



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

NEW JUABEN MUNICIPAL



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of New Juaben Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 183,727 representing 6.9 percent of the Eastern region's total population of 2,633,154. Males constitute 48.3 percent and females represent 51.7 percent. More than 90 percent (93.3%) of the population in the Municipality live in urban localities. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 93, implying that to every 100 females there 93 males. The Municipality has a youthful population with about one third (30.8%) of the population below 15 years. This age structure results in a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (7.3%). The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 56.1.

Fertility, mortality and migration

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

Household size, composition and structure

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

Marital status

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

Nationality

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

Literacy and education

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

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

Economic Activity Status

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

Occupation and industry

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

Employment status and section

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

Information Communication Technology

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

Disability

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

Agriculture

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

Housing

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

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

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

Type of tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

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

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

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

Room occupancy

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

Utilities and household facilities

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

Waste disposal

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

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

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

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

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

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and Size

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

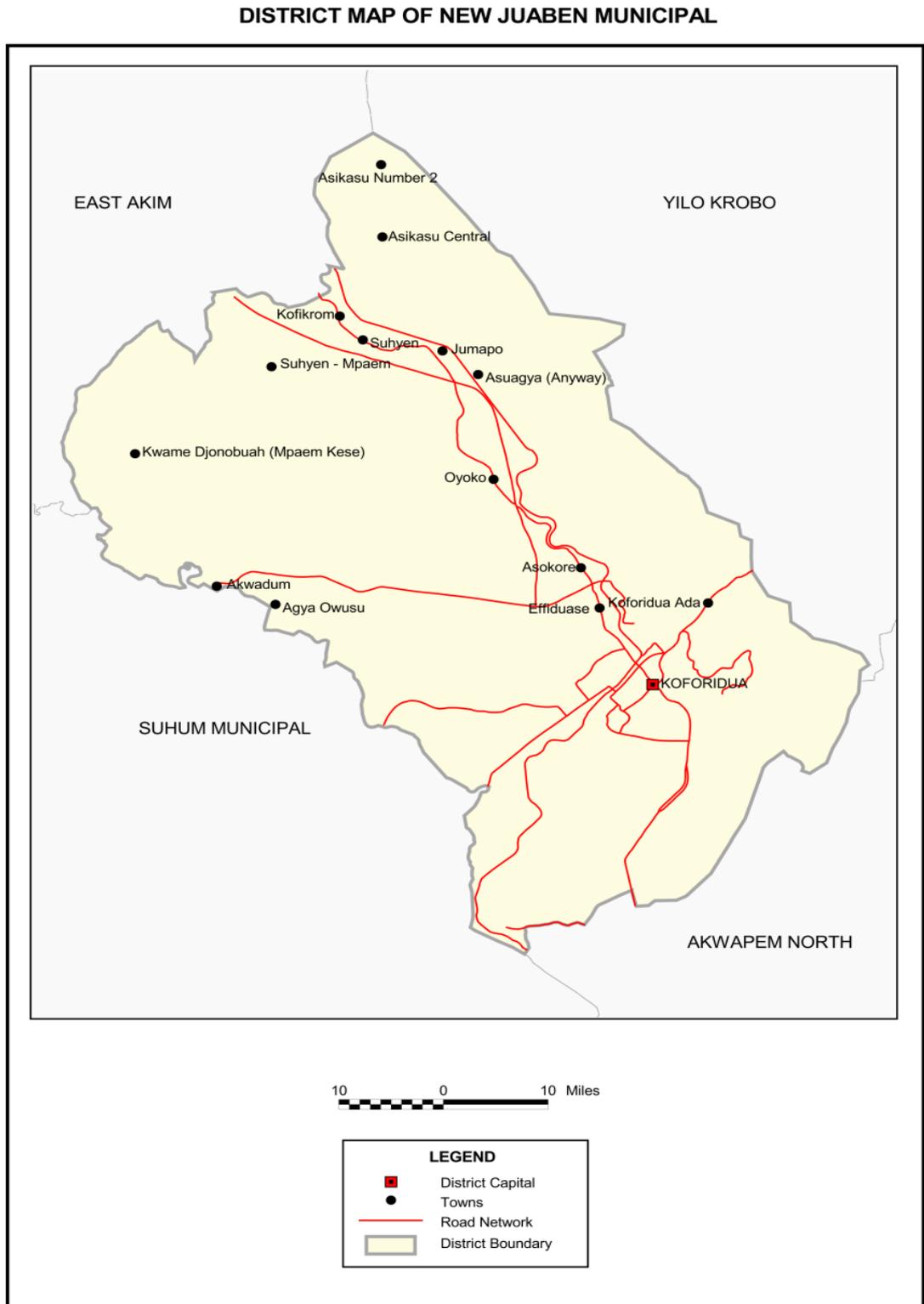
The Municipality is well served with road networks. Almost all the existing settlements in the Municipality are reached by improved condition of tarred roads and feeder roads. The Municipality has a road network totaling 72km and road density of 0.62 km.

