



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

SUHUM MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Suhum 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 district profile, the report discusses the social and economic dimensions of demographic variables and their implications for policy formulation, planning and interventions. The conclusions and recommendations drawn from the district report are expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of Ghanaians through evidence-based decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programmes.

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

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



Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CHRAJ	Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West Africa States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
MDAs	Ministries, Departments Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
NCPEC	National Census Publicity and Education Committee
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NCTAC	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Funds for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WC	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Suhum Municipal, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 90,358 representing 3.4 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.7 percent and females represent 51.3 percent. Nearly sixty percent (57.2%) of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 94.8. The population of the district is youthful (37.8%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (5.7%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 77.5, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (81.6) than that of females (73.8).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 3.1. The General Fertility Rate is 94.1 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is among the least in the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 23.3 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 7.0 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 56 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 25 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 65-69. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 10.0 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 90.0 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (23.6 percent) living in the district were born in another elsewhere in the region while 3.4 percent were born elsewhere in the Greater Accra Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Volta region constitute 2.6 percent followed by Ashanti with 2.0 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 88,381 with a total number of 22315 households. The average household size in the district is 4.0 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 39.2 percent. Spouses form about 10.9 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 29.1 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (40.3%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 39.7 percent have never married, 6.8 percent are in consensual unions, 6.2 percent are widowed, 4.5 percent are divorced and 2.4 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (52.2%) are married compared to a little above one-third of males (30.9%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 59.0 percent while widowed males

account for only 13.3 percent. . Among the married, 17.9 percent have no education while about 5.0 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married population (87.2%) are employed, 2.2 percent are unemployed and 10.6 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (60.4%) are economically not active with 4.6 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.5 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.7 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.8 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 85.1 percent are literate and 14.9 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (91.6 %) than that of females (79.5%). Seven out of ten people (67.5%) indicated they could speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the district, less than 12.3 percent has never attended school, 45.3 percent are currently attending and 54.6 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 74.8 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 25.2 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.0 percent are employed while 5.0 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (52.6%), 19.1% perform household duties and 6.2 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten (63.5%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 36.8 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 24.6 percent in service and sales, 17.4 percent in craft and related trade, and 10.0 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 71.5 percent are self-employed without employees, 4.3 percent are contributing family workers, 1.4 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the self-employed without employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 89.0 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 6.2 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 45.5 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 24.1 percent as compared to 21.3 percent of females. A little over four percent (4.7%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 934 households representing 4.2 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.2 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is same for females (3.2%) according to the data. The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 33.9 percent followed by physical disability (28.3%). About 2.7 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 32.9 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 57.8 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, seven out of ten households (74.7%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 25.3 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (92.7%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Suhum Municipal is 11,432 representing 2.6 percent of the total number of houses in the Eastern Region. The average number of persons per house is 7.9.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (68.5%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 22.4 percent are separate houses and 4.2 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (51.1%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 31.1 percent are owned by private individuals; 14.1 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.4 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.3%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement/concrete accounting for 54.3 percent, mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 39.2 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (85.1%) and mud/earth (12.1%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (95.7 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (55.8%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 8.0 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (46.9%), kerosene lamp (34.7%) and flashlight/torch (16.5%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (50.0%) and Charcoal (33.0%). The proportion using wood in the rural (81.5%) is higher than that of urban (50.0%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. More than half of households (53.3%) drink water from boreholes and this is followed by river/stream (21.5%).

The most important toilet facility used in the district is Pit latrine representing 64.6 percent followed by Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.) (30.6%). About 7.7 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. A little over forty percent (40.6%) of households use shared separate bathrooms in the same house and this is followed by those shared open cubicles with 22.8 percent with those who use own bathrooms accounting for 15.6 percent.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump (container) 38.2 percent and this is followed by Public dump (open space) 27.0 percent with burned by households accounting for 14.9 percent in the district. More than one in twenty (12.7%) households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 1.6 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (48.8%) and onto the street (24.0%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Suhum Municipality is one of the 26 administrative districts in the Eastern Region of Ghana. It was established in July 2012 by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2048¹ and Suhum is the municipal capital. It used to be part of the defunct Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar District until the Ayensuano District was carved out of it in July 2012 and Suhum elevated to a municipality status. The municipality has a population of 90,358 made up of 43,962 males (48.7%) and 46,396 females (51.3%). This represents 3.4 percent of the total population of the Eastern Region.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location and Size

The Suhum Municipality is located in the south-central part of the Eastern Region of Ghana and covers a land area of about four hundred square kilometres (400km²). It is bounded anti-clockwise by the New Juaben Municipality to the north-east, East Akim Municipality to the north, Ayensuano District to the west and south, and Akwapim North Municipality to the east. The capital, Suhum, is only sixty kilometres (60km) northwest of Accra on the busy Accra-Kumasi-Tamale-Ouagadougou Highway. Figure 1.1 is a map of the Suhum Municipality.

1.2.2 Climate

The climate is of the tropical type and the temperature ranges from 24⁰C to 29⁰C. The hottest months are March and April while the coolest months are December and January. Relative humidity in the rainy season is between 87 percent and 91 percent and 48 percent and 52 percent in the dry season.

The annual rainfall figure for the municipality ranges between 1270mm and 1651mm. The first and major rainy season occurs between April and July and the second and minor season falls between September and November.

