9.4	6,556	12.0	352	9.4	1,194	4.2
35 - 39	7,536	8.7	6,421	11.7	233	6.2	882	3.1
40 - 44	6,674	7.7	5,813	10.6	186	5.0	675	2.4
45 - 49	5,590	6.5	4,881	8.9	149	4.0	560	2.0
50 - 54	5,386	6.2	4,553	8.3	125	3.3	708	2.5
55 - 59	3,508	4.1	2,954	5.4	62	1.7	492	1.8
60 - 64	3,322	3.8	2,381	4.3	122	3.3	819	2.9
65+	9,122	10.5	4,407	8.0	90	2.4	4,625	16.5
Male								
Total	40,162	100.0	24,701	100.0	1,710	100.0	13,751	100.0
15 - 19	7,914	19.7	1,630	6.6	245	14.3	6,039	43.9
20 - 24	5,509	13.7	2,686	10.9	534	31.2	2,289	16.6
25 - 29	4,824	12.0	3,244	13.1	370	21.6	1,210	8.8
30 - 34	3,793	9.4	2,985	12.1	144	8.4	664	4.8
35 - 39	3,593	8.9	2,968	12.0	110	6.4	515	3.7
40 - 44	3,093	7.7	2,653	10.7	82	4.8	358	2.6
45 - 49	2,637	6.6	2,298	9.3	67	3.9	272	2.0
50 - 54	2,415	6.0	2,062	8.3	39	2.3	314	2.3
55 - 59	1,695	4.2	1,420	5.7	35	2.0	240	1.7
60 - 64	1,412	3.5	1,041	4.2	44	2.6	327	2.4
65+	3,277	8.2	1,714	6.9	40	2.3	1,523	11.1
Female								
Total	46,441	100.0	30,066	100.0	2,028	100.0	14,347	100.0
15 - 19	7,667	16.5	1,667	5.5	270	13.3	5,730	39.9
20 - 24	6,099	13.1	3,505	11.7	602	29.7	1,992	13.9
25 - 29	5,350	11.5	4,069	13.5	398	19.6	883	6.2
30 - 34	4,309	9.3	3,571	11.9	208	10.3	530	3.7
35 - 39	3,943	8.5	3,453	11.5	123	6.1	367	2.6
40 - 44	3,581	7.7	3,160	10.5	104	5.1	317	2.2
45 - 49	2,953	6.4	2,583	8.6	82	4.0	288	2.0
50 - 54	2,971	6.4	2,491	8.3	86	4.2	394	2.7
55 - 59	1,813	3.9	1,534	5.1	27	1.3	252	1.8
60 - 64	1,910	4.1	1,340	4.5	78	3.8	492	3.4
65+	5,845	12.6	2,693	9.0	50	2.5	3,102	21.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the female population, those in age group 20-24 also recorded the highest figure of 41.4 percent of those economically active (i.e. 11.7% are employed and 29.7% unemployed). Those in age group 55-59 recorded the least of 6.4 percent of the economically active female population. The highest number of the economically not active population are those in age group 15-19 with a figure of 39.9 percent and the least is 1.8 percent representing age group 55-59.

4.3 Occupation

The type of occupations of persons 15 years and older employed in the Municipality are shown in Table 4.2. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing workers forms the largest occupation group within the municipality, employing 42.2 percent of all employed persons. The second largest group is service and sales workers (20.6%). Also, 18% of employed persons are engaged in crafts, and technicians altogether form 8 percent of employed persons.

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	54,767	100.0	24,701	100.0	30,066	100.0
Managers	1,044	1.9	449	1.8	595	2.0
Professionals	2,644	4.8	1,572	6.4	1,072	3.6
Technicians and associate professionals	710	1.3	545	2.2	165	0.5
Clerical support workers	557	1.0	329	1.3	228	0.8
Service and sales workers	11,287	20.6	2,111	8.5	9,176	30.5
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	23,109	42.2	12,818	51.9	10,291	34.2
Craft and related trades workers	9,860	18.0	3,946	16.0	5,914	19.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,762	3.2	1,707	6.9	55	0.2
Elementary occupations	3,788	6.9	1,218	4.9	2,570	8.5
Other occupations	6	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

The type of industry of all employed persons 15 years and older are shown in Table 4.3. Over four out of ten employed persons (42%) are in agriculture, forestry or fishing industry which constitutes the highest industry within the municipality. The proportion of males engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing is higher (51.8%) than that of females (34%) which in any case represent the highest among the major industries for both sexes. Also, 16.7% of the employed population 15 years and older are in wholesale and retail, this includes 7.8% males and 23.9%. Furthermore, 14.3% are in manufacturing and 4.5% in education. This means that there are more females engaged in wholesale and retail than males.

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	54,767	100.0	24,701	100.0	30,066	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	23,002	42.0	12,794	51.8	10,208	34.0
Mining and quarrying	354	0.6	260	1.1	94	0.3
Manufacturing	7,805	14.3	1,945	7.9	5,860	19.5
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	27	0.0	24	0.1	3	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	302	0.6	134	0.5	168	0.6
Construction	1,700	3.1	1,671	6.8	29	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9,133	16.7	1,933	7.8	7,200	23.9
Transportation and storage	1,423	2.6	1,372	5.6	51	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	3,972	7.3	536	2.2	3,436	11.4
Information and communication	84	0.2	72	0.3	12	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	228	0.4	150	0.6	78	0.3
Real estate activities	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	167	0.3	135	0.5	32	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	204	0.4	164	0.7	40	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	811	1.5	619	2.5	192	0.6
Education	2,464	4.5	1,483	6.0	981	3.3
Human health and social work activities	709	1.3	361	1.5	348	1.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	302	0.6	279	1.1	23	0.1
Other service activities	1,864	3.4	671	2.7	1,193	4.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	213	0.4	95	0.4	118	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

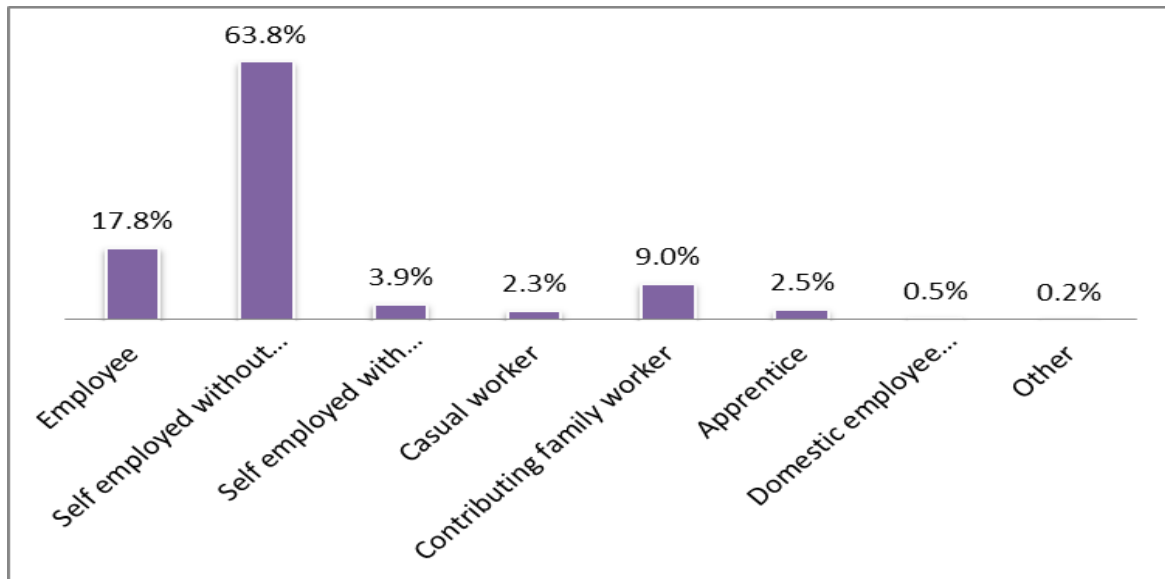
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Figure 4.2 shows that two-thirds of employed persons (63.8%) in the municipality are self-employed without employees and 17.8% are employees. Nearly one in ten (9.0%) of employed persons are “contributing family workers”. In addition, 2.3% are casual workers while 2.5% are apprentices. On the whole, the proportion of the self-employed with employees is low (3.9%). In appendix 5, the proportion of persons who are self-employed (without employees) is far higher in females (72.3%) compared with males (53.5%). This is also true for those classified as “contributing family workers”. Conversely, the proportion of employees is higher for males (28.3%) than females (9.1%). These findings may be explained

by low educational levels of females which make it difficult for them to be engaged in formal sectors. Many enter sales because of the small capital outlay for self-employment often in the form of petty trading. The largest proportion of the employed is self-employed without employees. It is likely most of the self-employed (without employees) are predominantly fishers, farmers and traders.