1.2.2 Topography and Drainage

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

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

Figure 1.1: Map of New Juaben Municipal



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.3 Climate and Vegetation

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

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

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

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

1.4 Culture and Social Structure

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

1.5 Economy

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

1.5.1 Manufacturing and Processing

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

1.5.2 Services

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

1.5.3 Agricultural Sector

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

1.5.4 Tourism Attractions

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

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

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

A large scale statistical operation, such as the 2010 Population and Housing Census required meticulous planning for its successful implementation. A working group of the Ghana

Statistical Service prepared the census project document with the assistance of two consultants. The document contains the rationale and objectives of the census, census organisation, a work plan as well as a budget. The project document was launched in November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

demographic and social characteristics such as age, date of birth, sex, and marital status, fertility and mortality, educational and economic characteristics, issues relating to disability and housing conditions and amenities were included in the census.

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Kasafo and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

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

Table 2.1: Population by sex and locality of residence

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

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

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

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

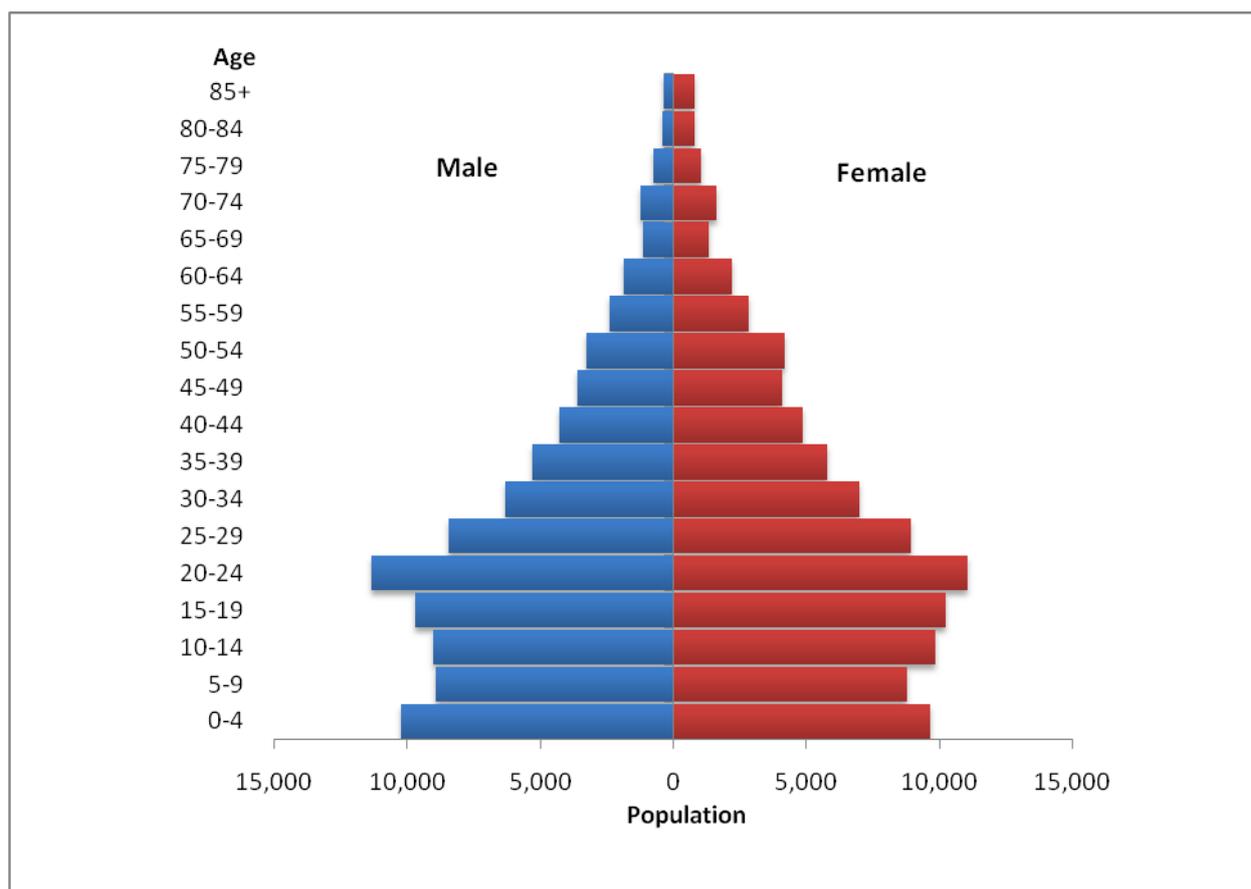
Table 2.2: Population by age, sex and type of locality