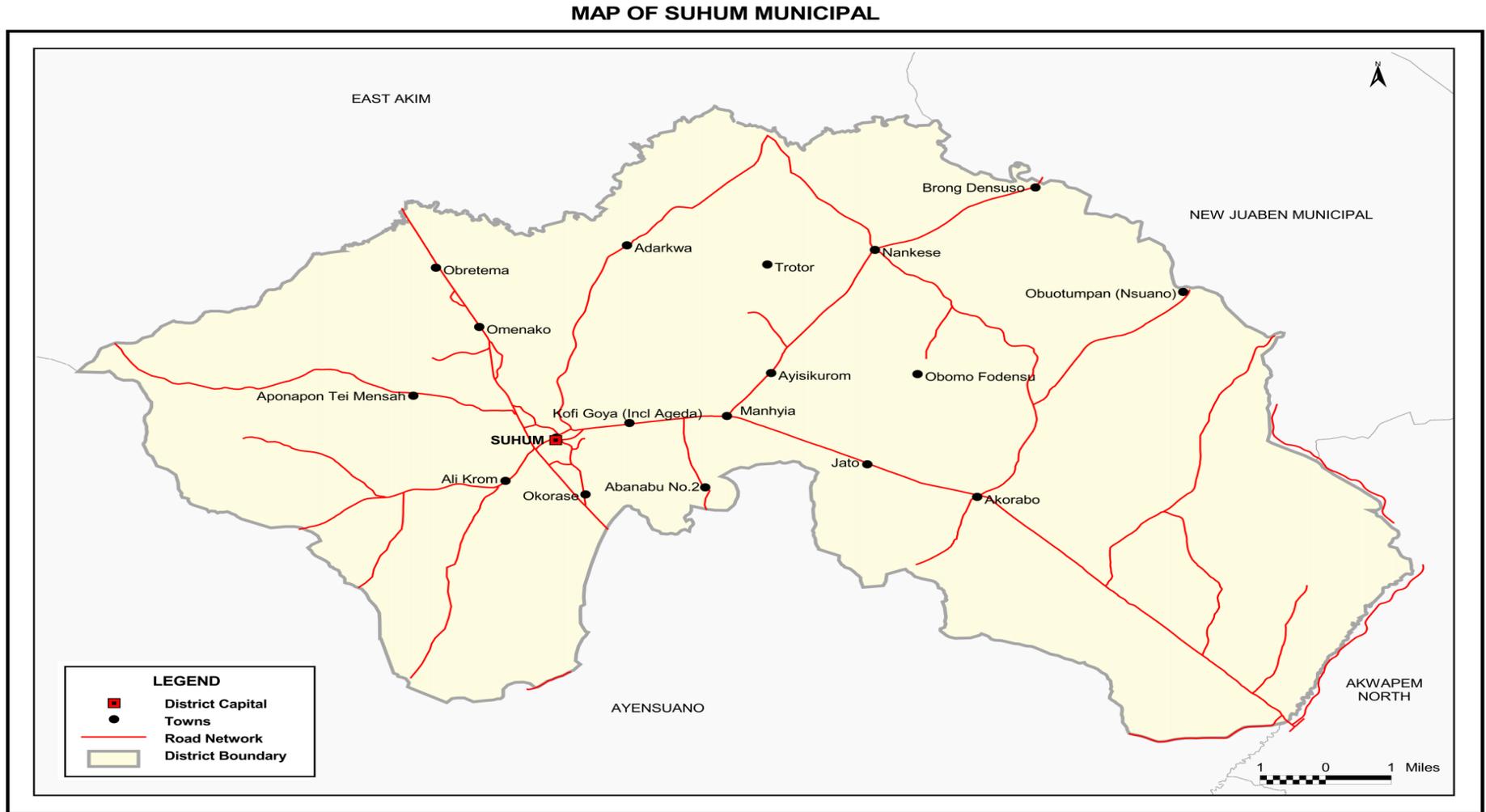
1.2.3 Relief and Drainage

The area has a few highlands with the Asarekrom area being the highest elevation overlooking the Densu River and standing at about 450metres above sea level. The main river basin is the Densu which takes its source from the Atiwa Range in the East Akyem Municipality. Its major tributary is the Kukua whose main tributary is the Suhum River.

There are outcrops of gigantic rocks at Nankese and Bokor near Suhum on the way to Koforidua and Asamankese respectively. The Municipality has a quarry operated at Brong Densuso near Nankese.

¹ Medium Term Development Plan 2010-2013

Figure 1.1: Map of the Suhum Municipality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.4 Vegetation

The Municipality was originally covered by a semi-deciduous forest. However, human activities in the form of cultivation, lumbering and extraction of fuel wood have drastically reduced the original vegetation to an insignificant level and the land is now covered mostly by re-growth thickets and secondary forests. Other types of vegetation like the elephant grass have also grown on farmlands where the fallow periods are not adequate and the fertility of soils has now been reduced by sheet erosion.

1.3 Political Administration

The Municipality is made up of three sub-districts namely; Suhum, Akorabo and Nankese which are governed by Zonal Councils.

The administrative body of the Municipality is the Suhum Municipal Assembly which is made composed of 29 elected members from the 29 electoral areas, 14 government appointees and one Member of Parliament. The highest decision-making body is the General Assembly which has devolved powers to the Executive Committee and the Public Relations and Complaints Committee. There are five sub-committees of the Executive Committee namely; Finance and Administration, Justice and Security, Development Planning, Social Services and Works which deliberate and submit recommendations and proposals to the Executive Committee for onward submission to the General Assembly for ratification.

The Municipal Chief Executive is the political head of the administration while the Municipal Co-ordinating Director is the head of the bureaucracy.

1.4 Socio-Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Chieftaincy

In terms of traditional authority, the municipality is part of the Akyem Abuakwa Traditional Area whose overlord is the Okyenhene. Some chiefs within the municipality though are migrants have been made members of the Akyem Abuakwa Traditional Council.

1.4.2 Ethnic Composition

According to the 2010 PHC, the major ethnic groups in the municipality are Akan (37.4%), Ga-Adangme (25.6%), Guan (17.4%) and Ewe (17.4%). The land tenure system in the municipality is quite different from what pertains in most parts of the country. Land is generally owned by individuals and families as a result of freehold acquisitions from the allodia title owners - the Akyem Abuakwa Stools.

1.4.3 Major Festival

The major festival of the people in the municipality is the Odwira Festival which was instituted in the year 2002 upon the elevation of the Suhumhene to the status of Osabarima by the Okyenhene. However, the people of settler stock origin travel to their hometowns to celebrate festivals of their indigenous towns. For instance, the Akwapems in the municipality travel to Akropong to celebrate the Odwira Festival with their clansmen in September every year.

1.5 Economy

The economy of the municipality is mainly agrarian with cocoa being the major traditional cash crop produced.

Agriculture, including forestry and fishing is the major employer in the municipality, employing nearly 37 percent of the population 15 years and older, according to the 2010 PHC. This is followed by service and sales which employs about a quarter (24.6%) of the population.

There are two major traditional herbal medicine manufacturing giants in the municipality namely; Chocho Industries Limited and Joy Herbal Company Limited.

The Suhum Main Market is one of the major markets in the Eastern Region and attracts traders from Accra, Koforidua, Asamankese and Nkawkaw especially during the bi-weekly market days of Monday and Thursday.

Akpeteshie is also distilled in commercial quantities at Jato for supply to companies such as Agya Appia Bitters and Kasapreko Company Limited.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

The trial census provided the 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 the 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 fieldwork

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to

be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Ksoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

In line with United Nations recommendations, the 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 were 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 percent) were more likely than females (2.8 percent) 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 percent) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups were 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 percent), marital status (94.6 percent), relationship to head of household (90.5 percent) and age (83.0 percent).

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

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections were: geographical location of the population, Household and Non-household population, Literacy and

Education, Emigration, Demographic and Economic Characteristics, Disability, Information Communication Technology (ICT), Fertility, Mortality, Agricultural Activity and Housing Conditions.

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

Region

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

District

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of districts to 170. The 2010 PHC 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 an 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 housekeeping 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

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 lifetime. Current fertility refers to the number of live births that, females 12-54 years old had, in the 12 months preceding the Census Night.