Figure 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status

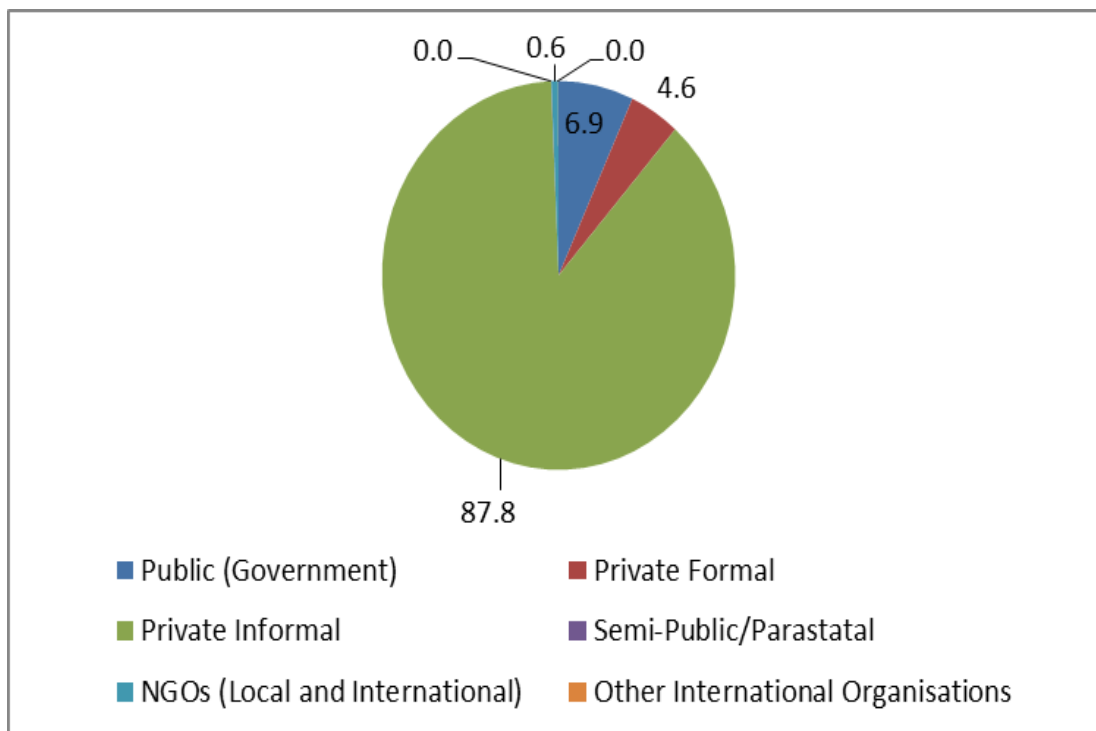


Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Figure 4.3 shows that the majority (87.8%) of the employed population works in the private informal sector as fishers, farmers and traders, and they are followed by those who work in the public or government sector (6.9%). A small proportion (4.6%) works in the private formal sector. with the remaining employed in the private sector. In appendix 6, the proportions of males (10%) and females (4.3%) in public or government services are higher than those in private formal sector (6.6% males and 3% females). The proportion of females in the private informal sector is higher (92.2%) than males (82.5%). On the whole, there are more males in the formal sector whiles more females are in the informal sector.

Figure 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) bring about social and economic development and transformation by creating an enabling environment for accelerating economic growth. As a result of ICTs, it is possible to quickly find and distribute information. This chapter talks about the ownership of mobile phones, use of internet and household ownership of fixed telephone lines and desktop or laptop computer.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones and Use of Internet

Table 5.1 shows that the total population 12 years and older in the KEEA district is 97,614. Out of this the proportion that own mobile phones is 39.4%. Furthermore, the proportion of females 12 years and older owning mobile phones is 35.0% as compared to 44.3% for males. The table further shows that only 4.6% of the population 12 years and older use internet. The proportion of the females using internet facility is 2.9 percent as compared with 6.4 percent of the males.

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	97,614	100.0	38,440	39.4	4,444	4.6
Male	45,745	100.0	20,269	44.3	2,914	6.4
Female	51,869	100.0	18,171	35	1,530	2.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Household ownership of desktop/laptop computers by sex of head

Table 5.2 shows the proportion of households having desktop/laptop computers by sex of the head. The data indicates that only 4.9 percent of the households have desktop/laptop computers. The main explanation of the low desktop/laptop and fixed lines ownership in households in the municipality may be related to the cost. Of the total of 35,403 households 58.1 percent (20570) are male headed and the remaining 41.9 percent are female headed. Of the male headed households only 6.2 percent have desktop/laptop computers. Similarly among the female headed households only 3.1 percent desktop/laptop computers.

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,402	100.0	1,733	4.9
Male headed	20,570	100.0	1,275	6.2
Female headed	14,833	100.0	458	3.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Disability as defined in the 2010 Population and Housing Census are those person(s) who are unable to perform specific tasks/activities or are restricted in their performance due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. The development of a nation depends on the contributions of not only a segment of the population but on the collective contribution of every individual, including Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). To this extent, over the past few decades there has been an international consensus on the recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities with emphasis on the promotion of their dignity, and inclusive development. Government and civil society organizations in recent years have made progress in addressing disability issues, resulting in some positive gains in improving the lives of PWDs in the country. For instance the government has enacted the Disability Act (2006), Act 715 to address issues of high poverty among PWDs due to low levels of education and lack of employable skills; inaccessibility to public transport; and unfriendly environmental facilities such as the widespread absence of ramps for PWDs to public high rise buildings and uncovered drains and gutters. The Ghana 2010 Population and Housing census is the first census in the country to have included questions on disabilities. This chapter presents data on the prevalence of disability, type of disability, distribution by type of locality, disability and economic activity, disability, education and literacy in the Municipality.

6.2 Population with Disability

The proportion of persons with disability by type of disability and locality type is as shown in Table 6.1. The data indicates that 6.3 per cent of the population of the municipality have one form of disability or the other. In terms of sex the males constitutes 6.0 percent of the males population and the female constitutes 6.5percent of the females population This means there are more females suffering from the various forms of disability than males in the municipality. It must also be realised that in view of reported multiple disability the percentages of the specific disabilities do not add up to 100 percent. Sight is the leading type of disability in the municipality with 51.6 percent. This is followed by physical (mobility) disability with 29.2 percent and emotional disability of 12.4 percent. The least reported disability is speech with 8.2 percent.

Furthermore, in the rural-urban divide 5.0 percent of the urban population is reported to have various forms of disability and in the rural areas of the municipality the reported rate of disability is 7.0 percent. There are more people with disability in the rural areas than the urban areas. In both urban and rural areas sight is the leading form of disability among the people with disabilities, it is (44.2%) in the urban areas and (54%) in the rural areas. The reported female population with disability in the urban areas is 5.5 percent and 4.4 percent for the male. Similarly in the rural areas the female with disability is 7.1 percent with the male reporting 6.9 percent.

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

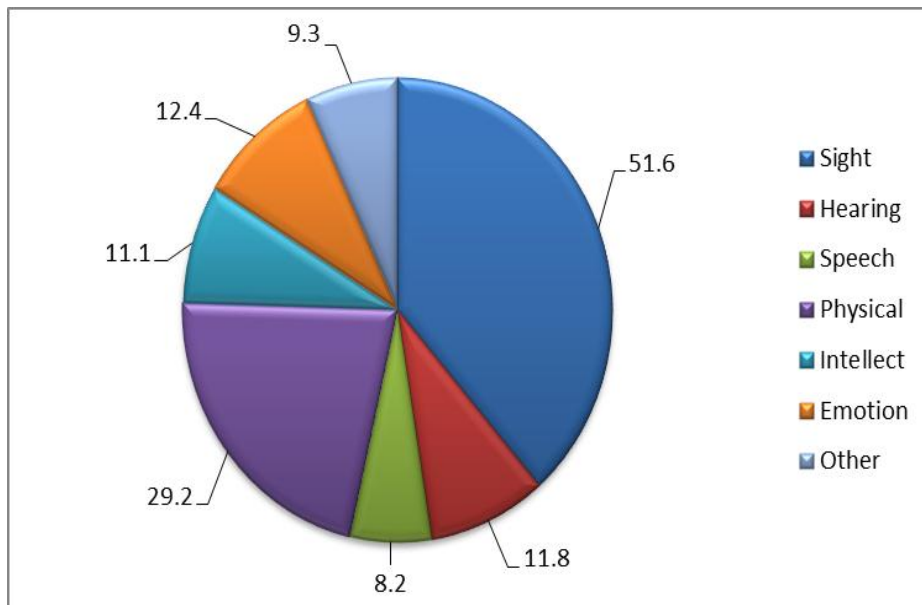
Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	144,705	100.0	69,665	100.0	75,040	100.0
Without disability	135,626	93.7	65,484	94.0	70,142	93.5
With disability	9,079	6.3	4,181	6.0	4,898	6.5
Sight	4,684	51.6	2,108	50.4	2,576	52.6
Hearing	1,071	11.8	469	11.2	602	12.3
Speech	746	8.2	371	8.9	375	7.7
Physical	2,654	29.2	1,118	26.7	1,536	31.4
Intellect	1,005	11.1	480	11.5	525	10.7
Emotion	1,130	12.4	479	11.5	651	13.3
Other	842	9.3	363	8.7	479	9.8
Urban						
Total	51,690	100.0	23,943	100.0	27,747	100.0
Without disability	49,120	95.0	22,899	95.6	26,221	94.5
With disability	2,570	5.0	1,044	4.4	1,526	5.5
Sight	1,137	44.2	402	38.5	735	48.2
Hearing	264	10.3	100	9.6	164	10.7
Speech	232	9.0	111	10.6	121	7.9
Physical	854	33.2	345	33.0	509	33.4
Intellect	265	10.3	113	10.8	152	10.0
Emotion	339	13.2	141	13.5	198	13.0
Other	302	11.8	129	12.4	173	11.3
Rural						
Total	93,015	100.0	45,722	100.0	47,293	100.0
Without disability	86,506	93.0	42,585	93.1	43,921	92.9
With disability	6,509	7.0	3,137	6.9	3,372	7.1
Sight	3,547	54.5	1,706	54.4	1,841	54.6
Hearing	807	12.4	369	11.8	438	13.0
Speech	514	7.9	260	8.3	254	7.5
Physical	1,800	27.7	773	24.6	1,027	30.5
Intellect	740	11.4	367	11.7	373	11.1
Emotion	791	12.2	338	10.8	453	13.4
Other	540	8.3	234	7.5	306	9.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

