



Assessing Public Perception of Odour in a Community; Case of Ayigya Zongo, an Urban Poor Community in Ghana

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Purpose of Study

- To establish odour nuisance
- To serve as baseline for further qualitative and quantitative study.
- To identify other sources of odour within the community.



The Survey Area



Map of Ayigya Zongo showing area considered for studies



Estimation of Sample Size

 $n = N / [1+N(\alpha)^2]$

Description	Value
Estimated Adult population of Ayigya	24,458
Sample size	804
Confidence Level (margin of error)	96.5% (0.035)

NB. Based on 2010 Population and Housing Census



NOTICE OF ODOUR

Results

Statistically significant difference test

Hypothesis	Df	Chi-	P value
	*	Square	
Notice of odour is	1	1.067	0.303
independent of sex of			(P>0.05)
respondents			
Notice of odour is	4	2.263	0.687
independent of age of			(p>0.05)
respondents			



Results

Sex and Age group of respondents

Age (years)	Male, % (n)	Female, % (n)	Total, % (n)
18 - 25	12.2 (98)	17.5 (141)	29.7 (239)
26 - 40	18.8 (151)	23.4 (188)	42.2 (339)
41 - 50	8.0 (64)	10.8 (87)	18.8 (151)
51 - 60	3.7 (30)	5.5 (44)	9.2 (74)
> 60	0.1 (1)	-	0.1 (1)
Total	57.2 (344)	42.8 (460)	100.0 (804)



Mean = 34 years Standard Deviation = ± 0.963

Results





Results





Mechanism leading from Odour to Complaint





Moving forward...



Conclusion

- The survey established that odour is a nuisance
- Other sources of odour were identified
- Need for efforts to curb the problem





Thank you for your kind attention!!!