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

In Chapter eight, housing conditions such as housing stock, type of dwelling and construction materials, room occupancy, holding and tenancy, lighting and cooking facilities, bathing and toilet facilities, waste disposal and source of water for drinking or for other domestic use in the district are discussed and 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 district.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The total population of a municipality cannot be discounted in the planning and implementation of developmental policies. With the current decentralisation, decongestion, devolution and de-concentration of the functions of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in the country, population size and distribution are of prime importance in achieving the goals of the Local Government System and by extension the goals of the Suhum Municipality.

This chapter presents a discussion of the population size and growth, composition and age-sex structure, nationality, birth place and religion of the Suhum Municipality.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The population distribution of the Suhum Municipality by age-sex is presented in Table 2.1. The municipality has a population of 90,358, made up of 43,962 (48.7%) males and 46,396 (51.3%) females.

In terms of the population distribution by type of locality, 51,610 (57.2%) of the municipality's population reside in rural areas with the remaining 38,748 (42.8%) residing in the urban areas of the municipality.

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The population of the Suhum Municipality is youthful in structure (Table 2.1), with 70.0 percent of all persons below age 35 years. This is consistent with the structure of the national population which generally is characteristic of developing countries.

The sex composition of the population in the municipality indicates that a slightly higher number of males (22,355) than females (21,277) are less than 20 years. The situation is, however, reversed between the ages 20 and 99 years (Table 2.1). The distribution, to a large extent, conforms to the conventional pattern of the sex ratio decreasing at advanced ages, confirming that females live longer than males.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	90,358	43,962	46,396	94.8	38,748	51,610
0 – 4	11,855	6,044	5,811	104	4,487	7,368
5 – 9	11,304	5,746	5,558	103.4	4,374	6,930
10 – 14	11,009	5,704	5,305	107.5	4,764	6,245
15 – 19	9,464	4,861	4,603	105.6	4,411	5,053
20 – 24	7,404	3,485	3,919	88.9	3,659	3,745
25 – 29	6,671	3,043	3,628	83.9	3,212	3,459
30 – 34	5,627	2,543	3,084	82.5	2,688	2,939
35 – 39	5,310	2,495	2,815	88.6	2,341	2,969
40 – 44	4,494	2,158	2,336	92.4	1,968	2,526
45 – 49	3,898	1,860	2,038	91.3	1,637	2,261
50 – 54	3,586	1,639	1,947	84.2	1,502	2,084
55 – 59	2,359	1,121	1,238	90.5	1,028	1,331
60 – 64	2,089	1,004	1,085	92.5	766	1,323
65 – 69	1,339	624	715	87.3	500	839
70 – 74	1,676	706	970	72.8	603	1,073
75 – 79	922	386	536	72	336	586
80 – 84	658	269	389	69.2	234	424
85 – 89	362	147	215	68.4	144	218
90 – 94	228	91	137	66.4	64	164
95 – 99	103	36	67	53.7	30	73
All Ages	90,358	43,962	46,396	94.8	38,748	51,610
0-14	34,168	17,494	16,674	104.9	13,625	20,543
15-64	50,902	24,209	26,693	90.7	23,212	27,690
65+	5,288	2,259	3,029	74.6	1,911	3,377
Age-dependency ratio	77.5	81.6	73.8		66.9	86.4

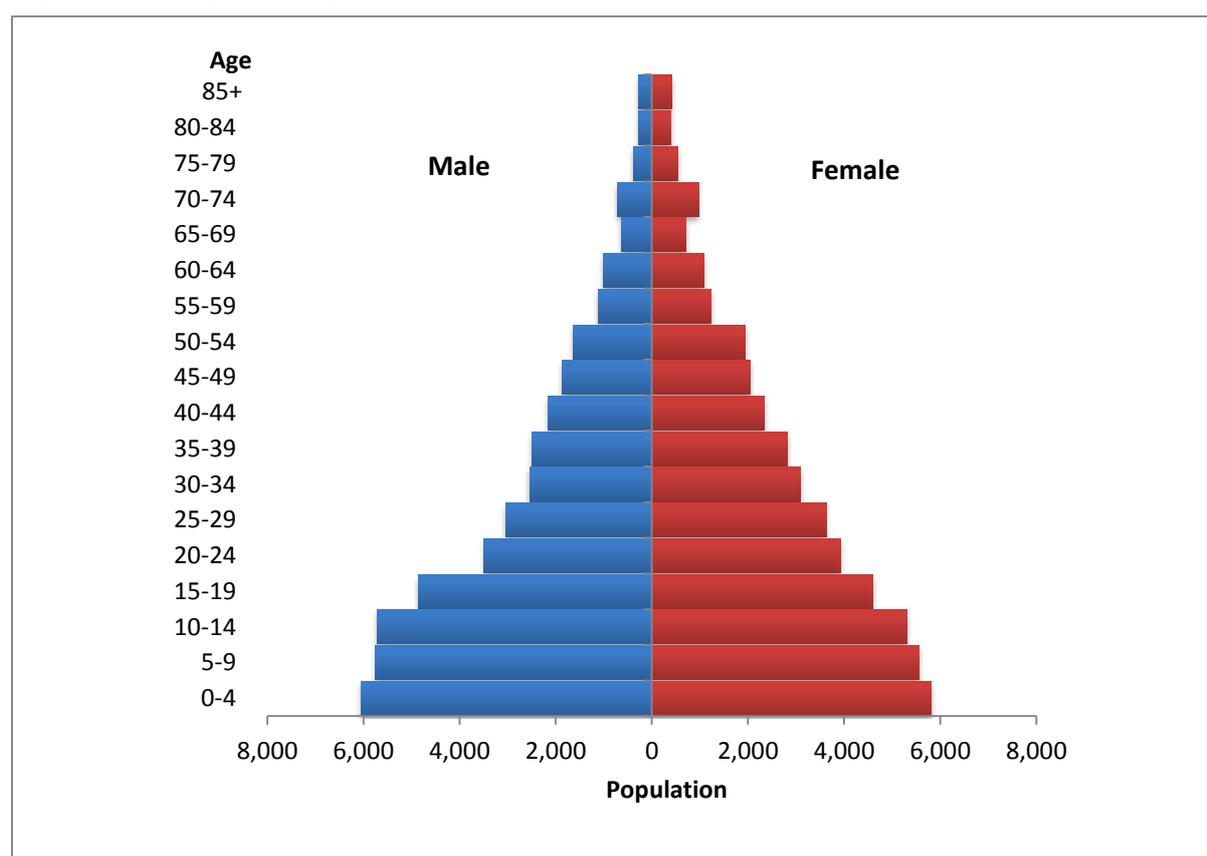
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is used to graphically present the age and sex structure of a given population at a point in time. Figure 2.1 depicts the population structure of the Suhum Municipality by age and sex.