Figure 6.1 shows population by type of disability, the most common type of disability in the municipality is sight or visual impairment. A little over half of all the persons with disability (51.6%) have challenges related to sight or visual impairment, whereas 29.2 percent of the PWDs is physically related. Those disabled in speech constitute the least (8.2%). From table 6.2 above, females constitute the highest proportions of persons with sight problems, 52.6 percent as compared with 50.4 percent of the males. About 8.2% of persons with disability have challenges with speech which is the lowest in the municipality. In the male population, 8.9% are disabled in speech and 7.7% females are also disabled in speech which represents the lowest proportions of persons with disability.

Figure 6.1: Population by type of disability



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Distribution by type of locality

From Table 6.1, the data show that in the urban-rural localities, 44.2% of persons with disability have challenges with sight or visual impairment in urban areas. Out of the total PWDs in the urban areas, 38.5 per cent of the males and 48.2% of the females are disabled with sight or visual impairment.; the corresponding figures for the rural areas are 54.4 percent males and 54.6 percent females respectively.. From the table, it can be deduced that the highest number of persons with disability (PWD) are those with sight and visual impairment.

6.5 Disability and activity

The economics activity status of persons with disability 15 years and older is shown in table 6.2 of the population 15 years and older the number of disable persons constitutes 9.0 percent. Out of this of about 48 percent (3,740) of persons with disabilities (PWD) - (7,787) are employed, 2.9 percent (221) are unemployed and 49.1 percent (3826) are economically not active. Among the male population, 8.7% are persons with disability. Out of this, about 44.4 percent of them are employed, 2.6 percent are unemployed and 53.0 percent are economically not active. As regards the female population, 9.2 percent of the persons aged 15 and above are disabled, 51.0 percent of female PWD's are employed, 3.0 percent are unemployed and 46.0 percent are economically not active. This may presupposes that more of the female PWDs are better off in terms of employment than their male counterpart

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	86,603	100.0	54,767	100.0	3,738	100.0	28,098	100.0
Without disability	78,816	91	51,027	93.20	3,517	94.1	24,272	86.4
With disability	7,787	9	3,740	48.00	221	2.9	3,826	49.1
Sight	4,217	100	2,032	48.20	85	2.0	2,100	49.8
Hearing	841	100	346	41.10	25	3.0	470	55.9
Speech	499	100	215	43.10	27	5.4	257	51.5
Physical	2,337	100	979	41.90	57	2.4	1,301	55.7
Intellect	794	100	288	36.30	40	5.0	466	58.7
Emotion	952	100.0	475	49.90	50	5.3	427	44.8
Other	699	10.0	353	50.50	23	3.3	323	46.2
Male								
Total	40,162	100.0	24,701	61.5	1,710	4.3	13,751	34.2
Without disability	36,660	91.3	23,146	63.1	1,618	4.4	11,896	32.5
With disability	3,502	8.7	1,555	44.4	92	2.6	1,855	53.0
Sight	1,874	100.0	771	41.1	33	1.8	1,070	57.1
Hearing	360	100.0	133	36.9	8	2.3	219	60.8
Speech	240	100.0	108	45.0	12	5.0	120	50.0
Physical	941	100.0	403	42.8	31	3.3	507	53.9
Intellect	382	100.0	143	37.5	23	6.0	216	56.5
Emotion	393	100.0	184	46.8	19	4.8	190	48.4
Other	289	100.0	147	50.9	11	3.8	131	45.3
Female								
Total	46,441	100.0	30,066	64.7	2,028	4.4	14,347	30.9
Without disability	42,156	90.8	27,881	66.1	1,899	4.5	12,376	29.4
With disability	4,285	9.2	2,185	51.0	129	3.0	1,971	46.0
Sight	2,343	100.0	1,261	53.8	52	2.2	1,030	44.0
Hearing	481	100.0	213	44.3	17	3.5	251	52.2
Speech	259	100.0	107	41.3	15	5.8	137	52.9
Physical	1,396	100.0	576	41.3	26	1.9	794	56.8
Intellect	412	100.0	145	35.2	17	4.1	250	60.7
Emotion	559	100.0	291	52.1	31	5.5	237	42.4
Other	410	100.0	206	50.3	12	2.9	192	46.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 shows population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education in the district. The total disabled persons 3 years and older is 8,876, with 4,077 (45.9%) being males and 4,799 (54.1%) females. Of the disabled persons in the district, 42.5 percent have never attended school while about 3.3 attain pre-school level of education, 44.7 percent completed basic school while 9.5 percent attain Sec./SSS/SHC/and higher. Among the people with sight related disability 42.6 percent have never attended school, 2.1 percent attain pre-school, and 44.6 percent had Basic education, while 10.7 percent attain Sec./SSS/SHC/and higher. In addition 52.6 percent among those with physical disability have never attended school, 3.6 percent had pre-school while 37.8 percent attend basic school and 6 percent attained Sec./SSS/SHC/and higher.

In terms of sex, there are 4,077 male PWDs of which 28.5 percent has never attended school, 3.5 percent has pre-school and 55.1 has basic school while 12.9 percent has Sec./SSS/SHC/and higher. Similarly among the female PWDs of 4,799. 54.4 percent have never attended school, those who attain pre-school constitute 3.2 percent and basic school are 35.8 while those who attain Sec./SSS/SHC/and higher are also 6.6 percent.

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

Sex/Disability type	Educational level attained									
	Total		Never attended		Pre-School		Basic School		Sec./SSS/SHC/and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	132,664	100.0	30,030	22.6	14,901	11.2	72,710	54.9	15,023	11.3
No disability	123,788	100.0	26,256	21.2	14,605	11.8	68,746	55.5	14,181	11.5
With a disability	8,876	100.0	3,774	42.5	296	3.3	3,964	44.7	842	9.5
Sight	4,615	100.0	1,966	42.6	98	2.1	2,059	44.6	492	10.7
Hearing	1,045	100.0	468	44.7	56	5.4	450	43.1	71	6.8
Speech	694	100.0	311	44.8	57	8.2	289	41.7	37	5.3
Physical	2,600	100.0	1,367	52.6	94	3.6	983	37.8	156	6.0
Intellectual	982	100.0	343	34.9	39	4.0	467	47.6	133	13.5
Emotional	1,104	100.0	458	41.4	43	3.9	503	45.6	100	9.1
Other	814	100.0	317	38.9	45	5.6	400	49.1	52	6.4
Male										
Total	63,576	100.0	10,256	16.1	7,563	11.9	37,118	58.4	8,639	13.6
No disability	59,499	100.0	9,094	15.3	7,419	12.5	34,873	58.6	8,113	13.6
With a disability	4,077	100.0	1,162	28.5	144	3.5	2,245	55.1	526	12.9
Sight	2,074	100.0	552	26.6	49	2.4	1,165	56.1	308	14.9
Hearing	449	100.0	149	33.2	19	4.2	247	55.0	34	7.6
Speech	339	100.0	138	40.7	23	6.8	156	46.0	22	6.5
Physical	1,090	100.0	394	36.1	46	4.3	546	50.1	104	9.5
Intellectual	469	100.0	135	28.8	14	3.0	252	53.7	68	14.5
Emotional	468	100.0	138	29.5	18	3.9	250	53.4	62	13.2
Other	346	100.0	88	25.4	20	5.9	205	59.2	33	9.5

Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (cont'd)

Sex/Disability type	Educational level attained									
	Total		Never attended		Pre-School		Basic School		Sec./SSS/SHC/and higher	
	Total	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female										
Total	69,088	100.0	19,774	28.7	7,338	10.6	35,592	51.5	6,384	9.2
No disability	64,289	100.0	17,162	26.7	7,186	11.2	33,873	52.7	6,068	9.4
With a disability	4,799	100.0	2,612	54.4	152	3.2	1,719	35.8	316	6.6
Sight	2,541	100.0	1,414	55.6	49	1.9	894	35.3	184	7.2
Hearing	596	100.0	319	53.5	37	6.2	203	34.1	37	6.2
Speech	355	100.0	173	48.7	34	9.6	133	37.5	15	4.2
Physical	1,510	100.0	973	64.4	48	3.2	437	28.9	52	3.5
Intellectual	513	100.0	208	40.5	25	4.9	215	41.9	65	12.7
Emotional	636	100.0	320	50.3	25	3.9	253	39.8	38	6.0
Other	468	100.0	229	48.9	25	5.3	195	41.7	19	4.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a description of household members and heads of households engaged in agricultural activities. These include types of farming activities i.e. crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows that out of the total households of 35,403 in the municipality 17,346 representing 49.0 percent are engaged in agricultural activities. However, among the urban households of 13,239 those engage in agriculture are 3,645 representing 27.5 percent. Out of the rural households of 22,164 those involved in agriculture are 13,701 representing 61.8 percent.