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

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid



Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and housing Census

2.3.2 Dependency Ratio

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

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

Table 2.3: Age dependency ratio by sex

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

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Migration, Fertility and Mortality

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

2.4.1 Migration

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

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

Table 2.4: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

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

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Fertility

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

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

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

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

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

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

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2.4.3 Mortality

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

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

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

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

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

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CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

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

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

3.2.1 Household Size

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

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

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

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3.2.2 Household Composition

Household composition gives information on the relationship of each household member to the household head. A household head is described as a member of the household who is recognized as such by the other members of the household. “The head of household is generally the person who has economic and social responsibility for the household. All relationships are defined with reference to the head” (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010).

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

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

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

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

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3.2.3 Household Structure

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

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

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

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3.3 Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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3.3.1 Marital Status and Level of Education

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

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

Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

| Sex/Marital status | Number | All levels | No Education | Basic ¹ | Secondary ² | Voc/ Tech/ Comm | Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³ | Tertiary ⁴ |
|---|---------|------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|
| Both Sexes | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 138,479 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 54.6 | 16.9 | 4.2 | 10.1 | 5.1 |
| Never married | 65,344 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 52.7 | 23.4 | 3.1 | 12.6 | 5.2 |
| Informal/Consensual union/Living together | 7,662 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 66.5 | 13.2 | 3.9 | 6.7 | 2.3 |
| Married | 50,034 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 55.8 | 12.4 | 5.6 | 8.9 | 6.4 |
| Separated | 2,698 | 100.0 | 15.0 | 62.4 | 9.1 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 2.3 |
| Divorced | 5,695 | 100.0 | 17.8 | 61.8 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 2.0 |
| Widowed | 7,046 | 100.0 | 44.4 | 42.6 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 4.9 | 1.2 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 65,792 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 52.6 | 19.0 | 4.0 | 11.7 | 7.4 |
| Never married | 35,201 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 50.8 | 23.2 | 2.7 | 13.7 | 6.6 |
| Informal/Consensual union/Living together | 3,467 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 64.1 | 16.0 | 4.0 | 7.9 | 3.5 |
| Married | 23,754 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 52.4 | 14.3 | 5.8 | 10.2 | 9.8 |
| Separated | 907 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 63.0 | 11.6 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 2.8 |
| Divorced | 1,540 | 100.0 | 11.9 | 63.4 | 10.6 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 3.8 |
| Widowed | 923 | 100.0 | 24.3 | 52.4 | 8.8 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 3.6 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 72,687 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 56.5 | 15.1 | 4.3 | 8.7 | 3.0 |
| Never married | 30,143 | 100.0 | 3.2 | 54.8 | 23.6 | 3.5 | 11.3 | 3.6 |
| Informal/Consensual union/Living together | 4,195 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 68.5 | 10.8 | 3.7 | 5.7 | 1.3 |
| Married | 26,280 | 100.0 | 13.9 | 58.9 | 10.7 | 5.4 | 7.9 | 3.4 |
| Separated | 1,791 | 100.0 | 17.0 | 62.1 | 7.8 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 2.0 |
| Divorced | 4,155 | 100.0 | 19.9 | 61.2 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 1.4 |
| Widowed | 6,123 | 100.0 | 47.4 | 41.1 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 0.8 |

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Marital Status and Activity Status

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

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

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

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

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3.4 Nationality

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

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

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

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3.5 Religious Affiliation

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

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

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

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

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

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3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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3.6.2 Education

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

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

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

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

Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and housing census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

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

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

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Statistics on economic activities are important to users who have an interest in a summary picture of activity covering all seasons. Such data are used in economic and manpower planning and can be particularly valuable as a basis for national accounting estimates. They are less dependent on the timing of the census date and fit in with other statistics determined on an annual basis, such as household income, or statistics reflecting the normal situation for household members, such as enrolment in school. Activity status according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census refers to economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the 7 days preceding census night. Information on type of activity was collected on persons 15 years and older.