The population of the Suhum Municipality conforms to the conventional population pyramids of developing countries with a broad base consisting of large numbers of children 0-14 years (37.8%) and a conical top of a small number of elderly persons 65 years and older (5.7%).

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio for both sexes in the municipality is 77.5. This implies that 100 people in the economically active age bracket of 15-64 years cater for almost 78 people in the economically inactive ages of 0-14 years and 65 years and older (Table 2.2).

For the rural-urban comparison, 100 people within the ages 15-64 years in the urban areas cater for nearly 67 people in the dependent ages (0-14 years and 65 years and older). This compares with a ratio of 100:86.4 in the rural areas, which implies that the rural areas are about 20 percent more burdened than the urban areas in the municipality.

Table 2.2: Age dependency by sex and type of locality

Age Group	Sex				Type of locality			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Urban		Rural	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	90,358	43,962	46,396	94.8	38,748	42.9	51,610	57.1
0-14	34,168	17,494	16,674	104.9	13,625	39.9	20,543	60.1
15-64	50,902	24,209	26,693	90.7	23,212	45.6	27,690	54.4
65+	5,288	2,259	3,029	74.6	1,911	36.1	3,377	63.9
Age-dependency ratio	77.5	81.6	73.8		66.9		86.4	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the actual birth performance i.e., frequency or childbearing among a population and fecundity denotes the physiological capacity of a woman, man or couple to reproduce (International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 1982). The crude birth rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the number of people in the population in that year.

The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-44 or 15-49. This analysis used women between 15 and 49 years because women still have births after age 45. An age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) is defined as the number of births to women of a given age group per 1,000 women in that age group. It is usually calculated for 5-year age groups from 15-19 years to 45-49 years.

The total fertility rate (TFR) which is widely used in the analysis is the average number of live births among 1,000 women exposed throughout their childbearing years (15-49 years) to the schedule of a given set of age-specific fertility rates, assuming no women died during the childbearing years. In other words, it is the average number of children a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed.

From Table 2.3, the total fertility rate of women in the Suhum Municipality is 3.1. This means that on the average, a woman in the municipality would give birth to three children by the end of her child bearing age. This is lower than the Eastern Regional average of 3.5.

The general fertility rate of women in the municipality is 94.1 per 1,000. This is the total number of children born by 1,000 women within the ages of 15-49 during the last 12 months preceding the census night.

The crude birth rate which is total number of live births per 1,000 population in the municipality six months preceding the census night is 23.3.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,633,154	643,534	66,840	3.5	103.9	25.4
Birim South	119,767	28,227	3,227	3.9	114.3	26.9
Birim Municipal	144,869	37,286	3,359	3.1	90.1	23.2
West Akim Municipal	108,298	26,983	2,885	3.6	106.9	26.6
Suhum Municipal	90,358	22,423	2,109	3.1	94.1	23.3
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	22,241	1,996	3.1	89.7	23.2
Akwapem North	136,483	33,245	3,439	3.6	103.4	25.2
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	51,991	3,535	2.4	68.0	19.2
Yilo Krobo	87,847	22,199	2,001	2.9	90.1	22.8
Lower Manya	89,246	24,478	2,140	3.0	87.4	24.0
Asuogyaman	98,046	24,863	2,225	3.1	89.5	22.7
Upper Manya	72,092	16,616	1,852	3.7	111.5	25.7
Fanteakwa	108,614	25,543	2,737	3.7	107.2	25.2
East Akim Municipal	167,896	41,601	3,741	3.1	89.9	22.3
Kwaebibirem	113,721	27,940	3,351	4.3	119.9	29.5
Akyem Mansa	97,374	22,080	2,701	4.3	122.3	27.7
Birim North	78,907	18,533	2,152	3.9	116.1	27.3
Atiwa	110,622	25,131	3,163	4.2	125.9	28.6
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	23,980	2,279	3.3	95.0	24.4
Kwahu South	69,757	16,259	1,854	3.8	114.0	26.6
Kwahu East	77,125	16,910	2,041	4.2	120.7	26.5
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	23,110	2,846	4.2	123.2	27.8
Upper West Akyem	87,051	20,196	2,482	4.2	122.9	28.5
Akwapim South	37,501	9,439	1,031	3.8	109.2	27.5
Ayensuano	77,193	17,192	2,169	4.2	126.2	28.1
Denkyembuor	78,841	19,644	1,950	3.4	99.3	24.7
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	25,424	3,575	4.7	140.6	30.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality, as one of the three components of population change, plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. The level and pattern of mortality are a reflection of the health status of a population. Thus, indices of mortality have been used as indicators of socio-economic development. For example, crude death rate (CDR) determines the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year.

A total of 632 deaths occurred in the Suhum Municipality during the last twelve months preceding census night, translating into a crude death rate of 7.0 per 1,000 population. This is the eighth lowest in the Eastern Region and about half the death rate for the Yilo Krobo District (13.6 per 1,000), the highest in the region. The crude death rate of the Suhum Municipality is lower than the regional average of 8.2 per 1,000 (Table 2.4).

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

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,633,154	21,519	8.2
Birim South	119,767	1,351	11.3
Birim Municipal	144,869	966	6.7
West Akim Municipal	108,298	866	8
Suhum Municipal	90,358	632	7
Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	86,000	448	5.2
Akwapem North	136,483	1,317	9.6
New Juaben Municipal	183,727	1,085	5.9
Yilo Krobo	87,847	1,198	13.6
Lower Manya	89,246	940	10.5
Asuogyaman	98,046	853	8.7
Upper Manya	72,092	607	8.4
Fanteakwa	108,614	911	8.4
East Akim Municipal	167,896	1,427	8.5
Kwaebibirem	113,721	726	6.4
Akyem Mansa	97,374	805	8.3
Birim North	78,907	595	7.5
Atiwa	110,622	1,064	9.6
Kwahu West Municipal	93,584	659	7
Kwahu South	69,757	879	12.6
Kwahu East	77,125	992	12.9
Kwahu Afram Plains North	102,423	455	4.4
Upper West Akyem	87,051	662	7.6
Akwapim South	37,501	357	9.5
Ayensuano	77,193	741	9.6
Denkyembuor	78,841	444	5.6
Kwahu Afram Plains South	115,812	539	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