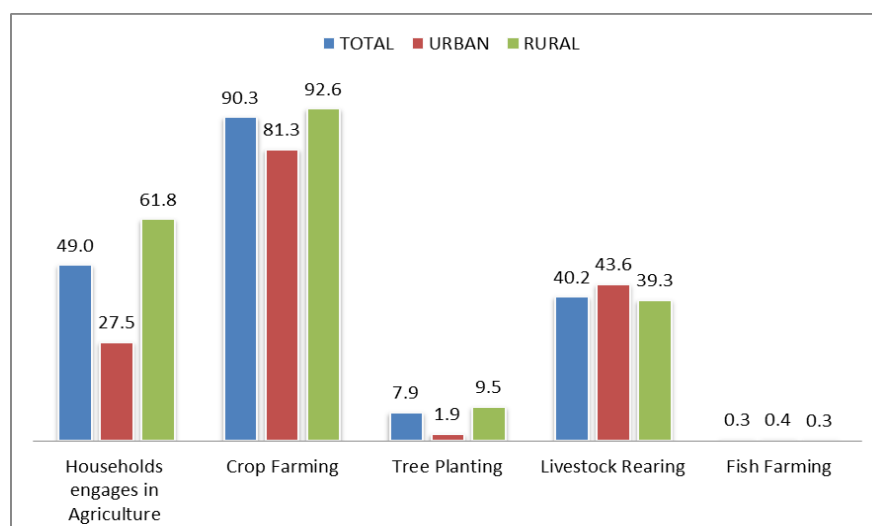
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	35,403	100.0	13,239	100.0	22,164	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	17,346	49.0	3,645	27.5	13,701	61.8
Crop Farming	15,655	90.3	2,964	81.3	12,691	92.6
Tree Planting	1,364	7.9	68	1.9	1,296	9.5
Livestock Rearing	6,969	40.2	1,589	43.6	5,380	39.3
Fish Farming	49	0.3	13	0.4	36	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportions of households engaged in various agricultural activities and locality types are presented in Figure 7.1. From the figure, 49.0 percent of the total number of households is engaged in agriculture. In the urban localities, 27.5 percent of the urban households are engaged in agriculture, and 61.8 percent in the rural areas also engages in agriculture. Out of the total number of households engaged in agriculture, 90.3 percent are in crop farming, 40.2 percent in livestock rearing, 7.9 percent in tree planting and 0.3 percent in fish farming. A higher proportion of households in rural areas engage in crop farming (92.6%) as compared to 81.3 percent of households in urban areas

Figure 7.1: Percentage distribution of households in agriculture by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Distribution of Livestock and Keeper

Agricultural households in the district were engaged in a number of farming activities ranging from cattle rearing to fish farming. Table 7.2 shows the Distribution of Livestock, Birds, others reared and their Keepers within the households in the Municipality. It shows that the total number of animals in the district is 123,526 and 9,977 keepers with an average keeper of 12.4 animals per keeper. Chicken is the most common (51.3%) of the animals kept by 37.9 percent of households. The highest proportion of the households (42.0%) are engaged in goat rearing which is the second highest animal (28.4%) kept after chicken

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, others animals and keepers

Type of farming	Number		Average per Keeper	Percent	
	Total Number	Number of keepers		Number of Animals	Number of keepers
Total	123,526	9,977	12.4	100.0	100.0
Beehives	24	6	4.0	0.0	0.1
Cattle	1,827	108	16.9	1.5	1.1
Chicken	63,446	3,788	16.7	51.3	38.0
Dove	334	18	18.6	0.3	0.2
Duck	2,101	153	13.7	1.7	1.5
Goat	35,046	4,190	8.4	28.4	42.2
Grass-cutter	467	53	8.8	0.4	0.5
Guinea fowl	443	48	9.2	0.4	0.5
Ostrich	4	2	2.0	0.0	0.0
Pig	5,192	265	19.6	4.2	2.6
Rabbit	504	41	12.3	0.4	0.4
Sheep	9,970	1,033	9.7	8.1	10.3
Silk worm	334	19	17.6	0.3	0.2
Snail	110	3	36.7	0.1	0.0
Turkey	185	16	11.6	0.1	0.2
Other(specify)	1,272	220	5.8	1.0	2.1
Farming	1,907	11	173.4	1.5	0.1
Inland fishing	360	3	120.0	0.3	0.0
Marine fishing	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Data on housing conditions assists planners to make evidence-based decisions on housing policies and interventions. This chapter provides an overview of housing and housing conditions in the Municipality. Data in this chapter include housing stock and types of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement, construction materials, household room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use, bathing and toilet facilities as well as method of waste disposal.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows the stock of houses and households by type of locality. The table shows that the total household population in the municipality is 139,056. Out of this, 50,420 (36.3%) are in the urban area and 88,636 (63.7%) are in the rural area. There are 25,290 houses within the municipality, out of which 6,981 representing 27.6 percent are in the urban area and 18,309 representing 72.4 percent are in the rural area. Furthermore, there are 35,402 households within the municipality, 13,239 (37.4%) are in the urban area and 22,163 (62.6%) in the rural areas. The average household per house in the municipality is 1.4, i.e., 1.9 in urban areas and 1.2 in rural areas. Finally, average household size is 3.9, and it is slightly higher in rural areas (4.0) as compared with 3.8 percent in the urban areas.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	144,705	51,690	93,015
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	139,056	50,420	88,636
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	25,290	6,981	18,309
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	35,402	13,239	22,163
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	5.5	7.2	4.8
Average household size	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

Table 8.2 shows ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality in the KEEA Municipality. The proportion of houses owned by members of household is over one-half 55.7 percent (19,713) and the proportion of houses owned by a relative who is not a household member is 21.7 percent (7703). In addition, the proportion of dwelling units

owned by other private individuals (not relatives) is 16.9 percent (5972). Public or government-owned housing forms only a small proportion 2.8 percent (986), while only 0.2 percent of dwelling units are owned by other private agency. In rural areas the proportion of dwelling units owned by a household member is higher 62.4percent (13,837) than in the urban areas 44.4 percent (5,876).

The proportion of dwelling units headed by males is higher across the Municipality 58.1percent (11,353) and in all ownership status except the “other” category where we have 49.5 percent (111).

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District				
			Total	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,402	20,569	14,833	13,239	22,163
Owned by household member	2,883,236	272,070	19,713	11,353	8,360	5,876	13,837
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,896	332	217	115	191	141
Relative not a household member	851,630	115,683	7,703	4,189	3,514	3,539	4,164
Other private individual	1,439,021	118,549	5,972	3,708	2,264	2,883	3,089
Private employer	83,610	5,191	393	259	134	196	197
Other private agency	21,123	1,788	79	52	27	43	36
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,496	986	680	306	388	598
Other	24,000	2,090	224	111	113	123	101

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Type of Occupied Dwelling Units

The most common type of dwelling units in the district was compound houses (rooms) Table 8.3 shows the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. This type of dwelling accounted for 45.9 percent and separate houses accounting for 37.2 percent. The data shows that there were 35,402 dwelling units in the district. These two types of dwelling units accounted for 83.1 percent of the dwelling units in the district. Apart from the two most common dwelling units, the semi-detached houses form 8.1 percent, Flat /apartment form 5.0 percent. Aside this all together remaining types of dwelling units constitutes 3.6 percent of the total dwelling units.

In terms of sex of household head among the male headed households 38 percent occupy separate house whilst 44.5 percent are in compound houses. Also 36.1 percent of the separate houses are occupied by female headed households and 47.7 percent of compound houses are occupied by female headed households.