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

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

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

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

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

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

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

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

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

Source Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

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

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones and use of Internet

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.2.1 Mobile Phone ownership and Age

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

Table 5.2: Mobile phone ownership by age

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

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

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

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

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

6.2 Population with Disability

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

6.2.1 Type of disability

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

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Disability and Activity Status

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

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability, Education and Literacy

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

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

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

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

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

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

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

7.2 Households in Agriculture

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

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

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Livestock and other Animals reared

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

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

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

8.2 Housing Stock

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

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

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy

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

8.3.1 Ownership Status of Dwelling

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

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of Dwelling by Head of Household

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

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

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Main Material for Outer Walls

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

Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main Material for Floor

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

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main Material for Roofing

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

Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

8.6.1 Dwelling Facilities and Source of Lighting

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

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.1 Dwelling Facilities and Source of Energy for Cooking

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

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

8.7.1 Main Source of Drinking Water for Households

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

Table 8.10: Main source of drinking water for households

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main Source of Water for Domestic Use

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

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

8.8 Bathing and Toilet facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facilities use by households

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

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

8.8.2 Bathing facility use by households

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

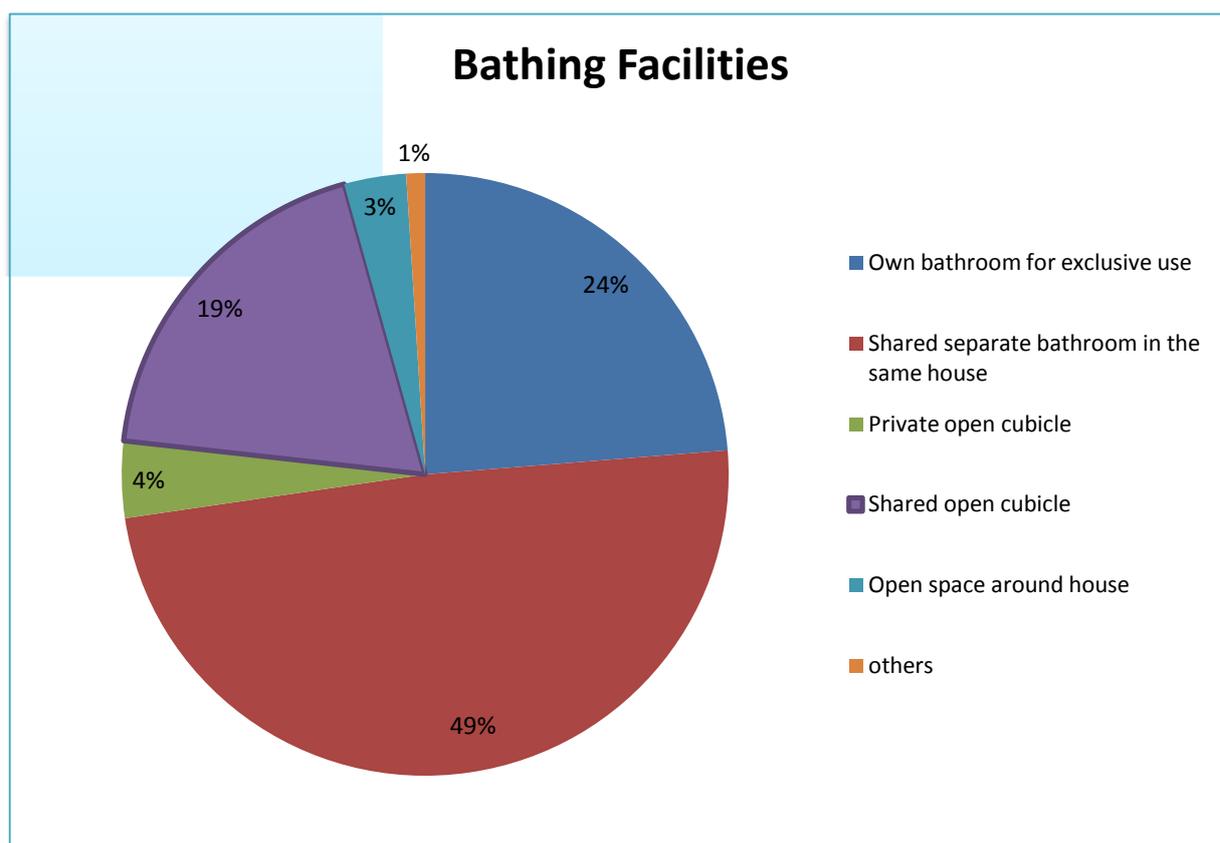
Table 8.12: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Figure 8.1: Distribution of bathing facility type in households



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Methods of Waste disposal

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

8.9.1 Method of Solid Waste disposal

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

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

8.9.2 Method of Liquid Waste Disposal

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

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATIONS

9.1 Summary of findings

9.1.1 Population size, structure and composition

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

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

9.1.2 Fertility, mortality and migration

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

9.1.3 Household size, structure and composition

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

9.1.4 Marital characteristics

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

9.1.5 Nationality

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

9.1.6 Literacy and education

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

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

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

9.1.7 Economic activities

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

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

9.1.9 Information Communication Technology

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

9.1.10 Disability

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

9.1.11 Households in Agriculture

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

9.1.12 Housing

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

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

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

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

9.2 Conclusion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9.3 Recommendations

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

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

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

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

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APPENDICES

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

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

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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