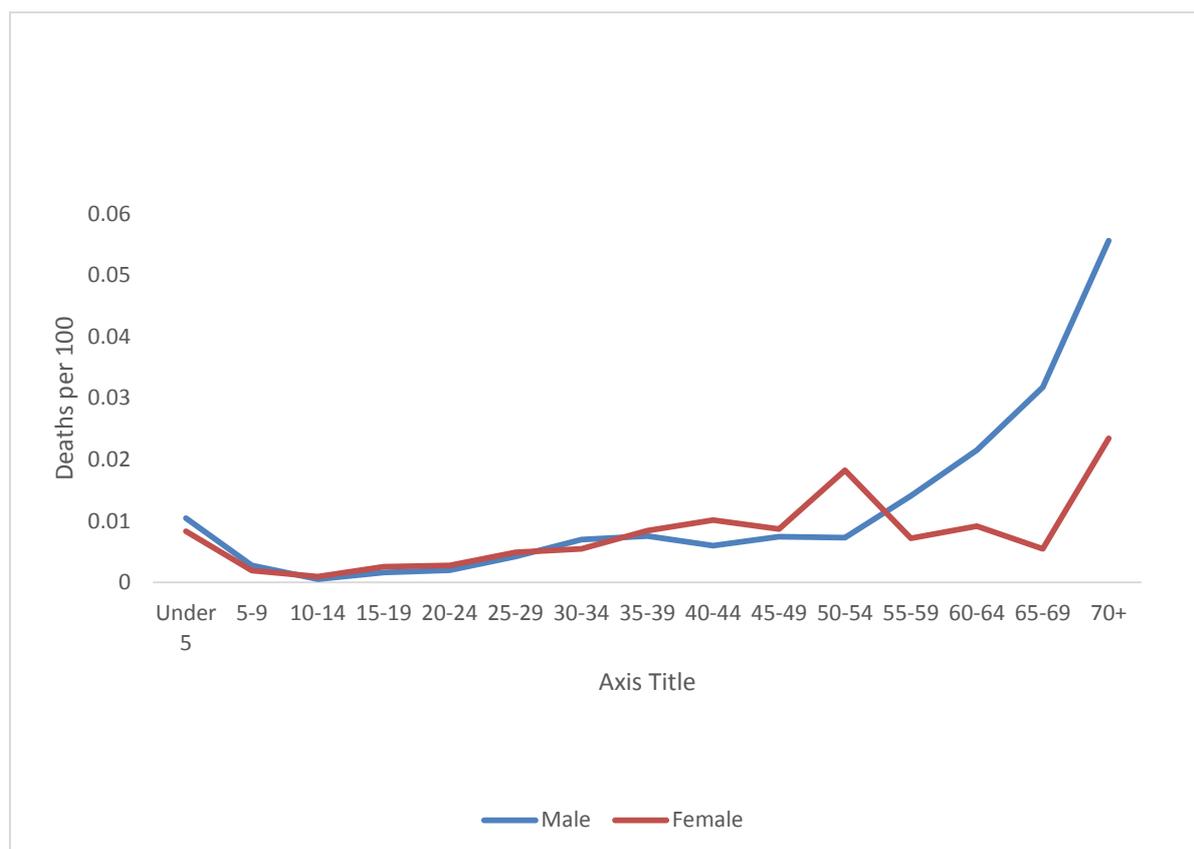
Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

2.4.3 Age Specific Death Rate

Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. The Age Specific Death Rates (ASDRs) are computed as a ratio of deaths of people in a specified age group, for example the ASDR of 20-24 year-age is calculated by taking the deaths among the 20-24 year-age group and dividing it by the population in that age group (20-24 years), multiplied by 1,000.

Figure 2.2 provides information on age specific death rates. The data show that death rates for males and females are higher in ages under five years but lowest at ages 5-14 years. The death rates start rising at ages 10-14 with more females than males and intensifies with increase in age until 40-44 years. Between ages 15-39 (the reproductive period), ASDRs for females are higher than males and this may be attributed to maternal mortality. ASDRs for males are higher at ages 55 years and older than females and this is an indication of a lower life expectancy for males compared to females. Additionally, at ages 50 years and older, differences between male and female ASDRs are very high compared with the lower age groups.

Figure 2.2: Age specific death rates



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Table 2.5 provides information on the birthplace of migrants in the municipality by duration of residence. A total of 32,556 persons, representing 36 percent of all persons enumerated in the Suhum Municipality, were born outside the municipality. Out of this number, nearly 24 percent were born in other areas of the Eastern Region. The highest number of migrants enumerated in the municipality is from the Greater Accra Region and this represents 3.4 percent of the total population of the Suhum Municipality. Migrants from the Upper West Region resident in the municipality are the least and constitute 0.1 percent of the municipality’s population. On the other hand, nearly one percent (0.8%) of the population was represented by migrants born outside Ghana.

Fourteen percent of all migrants have stayed in the municipality for less than a year while 23 percent have stayed for more than 20 years. There are variations in duration of residence of the migrants by region of origin. For example, nearly 31 percent of migrants from the Northern Region have been in the municipality for 1-4 years compared to 17.5 percent of others from Upper East Region.

Table 2.5: Birthplace by Duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Percent	Duration of residence (%)				
			Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	32,556	36.0	14	26.8	17	19.2	23
Born elsewhere in the region	21,291	23.6	13.2	26.3	17.1	19.3	24.1
Born elsewhere in another region:							
Western	761	0.8	14.2	33.2	16.8	21.4	14.3
Central	1,306	1.4	15.8	28.7	16.2	18.7	20.6
Greater Accra	3,029	3.4	18.2	27.6	16.1	16.7	21.4
Volta	2,354	2.6	13.2	24.3	17.1	20.9	24.5
Eastern	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
Ashanti	1,820	2	15.5	29.7	15.4	18.7	20.7
Brong Ahafo	658	0.7	13.8	30.1	20.1	21.7	14.3
Northern	418	0.5	14.8	30.6	11.5	17.5	25.6
Upper East	160	0.2	8.8	17.5	17.5	25	31.3
Upper west	72	0.1	18.1	20.8	9.7	20.8	30.6
Outside Ghana	687	0.8	14.8	25	22.1	19.9	18

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The two major types of family ties that inform household formation are the nuclear and extended family systems. The nuclear family is made up of the father, mother and children (adopted and/or biological). The extended family consists of the nuclear family, parents, siblings, and other relatives. The relationship becomes more complex when marital ties of all these relations, both matrilineal and patrilineal, are taken into consideration.

This chapter discusses the size, household composition and headship. The chapter also analyses the marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education of the various age categories.

3.2 Size, Household Composition and Headship

The 2010 PHC defines a household as a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements and constitute a single consumption unit. Household members are not necessarily related by blood or marriage because friends and hired domestic workers may also be part of households. The information on households basically includes household structure, composition, and relationship to head of household.

Table 3.1 indicates that there are 22,315 households in the Suhum Municipality with nearly more than fifty percent (57.5%) in the rural areas compared with 42.5 percent in the urban areas. The average household per house for the district according to the 2010 census is 2.0 with the rural areas recording a lesser number than the urban areas implying that there are more persons in a house in those settings than in the urban areas.