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	35,402	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	158,608	13,173	37.2	38.0	36.1	22.2	46.2
Semi-detached house	391,548	36,734	2,877	8.1	7.9	8.4	8.7	7.8
Flat/Apartment	256,355	22,889	1,776	5.0	5.5	4.3	6.6	4.1
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	286,740	16,232	45.9	44.5	47.7	57.6	38.8
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	8,432	302	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,817	60	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tent	10,343	937	104	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,674	514	1.5	1.7	1.2	2.3	1.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,559	83	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	4,370	160	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
Other	9,846	1,003	121	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Construction Materials

As shown in Table 8.4, the two main construction materials for outer walls in the municipality are cement or concrete (65%) and mud brick/earth (27.1%). A smaller proportion of outer walls are also made of wood (4.2%). While over three-quarters of outer walls (75.1%) are made of cement blocks/concrete in urban areas, over one-half of outer walls (59.3%) are made of cement blocks/concrete in rural areas.. As expected, the use of mud bricks/earth for outer walls is higher in rural areas (34.9%) than the urban areas (13.1%). Other materials such as metal sheet/slate, stones, burnt bricks, land Crete, bamboo and palm leaf/thatch are hardly used (less than one percent) in the construction of outer walls in the municipality.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	567,051	38,308	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	206,207	10,369	27.1	13.1	34.9
Wood	200,594	10,461	1,613	4.2	7.1	2.6
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,698	157	0.4	0.3	0.5
Stone	11,330	942	177	0.5	1.0	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	260	0.7	0.8	0.6
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	325,673	24,901	65.0	75.1	59.3
Landcrete	104,270	10,996	300	0.8	0.2	1.1
Bamboo	8,206	766	94	0.2	0.2	0.2
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,295	104	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other	39,206	2,624	333	0.9	1.7	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5.1 Materials for floor

Floor types affects not only the aesthetics of the houses but also more importantly the quality and health status of the occupants of the house. Some floors could easily be contaminated and are difficult to clean or disinfect. As shown in Table 8.5, floors in the municipality are mainly made of cement/concrete (90.1%). About one in twenty houses have floors (5.1%) made of earth/mud and a very small proportion has terrazzo/terrazzo tile floors (1.1%). Although cement floors are the most common in both rural and urban areas, the proportion is higher in the rural (91.8%) than in the urban areas (87.4%). Furthermore, 4.7 percent of floors in the rural areas are made of earth or mud compared with 5.8% in the urban areas. In all, only 2.8% of floors are made of tiles (vinyl, ceramic, porcelain/granite, terrazzo tiles). Floor tiles are very expensive and are therefore comparatively predominant in urban areas compared to rural areas.

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	35,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	59,543	1,801	5.1	5.8	4.7
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	448,599	31,914	90.1	87.4	91.8
Stone	32,817	2,192	146	0.4	0.4	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	718	46	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wood	52,856	1,924	325	0.9	1.7	0.4
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	247	0.7	1.0	0.5
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,534	361	1.0	1.3	0.8
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	381	1.1	2.1	0.5
Other	15,567	1,206	181	0.5	0.3	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5.2 Materials for roofing

Table 8.6 shows that roofing in KEEA are made of two main materials, namely, slate/asbestos and metal sheets. Over half of dwelling units (56.8%) have roofs made of slates/asbestos and 32percent are made of metal sheets. It is interesting to note that 4.1 percent of roofs are made of bamboo and this could be encouraged due to its availability. Furthermore, about two percent of roofs in rural areas are made of thatched palm leaves or raffia with another five percent made of bamboos. Less than one percent of roofs are made of tiles. The proportion of dwelling units with thatch/palm leaf is 2.2% in the urban areas as compared with 2.7% in the rural areas. In addition, 26.4% of roofs in urban areas and 35.2% in rural areas are made of metal sheets. Given its cost, slates and asbestos are used mainly in urban areas (62.9%) as compared with 53.3 percent in the rural areas.

Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing 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	35,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	59,543	1,801	5.1	5.8	4.7
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	448,599	31,914	90.1	87.4	91.8
Stone	32,817	2,192	146	0.4	0.4	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	718	46	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wood	52,856	1,924	325	0.9	1.7	0.4
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	247	0.7	1.0	0.5
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,534	361	1.0	1.3	0.8
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	381	1.1	2.1	0.5
Other	15,567	1,206	181	0.5	0.3	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Room Occupancy

Households by size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units are presented in Table 8.7. The Table shows that 68.4 percent of households occupy a single room, 19.7 percent two rooms, 4 percent three rooms, 2.9 percent four rooms, and 1.3 percent five rooms. Only 1.3 percent of households occupy six rooms or more. The Table further shows that irrespective of household size, households in the municipality have a higher proportion occupying a single room, the only exceptions being households with nine members or more.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	35,402	100.0	68.4	19.7	6.4	2.9	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
1	7,738	100.0	91.6	5.9	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
2	5,140	100.0	79.6	16.6	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
3	4,937	100.0	75.2	18.3	4.4	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
4	4,776	100.0	67.9	22.2	6.2	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
5	4,103	100.0	61.2	25.9	7.6	3.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
6	3,098	100.0	52.1	28.2	11.0	5.3	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.2
7	2,155	100.0	46.0	32.9	13.0	4.4	2.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
8	1,379	100.0	36.8	32.3	16.1	8.8	3.8	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
9	798	100.0	29.8	31.0	20.6	11.2	3.9	2.4	0.4	0.8	0.1
10+	1,278	100.0	17.8	28.6	18.7	13.6	9.1	5.2	2.7	1.6	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

This section looks at access to housing utilities such as source of lighting, cooking fuel and cooking space etc. by households within the municipality.

8.7.1 Main source of lighting used by households

As shown in Table 8.7, the three main sources of lighting in households are electricity main (75.9%), kerosene lamp (18.0%) and flashlight (4.3%). The proportion of dwelling units using electricity (generators) is less than 0.8 percent. The use of private generators is a recent phenomenon which was brought about by the frequent power outages and load shedding. Kerosene lamp which used to be the most common source of light for majority of households in the municipality for decades is no longer the dominant source. It is now used by only 18 percent of households. Although flashlight has always been used in Ghana, it is gradually becoming a major source of light with the introduction of several long-lasting batteries and other rechargeable varieties. In the urban-rural situation, the proportion of dwelling housing units using electricity (main) as the main source of lighting is slightly higher in the urban areas (78.8%) than in the rural areas (74.2%). In contrast, the proportion of dwelling unit using flashlight/torch is higher in rural area (4.9%) compared with urban areas (3.2%).

Table 8.7: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main source of light	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	347,998	26,868	75.9	78.8	74.2
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,806	267	0.8	0.6	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	109,111	6,356	18.0	16.2	19.0
Gas lamp	9,378	817	51	0.1	0.2	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	592	19	0.1	0.0	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,796	152	0.4	0.5	0.4
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	59,233	1,508	4.3	3.2	4.9
Firewood	13,241	822	64	0.2	0.2	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	357	15	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,231	102	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of cooking fuel and cooking space used by households

As shown in Table 8.8, the three main sources of energy for cooking in the households in KEEA are charcoal (49.2%), wood (35.4%) and gas (8.4%). The use of gas is becoming more common in the municipality. The proportion of dwelling units where no cooking is done is 5.5 percent. In the urban areas, 6.2 percent of households do not cook and 5.2 percent households in the rural areas also do not cook. In the rural areas, 46.3 percent of households use wood as their main source of cooking fuel compared with 17.1 percent in the urban areas. In contrast, charcoal, which is often produced for urban dwellers, is used by 64.1 percent of households in the urban areas and 40.3 percent in the rural areas.

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

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	26,767	1,964	5.5	6.2	5.2
Wood	2,197,083	232,964	12,519	35.4	17.1	46.3
Gas	996,518	65,955	2,990	8.4	11.2	6.8
Electricity	29,794	1,221	70	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,935	249	0.7	1.0	0.5
Charcoal	1,844,290	194,256	17,420	49.2	64.1	40.3
Crop residue	45,292	1,477	69	0.2	0.1	0.2
Saw dust	8,000	514	35	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	209	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	465	79	0.2	0.0	0.3
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	34,823	2,671	7.5	7.7	7.4
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	176,215	13,597	38.4	24.4	46.8
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	35,850	2,082	5.9	6.5	5.5
Enclosure without roof	117,614	8,635	550	1.6	2.2	1.2
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	34,193	1,280	3.6	3.6	3.6
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	8,387	497	1.4	1.2	1.5
Verandah	1,173,946	108,346	6,900	19.5	27.3	14.9
Open space in compound	1,115,464	117,661	7,629	21.5	26.7	18.5
Other	21,007	2,653	196	0.6	0.6	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The percentage distribution of the different cooking space is also presented in Table A8 in the appendix. The most common type of cooking space is separate room for exclusive use of households (38.4%) whilst 21.5 percent of households use open space in compound; 26.7 percent in the urban areas as compared with 18.5 percent in the rural areas.

8.8 Main Source of Water for drinking and for other Domestic Use

The source of water supply particularly for drinking has remarkable effect on the burden of diseases in a community. The main health benefit of clean water supply is a reduction in diarrhea, bilharzia, cholera disease etc., although the effects on other diseases are also substantial. The main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes in the municipality are as presented in Table 8.9. Household drinking water is obtained from six

main sources as follows; public standpipe (45.3%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling unit (25.4%), borehole/pump/tube well (7.4%), pipe-borne water inside dwelling (11.8%), sachet water (3.8%) and rivers/streams (1.2%).