The average household size for the district is 4.0 comparing with 4.2 for the region as a whole.

Table 3.1: Household population and household size

Categories	Total country	Region	District				
			Total	Urban		Rural	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	88,381	37,574	42.5	50,807	57.5
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	22,315	10,607	47.5	11,708	52.5
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.9		1.5	
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.7		4.4	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.2 shows the household population by composition and sex. There are a total of 22,315 households in the municipality with a household population of 88,381 and an average household size of 4.0. From the table, three-quarters (25.2%) of the household population are heads. About 39 percent of the household members are sons/or daughters while

foster/adopted children make up only 0.3 percent. About one in ten (10.9%) of the total household population is a spouse. Headship of households in the municipality is male dominated with almost one-third (31.7%) of males in the household population being heads while only one-fifth (19.1%) of the females in the households are heads. Again, four in ten (41.4%) of all males counted in households are sons while 37.1 percent of all enumerated females are daughters. The data also suggest that a much higher proportion (18.6%) of the female household population is classified as wives compared to their male counterparts recorded as husbands (2.9%).

Nearly two percent of the household population are non-relatives and brothers/sisters make up 3.3 percent of the total household population in the municipality.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	88,381	100.0	42,991	100.0	45,390	100.0
Head	22,315	25.2	13,623	31.7	8,692	19.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	9,667	10.9	1,245	2.9	8,422	18.6
Child (son/daughter)	34,668	39.2	17,818	41.4	16,850	37.1
Parent/Parent in-law	960	1.1	170	0.4	790	1.7
Son/Daughter in-law	572	0.6	114	0.3	458	1.0
Grandchild	9,446	10.7	4,842	11.3	4,604	10.1
Brother/Sister	2,902	3.3	1,482	3.4	1,420	3.1
Step child	602	0.7	324	0.8	278	0.6
Adopted/Foster child	286	0.3	126	0.3	160	0.4
Other relative	5,286	6.0	2,361	5.5	2,925	6.4
Non-relative	1,677	1.9	886	2.1	791	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1 Household Structure and Sex

There is varied household structure in the Suhum Municipality. A little less than a third (29.1%) of households in the municipality is nuclear (head, spouse and children) while one in five (20.3%) of households is extended (head, spouse (s), children and heads relatives). Single parent extended households represent 16.5 percent of households in the municipality compared to 10.6 percent for single parent nuclear households. Five percent of the households are also made up of the heads only. A similar pattern is seen when the household population is compared by sex with some variations regarding the proportion of each household structure. For example, the proportion of all female single parent households combined (nuclear, extended and extended + non relatives), which stands at 28.5 percent is higher than that for the males (24.3%).

The proportion of male head only households (6.7%) is twice that of females (3.3%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	88,381	100.0	42,991	100.0	45,390	100.0
Head only	4,418	5.0	2,898	6.7	1,520	3.3
Head and a spouse only	1,706	1.9	854	2.0	852	1.9
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	25,737	29.1	13,359	31.1	12,378	27.3
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	17,938	20.3	8,921	20.8	9,017	19.9
Extended + non relatives	1,585	1.8	771	1.8	814	1.8
Head spouse(s) and other composition	3,440	3.9	1,702	4.0	1,738	3.8
Single parent Nuclear	9,350	10.6	4,007	9.3	5,343	11.8
Single parent Extended	14,582	16.5	5,949	13.8	8,633	19.0
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,220	1.4	510	1.2	710	1.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	8,405	9.5	4,020	9.4	4,385	9.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marital status is one of the social characteristics of a population determined by biological, social, economic, legal and in many cases religious factors.

Marriage is socially defined to include formal unions that are legally, traditionally or religiously sanctioned without excluding cohabitating unions. Marriage affects population dynamics as it influences the process and levels of fertility.

The marital status of persons 12 years and older in the Suhum Municipality is analysed and discussed in this section. Table 3.4 has information on the distribution of persons 12 years and older by age-sex and marital status in the Suhum Municipality.

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	62,541	100.0	39.7	6.8	40.3	2.4	4.5	6.2
12 – 14	6,351	100.0	95	0.8	4.2	0	0	0
15 - 19	9,464	100.0	91.4	2.5	5.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	7,404	100.0	67.7	10.1	20	1.1	0.8	0.3
25 - 29	6,671	100.0	39.2	13.9	42.5	2.2	1.7	0.5
30 - 34	5,627	100.0	19.4	12.5	60	2.8	4.2	1.2
35 - 39	5,310	100.0	11.4	10.7	66.7	2.9	5.7	2.6
40 - 44	4,494	100.0	6.3	8.1	69	4.5	8.1	4.1
45 - 49	3,898	100.0	4.2	6.7	67.9	4.9	9.8	6.4
50 - 54	3,586	100.0	2.4	4.5	66.3	5.2	11.2	10.4
55 - 59	2,359	100.0	2.2	3.3	64.1	5	12	13.4
60 - 64	2,089	100.0	2.2	4	58.8	4.4	11.6	19.1
65+	5,288	100.0	3.2	1.8	44	3.3	8.3	39.5

Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status (cont'd)

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Male								
Total	29,723	100.0	46.7	6.2	40.1	1.8	3.3	1.9
12 – 14	3,255	100.0	95.0	0.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,861	100.0	94.7	0.8	4.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	3,485	100.0	84.5	5.3	9.0	0.5	0.5	0.2
25 - 29	3,043	100.0	53.6	12.6	30.9	1.4	1.2	0.3
30 - 34	2,543	100.0	27.5	13.4	54.3	1.8	2.6	0.4
35 - 39	2,495	100.0	15.5	11.2	66.3	1.8	4.2	0.9
40 - 44	2,158	100.0	8.3	9.2	70.7	3.8	6.4	1.5
45 - 49	1,860	100.0	6.0	8.2	73.4	3.8	6.7	1.9
50 - 54	1,639	100.0	3.5	5.6	76.8	4.2	6.7	3.2
55 - 59	1,121	100.0	2.7	4.5	75.7	4.2	8.8	4.1
60 - 64	1,004	100.0	2.9	4.6	74.4	3.3	9.0	5.9
65+	2,259	100.0	4.3	2.6	67.9	3.3	8.7	13.3
Female								
Total	32,818	100.0	33.4	7.4	40.5	3.1	5.6	10.1
12 – 14	3,096	100.0	95.1	1.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,603	100.0	87.9	4.2	6.9	0.6	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	3,919	100.0	52.8	14.4	29.8	1.7	0.9	0.3
25 - 29	3,628	100.0	27.1	15.0	52.2	2.9	2.2	0.6
30 - 34	3,084	100.0	12.6	11.7	64.8	3.6	5.5	1.8
35 - 39	2,815	100.0	7.7	10.2	67.0	3.9	7.0	4.2
40 - 44	2,336	100.0	4.5	7.1	67.3	5.1	9.5	6.5
45 - 49	2,038	100.0	2.6	5.3	62.9	6.0	12.7	10.5
50 - 54	1,947	100.0	1.5	3.5	57.5	6.1	15.0	16.4
55 - 59	1,238	100.0	1.9	2.2	53.6	5.7	14.8	21.9
60 - 64	1,085	100.0	1.5	3.4	44.3	5.3	14.1	31.3
65+	3,029	100.0	2.3	1.2	26.2	3.3	8.1	59.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

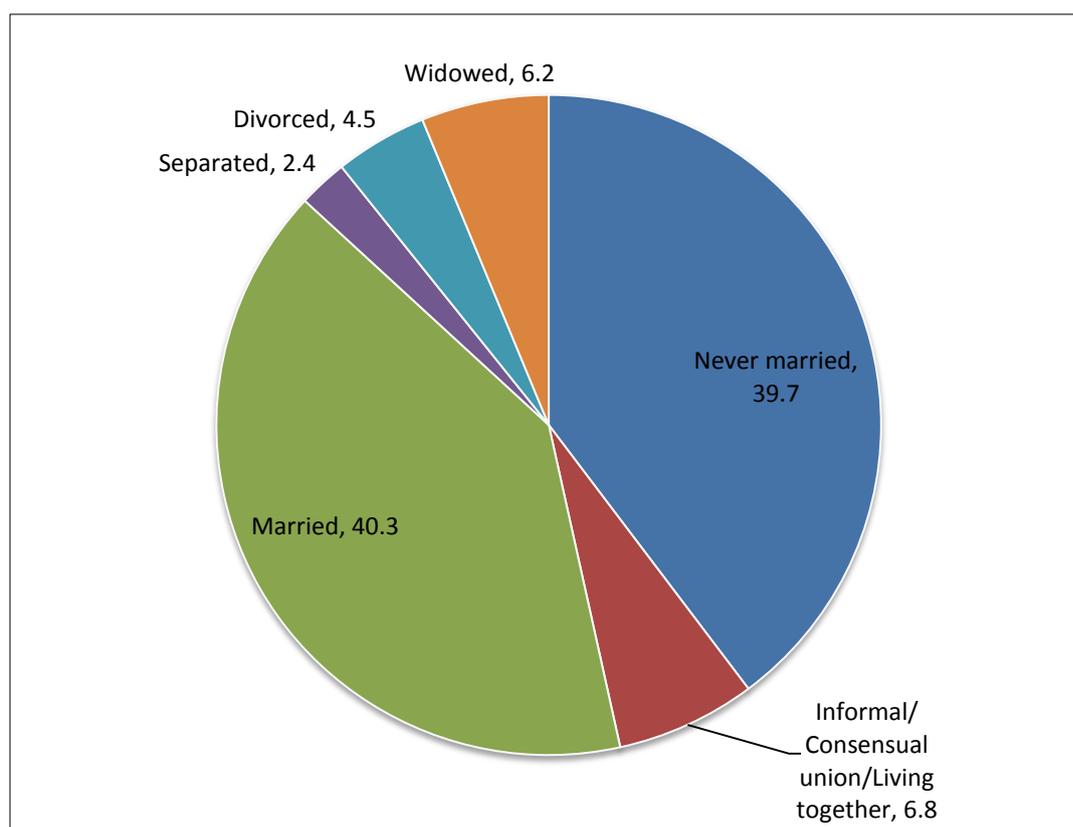
3.3.1 Marital Status by Age

From Table 3.4, the total number of people in the Municipality who are 12 years and older is 62,541, 40.3 percent are married while 39.7 percent have never married. Conversely four percent (4.2%) of the population between the ages of 12-14 years are married; none within the same age group is separated, divorced or widowed, while less than one percent (0.8%) is in informal/consensual union/living together.

Consensual union/informal union/living together is high among the age groups 20-24 (10.1%), 25-29 (13.9%), 30-34 (12.5%) and 35-39 (10.7%). The proportion that is married also increases with higher age with the younger people more likely to be never married.

There is a gradual rise in the proportion of divorced people with rising age from none at 12-14 years to 12.0 percent by 59 years, but starts to decrease from age 60 years and older. Figure 3.1 presents the percent distribution of the population 12 years and older in the municipality by marital status.

Figure 3.1: Population 12 years and older by marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital Status and Sex

The proportion of males who have never married (46.7%) is higher than that of their female counterparts (33.4%), suggesting that females generally marry earlier than males. From Table 3.3, 29.8 percent, 52.2 percent and 64.8 percent of females aged 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 years respectively are married while only nine percent, 30.9 percent and 54.3 percent of males of the same respective age groups are married.

The proportion of females that is divorced is higher (5.6%) than that among the males (3.3%) in the municipality. Similarly, the proportion of widowed females (10.1%) is five times higher than widowed males (1.9%). The huge gap may be attributed to the fact that most females do not marry again after the death of their husbands while males on the other hand marry again. Again, in the event of a divorce, males are more likely than females to re-marry.

3.3.3 Marital Status and Level of Education

From Table 3.5, 15.3 percent of all persons 12 years and older in the municipality have no education and this varies by marital status and sex. For example, the proportion never married is highest among the widowed (54.7%), followed by the widowed (26.5%) and separated (21.3%). The never married, however, recorded the least proportion with no education. As earlier noted, the widowed, divorced and separated are most likely to be made up mainly of females who, in Ghana tend to be disadvantaged with respect to education relative to males. As it is seen in the table, the proportion of the females with no education is far higher within each marital status group compared to the males. On the other hand, the never married are

most likely to be younger and in Ghana, younger persons tend to have higher education than the older ones.

About three-quarters (74.5%) of the never married persons 12 years and older have basic education while less than one percent (0.9%) have tertiary education. Furthermore, 67.2 percent of married persons have basic education but 1.8 percent has tertiary education.

No female 12 years and older who is in informal/consensual union/living together has attained a tertiary level of education. Three in every hundred (3.0%) married males have attained a tertiary level of education.

Among males in informal/consensual unions/living together, slightly higher than three-quarters (77.0%) have basic education as the highest educational level attained. This compares with almost 56 percent of the widowed males in the municipality. Similarly, 58.7 percent of widowed females have no education in comparison with 31.9 percent of their male counterparts.

Across all marital status groups, basic education is the highest form of education attained, accounting for over 55 percent in each case except among the widowed females where proportion with basic education is as low as 36.8 percent.