Table 8.9: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic uses

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	48,916	4,179	11.8	19.4	7.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	109,946	9,007	25.4	22.9	27.0
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	122,845	16,051	45.3	46.4	44.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	96,113	2,635	7.4	0.5	11.6
Protected well	321,091	22,615	640	1.8	2.9	1.2
Rain water	39,438	8,361	219	0.6	0.2	0.9
Protected spring	19,345	1,530	134	0.4	0.5	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	1,482	143	0.4	0.4	0.4
Sachet water	490,283	42,729	1,346	3.8	6.3	2.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	15,072	78	0.2	0.4	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	10,210	327	0.9	0.1	1.4
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,041	50	0.1	0.0	0.2
River/Stream	502,804	41,341	434	1.2	0.0	1.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	4,197	152	0.4	0.0	0.7
Other	3,972	365	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	4,427	12.5	21.1	7.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	8,256	23.3	22.7	23.7
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	117,824	15,261	43.1	45.2	41.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,438	3,318	9.4	0.9	14.4
Protected well	465,775	37,995	1,561	4.4	7.4	2.6
Rain water	39,916	6,583	114	0.3	0.2	0.4
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	98	0.3	0.5	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	20,059	162	0.5	0.8	0.3
Unprotected well	152,055	15,523	645	1.8	0.8	2.4
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,783	64	0.2	0.1	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	52,309	1,176	3.3	0.1	5.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	5,823	292	0.8	0.1	1.3
Other	10,302	940	28	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Furthermore, in KEEA, 82.5 percent of dwelling units obtain their main source of water from pipe-borne source and about 3.8 percent use sachet water as the main source of drinking water. In terms of the urban-rural setting, 88.3 percent of dwelling units in the urban areas and 79 percent of dwelling units in the rural areas obtain their main source of drinking water from pipe-borne source. It is interesting to know that unprotected spring, river/streams and dugout/pond/lake are not being used by dwelling units in the urban areas as drinking water but are used for other domestic uses in the urban areas of the municipality.

In addition about 88.3 percent of the households obtain their water supply from the various type of pipe-borne water in the district as well as Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well.

8.9 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Data on type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by households are presented in Table 8.10. There are five main toilet facilities in the municipality. They are; Public toilet (52.5%), Water closet (9.8%), pit latrine (9.6%), K.V.I.P (8.3%), and bucket/pan (0.6%). Quite a substantial proportion (almost one out of five houses) of households in KEEA has no toilet facilities and resort to the use of bushes, beaches and open fields. In urban areas 56.4 percent of households use public toilet, 1.1 percent use bucket/pan and 9.7 percent has no toilet facilities. In rural areas, 50.1 percent of households uses public toilets and 0.3 percent use bucket/pan.

The table further shows that 26.0 percent of household shared a separate bathroom in the same house, and 22.2 percent own bathrooms for exclusive use. The least proportion (0.7%) is the use of river/pond/lake for bathing and this has health implications. The highest proportion of households in the urban areas, use a shared separate bathroom in the same house (37.4%) and only a few use river/pond/lake and dam (0.2%). In the rural area, the highest proportion of households own bathroom for exclusive use (23.8%).

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	80,936	6,463	18.3	9.7	23.4
W.C.	839,611	48,303	3,486	9.8	15.7	6.4
Pit latrine	1,040,883	121,805	3,405	9.6	7.7	10.8
KVIP	572,824	62,088	2,947	8.3	8.3	8.4
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,729	207	0.6	1.1	0.3
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan/ etc.)	1,893,291	208,323	18,578	52.5	56.4	50.1
Other	23,385	2,579	316	0.9	1.2	0.7
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	121,297	7,865	22.2	19.5	23.8
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	160,291	9,197	26.0	37.4	19.2
Private open cubicle	381,979	36,157	2,352	6.6	3.2	8.7
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	118,153	7,423	21.0	18.4	22.5
Public bath house	140,501	12,895	2,073	5.9	7.5	4.9
Bathroom in another house	187,337	38,394	3,914	11.1	7.3	13.3
Open space around house	372,556	35,703	2,224	6.3	6.4	6.2
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,773	254	0.7	0.2	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.10 Method of Waste Disposal

As shown in Table 8.11, the most common means of disposing solid waste in the municipality is by public dump, either open space (66.8%) or container (17.3%). Routine collection of waste from houses is hardly practiced. It is only about 1.4 percent of the dwelling units that solid wastes are collected from the homes. About 2.7 percent dump solid

wastes indiscriminately compared with 7.6 percent of dwelling units that burn solid waste. The dumping of solid waste in open spaces is the most common method of waste disposal in both urban (50%) and rural areas (76.9%). The table again shows that liquid wastes in the municipality are disposed-off by either throwing it onto the compound (39.6%), throwing onto the street/outside (29.4%) or throwing into the gutter (18.3%). About 1.6 percent disposes off their liquid waste through drainage system. The throwing of liquid waste into gutter is the most common in urban areas (32.4%) and throwing onto compound is also common in the rural areas.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	20,490	480	1.4	1.6	1.2
Burned by household	584,820	70,553	2,701	7.6	7.7	7.6
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	98,454	6,116	17.3	34.5	7.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	283,454	23,646	66.8	50.0	76.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	28,334	952	2.7	1.8	3.2
Buried by household	182,615	17,727	867	2.4	2.3	2.5
Other	53,805	7,751	640	1.8	2.2	1.6
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	35,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,670	561	1.6	2.7	0.9
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	35,183	1,870	5.3	8.9	3.1
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	9,059	609	1.7	2.6	1.2
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	163,838	10,392	29.4	26.8	30.9
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	89,199	6,463	18.3	32.4	9.8
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	216,209	14,024	39.6	22.0	50.1
Other	38,294	6,605	1,483	4.2	4.6	3.9

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

According to the In 2010 Population and Housing Census the population of the KEEA Municipality is 144,705, out of which 69,665 are males and 75,040 are females bringing the sex ratio to 92.8 percent meaning for every 92.8 males, there are 100 females. In the urban-rural settings, 35.7 percent of the population lives in urban areas and 64.3 percent also in rural areas. The Municipality has a population density of 319.8 persons per sq km.

The Municipality generally depicts a typical youthful population.. The largest religious group is the Pentecostal-Charismatic constituting 29.8 percent of the population, other Christians (20.9%) and Catholics 18.2 percent. Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.) form 17.8 percent and Muslims account for 5.2 percent of the population in the Municipality. About seven percent of the population (8.3%) claimed to adhere to no religions preferences.

9.1.2 Households

There is a household population of 139,056 of which 65,636 (47.2%) are males and 73,420 are females. This household population was enumerated in 35,402 households in the Municipality. Children represented the highest proportion of the household population with 54,926 representing 39.5 percent.

9.1.3 Marital Characteristics

About forty-one percent (41.0%) of persons 12 years and older are married while 4.0 percent are in informal consensual union or living together. About two-fifth (39.0%) have never married. The proportion of the separated is 2.0 percent, divorced is 7.0 percent and widowed is 7.0 percent. While 16.0 percent have ever been married but currently they are not in any union.

9.1.4 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Persons with mobile phones

The proportion of persons 12 years and older in the municipality who own mobile phones in the district at the time of the 2010PHC is 38,440 constituting 39.4 percent of the population 12 years and older. Male with mobile phones were 44.0 percent of the population 12years and older and the female who have phones form 35.0 percent.

Internet users

For the Municipality as a whole, only 4.6 percent of population 12 years and older use the internet. The population using the internet is higher among the males (6.4%) than among the females (2.9%).

Households owning desktop or laptop computer

A total of 1,733 households (4.9% of all households) in the municipality own desktop or laptop computers. Among the male headed households only 6.2 percent own desktop or laptop computers, similarly only 3.1 percent of the female headed households own desktop or laptop computers.

9.1.5 Literacy and Education

About 63.7 percent of the population 11 years and older in the Municipality are literate in English and Ghanaian Language while about 27.8 percent are literate in English only. Therefore the proportions of persons 11 years and older who are literate in English only are higher in age group 11-14 (35.1%) and 15-19 (28.4%).

9.1.6 School attendance

About 30.6 percent of the population has attended school in the past up to the JSS/JHS level and a further 26.5 percent up to the middle level. Also 27 percent of the population 3 years and older are either in Nursery (11.3%) or Kindergarten (15.7%). The proportions of females currently attending school at the primary level is also high among all the levels with 45.6 percent which is almost the same as that of the males (46.0%).

9.1.7 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility

The Region recorded a general fertility rate (GFR) of 105.3. As expected, the GFR, which is the number of births per 1000 women aged 15- 49 years, is higher in the rural (120.4) than in the urban (90.8) areas, crude birth rate (CBR) is 26.8, CBR is low in the urban (25.0) than in the rural (28.4) areas. Central Region recorded a total fertility rate of 3.60, which is higher than the national average of 3.28. The total fertility for women in the rural areas is one child higher (4.1) than in the urban areas (3.1). Adjusting for underreporting of current fertility and age misreporting the total fertility rate is 1.68 children higher than the reported fertility. The difference between reported and adjusted fertility in urban (1.33), is slightly higher than those in the rural (1.26) areas.

Mortality

The highest proportions of deaths occurred in children younger than five years (28.8%) and adults 70 years and older (20.1%). The pattern of age specific death rates for males and females is similar to the regional total figures. Additionally, the proportion of under-five male deaths (32.0%) is higher than their female (25.4%) counterparts. Between ages 15-49, the proportions of female deaths are higher than that of males between the ages of 15-49 years.

Infant and under-five mortality

The highest infant mortality rate (i.e. infant deaths per 1,000 live births) was recorded in Effutu (80), followed by Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abirem (70), Cape Coast (67), and Agona West (66) and Gomoa West (65). The District which recorded the lowest infant mortality rate is Twifo-Hemang-Lower Denkyira (49). Apart from Effutu recording the highest infant mortality rate, it also had the highest under-five mortality rate of 128 deaths per 1,000 children. Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abirem, Cape Coast, Agona West and Gomoa West also had relatively high under-five mortality rates of 100 or higher. Two districts, Twifo-Hemang-Lower Denkyira (73) and Upper Denkyira (73) recorded the lowest under-five mortality rates.

Maternal Deaths

A total of 307 maternal deaths were recorded translating into a maternal mortality ratio (MMR) of 520 deaths per 100,000 live births which is higher than the national average of 485 deaths per 100,000 live births. The age-specific maternal mortality ratios indicate a high figure at age 15-19 (499) then declining through age 20-24 (392) to 25-29 (388). From ages 30-34, MMR starts rising, a phenomenon which continues with increase in age.

9.1.8 Nationality

The total population of Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abrem was 144,705 as indicated earlier. Out of this population (139,281; 96.3%) are Ghanaians by birth which represents the highest among the nationality categories. In terms of individual countries of origin, the largest proportion of immigrants (0.9%) are from ECOWAS countries.

9.1.9 Economic Characteristics

In the Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abrem Municipality, at least three in every ten persons are economically not active (32.4%). For both male and females, more than six out of every ten persons are economically active (i.e. employed or unemployed persons). About 30 percent are not economically active (i.e. Not working and not looking for work). Among the economically active persons 15 years and older, 93.6% were in employment (employed) and 6.4 percent are unemployed.

The type of occupations of persons 15 years and older employed in the Municipality in 2010 shows that Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing workers, form the largest occupation group within the municipality, employing 42.2 percent of all employed persons. The second largest group is service and sales workers (20.6%). Also 18 percent of employed persons are engaged in crafts and technicians.

The proportions of males engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing is higher (51.8%) than that of females (34%) which in any case represent the highest among the major industries for both sexes. Also 16.7 percent of the employed population 15 years and older are in wholesale and retail, 7.8 percent of the male employed persons are in wholesale and retail and 23.9 females are also in the same industry. 14.3 percent are in manufacturing and 4.5 percent in education. This means that there are more females engaged in wholesale and retail than of males.

About two-thirds of employed persons (63.8%) in the Municipality are self-employed without employees and 17.8 percent are employees. Nearly one in ten (9.0%) of employed persons are “contributing family workers”. Again, 2.3 percent are casual workers while 2.5 percent are apprentices. On the whole, the proportions of the self-employed with employees is low (3.9%). The proportions of persons who are self-employed (without employees) is far higher among the females (72.3%) than among the males (53.5%). This is also true for those classified as “contributing family workers”. The proportions of employees are higher for males (28.3%) than for females (9.1%).

These findings may be explained by low educational levels of females which make it difficult for them to be engaged in formal sectors. Many enter sales because of the small capital outlay for self-employment often in the form of petty trading. The largest proportions of the employed are self-employed without employees. It is likely most of the self-employed (without employees) are predominantly fishers, farmers and traders.

9.1.10 Disability

There are 6.3 percent of persons with disability within the municipality, among the male population; there are 6.0 percent of persons with disability compared to 6.5 percent of the females with disability.

The most common type of disability is sight or visual impairment. One-half of all persons with disability (51.6%) have challenges related to sight or visual impairment. Females constitute the higher proportions of persons with sight disability (i.e. 52.6%) as compared with 50.4 percent of the males) with sight problems. About 8.2 percent of PWDs have challenges related to speech which is the lowest in the municipality. In the male population, 8.9 percent are disabled in speech and 7.7 percent females are also disabled in speech which represents the lowest proportions of persons with disability in the Municipality.

In the urban-rural settings, 44.2 percent of persons with disability have challenges with sight or visual impairment in urban areas. Out of the male population in the urban areas, 38.5 percent are disabled in sight and 48.2 percent females are also disabled in sight. Among the rural population of persons 15 years and older, 54.5 percent have challenges with sight. Among the male and female populations, persons with disability with sight or visual impairment are slightly the same for both males and females (i.e.54.4% and 54.6% respectively).

About 48 percent of persons with disabilities (PWDs) are employed, 2.9 percent are unemployed and 49.1 percent are economically not active. Among the male population, 8.7 percent are persons with disability; 44.4 percent of the disabled males are employed, 2.6 percent are unemployed and 53 percent are economically not active. Whereas among the females 9.2 percent are disabled about 51.0 percent of PWD's are employed, 3.0 percent are unemployed and 46.0 are economically not active. This may presupposes that more of the female PWDs are better off in terms of employment than their male counterpart

9.1.11 Agricultural Activities

There are 49.0 percent of households engaged in Agriculture. In the urban localities, 27.5 percent are households engaged in agriculture as compared with 61.8 percent in the rural areas. Out of the total number of households engaged in agriculture, 90.3 percent are engaged in crop farming. There are more households engaged in crop farming in the rural areas (92.6%) than those in the urban areas (81.3%). The least is the number of households engaged in fish farming (0.3%).

The distribution of livestock/birds and keepers shows that whereas the livestock/bird most commonly reared in the municipality is chicken, which constitutes (51.3%) of all livestock /birds reared, most of the livestock/birds keepers (42.2%) in the district are into goat keeping.

9.1.12 Housing Conditions

There are 25,290 houses in the Municipality and data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census shows that the total household in the municipality is 35,402. Out of this, 6,981 are in the urban areas and 18,309 are in the rural localities. There is a total of household population 139,056 within the municipality.

According to the data, the proportion of houses owned by members of household is over one-half (55.7%) in 2010. The proportion of houses owned by a relative who is not a household member is 21.7 percent while the proportion of dwelling units owned by other private

individuals (not relatives) is 16.9 percent. Public or government-owned housing forms only a small proportion, of 2.8 percent while Only 0.2 percent of dwelling units are owned by other private agency. In the rural areas, the proportion of dwelling units owned by a household member is higher (70.2%) than in the urban areas (29.8%). The proportion of dwelling units headed by males is higher across the Municipality (58.1%) and in all ownership status except “other” category (49.5%).

The two main construction materials for outer walls in the municipality are cement or concrete and mud brick. The proportion of outer walls constructed with mud bricks is 27.1 percent while the proportion of outer walls made of cement or concrete is 65 percent. In the urban areas, however, over three-quarters of outer walls (75.1%) are made of cement blocks/concrete and over one-half of outer walls (59.3%) in the rural areas are made of cement blocks/concrete. Only 4.2 percent of outer walls are made of wood. Other materials such as metal sheet/slate, stones, burnt bricks, landcrete, bamboo and palm leaf/thatch are hardly used in the construction of outer walls in the municipality. Less than half of outer walls in the rural areas are constructed with mud bricks, compared with only 13.1 percent in the urban areas.

About one in twenty houses have floors (5.1%) made of earth/mud. Although cement floors are the most common in both rural and urban areas, the proportion is higher in rural (91.8%) than in urban areas (87.4%). 4.7 percent of floors in the rural areas are made of earth or mud as compared with 5.8 percent in the urban areas. Only 2.8 percent of floors are made of tiles (vinyl, ceramic, porcelain/granite, terrazzo tiles). Floors tiles are very expensive and are therefore comparatively predominant in urban areas rather than rural areas.

Nearly 6 out of 10 of dwelling units (56.8%) have roofs made of slates/Asbestos and more than one-quarter (32%) made of metal sheets. The/proportion of one person in a household occupying one room is 91.6 percent which is the highest in the municipality. On the other hand, those households with more than 10 persons occupying one room constitute 17.8 percent as compared with 1.6 percent of households occupying eight rooms.

9.1.13 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

The three main sources of non-natural lighting in households are electricity (grid) [75.9%], kerosene lamp (18.0%) and flashlight (4.3%). The proportion of dwelling units using electricity (main) is high (75.9%) as compared to the other sources of lighting. The proportion of dwelling units using electricity generators as the main source of lighting is under one percent (0.8%). The use of private generators is a recent phenomenon which was brought about by the frequent power outages and load shedding. In the urban-rural situation, the proportion of dwelling housing units using electricity (main) as the main source of lighting is higher in the urban areas (78.8%) than in the rural (74.2%). In contrast, the proportion of dwelling unit using flashlight/torch is higher in the rural area (4.9%) than in the urban areas (3.2%).

The three main sources of energy for cooking in households in KEEA are charcoal (49.2%), wood (35.4%) and gas (8.4%). The use of gas is becoming more common with 8.4 percent dwelling units using gas. The proportion of dwelling units where no cooking is done is 5.5 percent. The most common type of cooking space is separate room for exclusive use of households (38.4%) whereas 21.5 percent households’ uses open space in compound which is more common in the urban areas (26.7%) than in the rural (18.5%).

The main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes in the municipality is obtained from six main sources as follows; public standpipe (45.3%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling unit (25.4%), borehole/pump/tube well (7.4%), pipe-borne water inside dwelling (11.8%), sachet water (3.8%) and rivers/streams (1.2%).

In KEEA, 82.5 percent of dwelling units obtain their main source of water from pipe-borne source and about 3.8 percent using sachet water as the main source of drinking water. In the urban-rural setting, 88.7 percent of dwelling units in the urban areas and 79 percent of dwelling units in the rural areas obtain their main source of drinking water from pipe-borne source. It is interesting to know that unprotected spring, river/streams and dugout/pond/lake are not being use by dwelling units in the urban areas but are used for other domestic uses in the urban areas of the municipality.

There are five main toilet facilities in the municipality. They are; Public toilet (52.5%) which is the highest among the types of facilities used by households, followed by W.C (9.8%), pit latrine (9.6%), K.V.I.P (8.3%), bucket/pan (0.6%).

The most popular means of disposing solid waste in the municipality is by public dump, either open space (66.8%) or container (17.3%). Routine collection of waste from houses is hardly practiced. It is only about 1.4 percent of dwelling units that solid wastes are collected from the homes. About 2.7 percent dump solid wastes indiscriminately compared with 7.6 percent of dwelling units that burn solid waste. The dumping of solid waste in open spaces is the most common method of waste disposal in both urban (50%) and rural areas (76.9%). The table again shows that liquid wastes in the municipality are disposed of by throwing it onto the compound (39.6%), throwing onto the street/outside (29.4%) or throwing into the gutter (18.3%). About 1.6 percent disposes of liquid waste through drainage system. The throwing of liquid waste into gutter is the most common in the urban areas (32.4%) and throwing onto compound is also common in the rural areas

9.2 Conclusions and Policy Implications

The KEEA Municipality has the highest population of persons with disability in the central region. Most of the disable persons live in the rural localities of the Municipality. Policy makers, health promotion professionals and other development experts should recognize the special needs of such persons whenever they are designing messages and policy interventions for the communities.

With only 39.4 percent of the population of the district having mobile phones this is not good enough, given the importance of mobile phones usage in the development of information and communication technological and the economy of the Municipality, this is seen as an area worth considering seriously by policy makers

Only 4.6 percent of persons 12 years and older use the internet in the Municipality and only 4.9 percent of households own a laptop or desktop computer. Considering the important role of the computer and the internet in teaching and learning, information dissemination and other facets of community development, public-private partnerships are needed to expand computer ownership and the use of internet in the Municipality.

The use of wood and charcoal as the main sources of fuel has implications for the rapid deforestation in the Municipality. The relatively high cost of gas and its inaccessibility especially to the rural population in the Municipality need to be addressed to encourage more households to shift to the use of gas to help save the environment.

The Municipality has a good number of secondary schools, and this is reflected in the fact that 63.7 percent of the population is literate. The proximity to other sources of secondary schools and two universities that are located in Cape Coast –the regional capital partly explains the relatively high level of literacy in the Municipality.

The Municipality as a whole suffers from the centralization of all key facilities and modern services in the Municipal Capital and a few other towns mainly Komenda. The Municipality remains poor as a result of relatively high concentration of government workers including facilities and services in Elmina; the Municipal Capital.

There is the need to address the skewed nature of development interventions in the Municipality. Emphasis needs to be placed on citing some development projects outside Elmina.

One key finding of important social and health implication is the poor nature of housing condition in the Municipality which confirms the relative poverty of the residents. The number of rooms occupied by a household is one of the best indicators of poverty. Dwelling units in the Municipality are more crowded than the regional average dwelling unit. The number of persons who sleep in one room in the Municipality is higher than the regional average.

Furthermore, the use of open space around the house as bathrooms and the lack of bathing facilities and toilet facilities in for use by most households is a serious challenge that needs to be addressed. Routine collection of waste from houses is hardly practiced. It is only about 1.4 percent of dwelling units that solid wastes are collected from the homes. About 2.7 percent dump solid wastes indiscriminately compared with 7.6 percent of dwelling units that burn solid waste. Besides, only one in every ten of dwelling facilities even in the urban localities has water closet toilet facilities, a good measure of middle-class status of the population. In the urban-rural setting, 88.7 percent of dwelling units in the urban areas and 79 percent of dwelling units in the rural areas obtain their main source of drinking water from pipe-borne source. It is interesting to know that unprotected spring, river/streams and dugout/pond/lake are not being used by dwelling units in the urban areas but are used for other domestic uses in the urban areas of the municipality. The relatively high proportion of dwellings without toilet facilities in the Municipality also supports the poverty-stricken nature of the KEEA. The relatively poor housing conditions in the region as a whole suggests the need for government intervention, especially in the area of enforcement of the legal provision which enjoins house owners to provide toilet facilities in their houses, as well as Municipals intervention in the provision of water and health facilities and waste disposal facilities.

Overall, given the closeness of the municipality to the two main regional metropolis, Cape Coast and Sekondi-Takoradi, it is imperative that targeted government interventions are undertaken to increase socio-economic development in the Municipality to reduce poverty and improve living standards.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	139,056	100.0	50,420	100.0	88,636	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	7,738	5.6	3,132	6.2	4,606	5.2
Household with head and a spouse only	2,834	2.0	1,072	2.1	1,762	2.0
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	17,542	12.6	6,690	13.3	10,852	12.2
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	38,781	27.9	11,861	23.5	26,920	30.4
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	21,820	15.7	7,277	14.4	14,543	16.4
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,201	0.9	382	0.8	819	0.9
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	4,639	3.3	1,545	3.1	3,094	3.5
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	27,060	19.5	11,141	22.1	15,919	18.0
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,700	1.2	854	1.7	846	1.0
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	15,741	11.3	6,466	12.8	9,275	10.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Serial Number	Community name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Elmina	23,013	10,639	12,374	6,353	2,958
2	Komenda	14,754	6,709	8,045	3,466	1,543
3	Kissi	7,160	3,357	3,803	1,739	1,178
4	Abrem Agona	6,763	3,238	3,525	1,681	1,302
5	Bronyibima	4,298	2,026	2,272	1,077	816
6	Bantoma	4,200	1,968	2,232	1,012	559
7	Ankaful	3,130	2,846	284	144	50
8	Domenase	3,039	1,438	1,601	776	594
9	Ntranoa	2,820	1,303	1,517	664	511
10	Besease	2,705	1,313	1,392	640	564
11	Abrem Besease	2,700	1,321	1,379	643	518
12	Tetteh Kessim	2,496	1,172	1,324	668	355
13	Aborobeano	2,440	1,082	1,358	569	522
14	Essaman	2,319	1,025	1,294	570	396
15	Ampenyi	2,194	1,033	1,161	578	362
16	Dutch Komenda	2,187	1,033	1,154	553	337
17	Abeyee	2,121	1,073	1,048	476	546
18	Abreshia	2,001	948	1,053	492	438
19	Aboransa	1,982	885	1,097	511	491
20	Emisaano	1,863	892	971	541	347

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by age in the 20 largest communities

Serial Number	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	Elmina	23,013	2,870	2,520	2,629	2,621	2,296	1,760	1,357	1,329	1,241	1,034	913	545	529	366	381	622
2	Komenda	14,754	2,003	2,076	2,089	1,683	1,212	984	804	637	531	467	474	334	352	276	273	559
3	Kissi	7,160	1,127	993	930	729	572	458	427	346	330	258	255	168	158	129	107	173
4	Abrem Agona	6,763	1,015	1,004	895	684	466	442	334	332	305	245	273	183	168	102	119	196
5	Bronyibima	4,298	586	625	584	445	371	299	246	218	205	155	129	111	63	73	67	121
6	Bantoma	4,200	572	502	520	471	376	331	264	207	230	180	120	87	84	86	54	116
7	Ankaful	3,130	52	62	91	195	459	684	475	377	243	171	144	96	36	19	18	8
8	Domenase	3,039	499	411	400	335	200	184	143	136	114	143	96	79	88	56	69	86
9	Ntranoa	2,820	380	374	367	314	235	214	187	148	131	114	96	49	65	52	45	49
10	Besease	2,705	402	431	361	269	162	149	139	130	120	88	130	79	74	46	49	76
11	Abrem Besease	2,700	427	407	356	285	178	119	152	153	118	103	111	55	67	43	72	54
12	Tetteh kessim	2,496	359	300	321	248	240	207	141	144	117	99	85	63	44	38	25	65
13	Aborobeano	2,440	291	419	366	312	152	129	87	99	83	69	74	46	60	58	58	137
14	Essaman	2,319	346	331	320	252	177	179	125	148	108	75	80	46	32	38	31	31
15	Ampenyi	2,194	366	334	285	243	133	126	92	85	60	72	61	65	68	44	59	101
16	Dutch Komenda	2,187	310	310	334	246	130	110	103	79	93	71	79	51	58	46	67	100
17	Abeyee	2,121	367	326	275	201	124	131	103	103	87	89	103	46	55	38	35	38
18	Abreshia	2,001	321	289	246	227	126	104	106	99	72	92	74	41	59	31	51	63
19	Aboransa	1,982	273	291	227	191	126	140	96	105	98	77	88	73	48	27	51	71
20	Emisaano	1,863	266	203	251	181	140	124	132	112	96	55	73	41	66	38	26	59

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

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

Writers

Mr. Fuseini Z.A. Labaran
Mr. Ansah Sampson

Consultant

Prof. Samuel Nii A. Cudjoe

Editor/ Reviewers

Prof. Samuel K. Gaisie
Mr. Francis Nyarkoh-Larbi
Mr. Amatus Nobabumah