Table 3.5: Population 12 years and older, 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	62,541	100.0	15.3	68.9	9.6	1.9	3.1	1.2
Never married	24,812	100.0	5	74.5	15.5	1.5	2.6	0.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,266	100.0	14.3	76.1	6.6	1.3	1.5	0.2
Married	25,217	100.0	17.9	67.2	6.5	2.5	4.1	1.8
Separated	1,530	100.0	21.3	68	4.9	2.5	2.8	0.5
Divorced	2,840	100.0	26.5	63.7	3.7	2.7	2.8	0.6
Widowed	3,876	100.0	54.7	39.6	1.8	1.3	2.3	0.3
Male								
Total	29,723	100.0	9.1	71.7	11.6	2	3.8	1.8
Never married	13,866	100.0	4.9	74.9	15.4	1.1	2.5	1.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,839	100.0	9	77	9.3	2	2.3	0.5
Married	11,926	100.0	11.9	68.1	8.6	2.9	5.6	3
Separated	527	100.0	13.3	73.6	7	3	2.5	0.6
Divorced	989	100.0	18.4	69.1	6.1	2.6	3.1	0.7
Widowed	576	100.0	31.9	55.7	4.7	2.3	4.5	0.9
Female								
Total	32,818	100.0	20.9	66.3	7.8	1.9	2.5	0.6
Never married	10,946	100.0	5.2	73.9	15.6	1.9	2.7	0.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,427	100.0	18.3	75.4	4.5	0.8	0.9	0
Married	13,291	100.0	23.3	66.4	4.6	2.1	2.7	0.8
Separated	1,003	100.0	25.5	65.0	3.8	2.3	3	0.4
Divorced	1,851	100.0	30.8	60.8	2.5	2.8	2.6	0.6
Widowed	3,300	100.0	58.7	36.8	1.3	1.1	1.9	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital Status by Economic Activity Status

The distribution of persons 12 years and older by their marital status and economic activity status is presented in Table 3.6. As indicated in the table, 60.4 percent of the never married persons in the municipality are economically not active, 35.1 percent are employed while 4.5 percent are unemployed. This compares with 32.1 percent, 64.5 percent and 3.4 percent respectively in the general population 12 years and older.

Again, majority (87.3%) of married individuals are employed while one in ten (10.6%) are economically not active and 2.1 percent is unemployed. Unemployment is highest (6.0%) among those in informal/consensual union/living together.

About 39 percent (38.9%) of never married males are employed. More than half (56.9%) of never married males are economically not active while 4.2 percent are unemployed. On the other hand, 64.8 percent of their never married female counterparts are economically not active while 30.2 percent and 4.9 percent respectively are employed and unemployed. Furthermore, nearly 90 percent of married males are employed, 1.3 percent is unemployed and 9.1 percent economically not active in comparison with 85.2 percent, 2.9 percent and 11.9 percent respectively among the married females.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Never married	25,032	100.0	8,773	35.0	1,143	4.6	15,116	60.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	4,270	100.0	3,560	83.4	257	6.0	453	10.6
Married	25,567	100.0	22,304	87.2	552	2.2	2,711	10.6
Separated	1,550	100.0	1,285	82.9	64	4.1	201	13
Divorced	2,866	100.0	2,389	83.4	97	3.4	380	13.3
Widowed	3,919	100.0	2,457	62.7	47	1.2	1,415	36.1
Male								
Total	30,044	100.0	19,693	65.5	819	2.7	9,532	31.7
Never married	14,001	100.0	5,441	38.9	591	4.2	7,969	56.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,840	100.0	1,705	92.7	42	2.3	93	5.1
Married	12,092	100.0	10,825	89.5	156	1.3	1,111	9.2
Separated	534	100.0	471	88.2	14	2.6	49	9.2
Divorced	997	100.0	852	85.5	12	1.2	133	13.3
Widowed	580	100.0	399	68.8	4	0.7	177	30.5
Female								
Total	33,160	100.0	21,075	63.6	1,341	4.0	10,744	32.4
Never married	11,031	100.0	3,332	30.2	552	5.0	7,147	64.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,430	100.0	1,855	76.3	215	8.8	360	14.8
Married	13,475	100.0	11,479	85.2	396	2.9	1,600	11.9
Separated	1,016	100.0	814	80.1	50	4.9	152	15
Divorced	1,869	100.0	1,537	82.2	85	4.5	247	13.2
Widowed	3,339	100.0	2,058	61.6	43	1.3	1,238	37.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In a similar vein, the proportion of males in informal/consensual union/living together who are employed (92.7%) is higher than females (76.4%). In contrast, the proportion of females in informal/consensual relationships who are economically not active (14.8%) is almost three times that reported among their male counterparts (5.1%) in the municipality.

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country of which a person is a citizen. The 2010 PHC collected information on the citizenship of respondents. Ghanaian Nationals are defined as Ghanaians by birth and/or by naturalization.

From Table 3.7, about 96 out of every 100 persons in the municipality are Ghanaian by birth (95.5%), 2.1 percent has dual nationality and less than one percent is Ghanaian by naturalization (0.7%). Less than two percent of the total population are non-Ghanaians made up of ECOWAS nationals (1.2%), other African nationals (0.4%) and other nationalities outside Africa (0.2%).

The proportion of male Ghanaians (98.1%) is almost the same as females (98.3%).

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	90,358	100.0	43,962	100.0	46,396	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	86,270	95.5	41,955	95.4	44,315	95.5
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,855	2.1	866	2.0	989	2.1
Ghanaian by naturalisation	608	0.7	300	0.7	308	0.7
ECOWAS	1,091	1.2	591	1.3	500	1.1
African other than ECOWAS	331	0.4	164	0.4	167	0.4
Other	203	0.2	86	0.2	117	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religion

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of the population by religion. The dominant religion in the municipality is Christianity with close to 9 out of every 10 persons (86.5%) professing the Christian faith. Pentecostal/charismatic denominations dominate the Christian religion with 47.3 percent followed by Protestants (29.5%), other Christians (19.5%) and Catholics (3.6%). The proportion of the population that adhere to the Islamic religious belief is 6.9 percent while 5.0 percent believe in no religion. Adherents to traditional religious beliefs also form 0.6 percent of the total population in the municipality. There is virtually no variation by sex except that the proportion of males who profess no religion is twice that of the females while the females that belong to Pentecostal/Charismatic Christian denominations are higher by proportion than their male counterpart.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	90,358	100.0	43,962	100.0	46,396	100.0
No religion	4,512	5.0	2,974	6.8	1,538	3.3
Catholic	2,797	3.1	1,445	3.3	1,352	2.9
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	23,087	25.6	11,097	25.2	11,990	25.8
Pentecostal/Charismatic	36,999	40.9	16,960	38.6	20,039	43.2
Other Christians	15,259	16.9	7,468	17.0	7,791	16.8
Islam	6,269	6.9	3,284	7.5	2,985	6.4
Traditionalist	523	0.6	290	0.7	233	0.5
Other	912	1.0	444	1.0	468	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

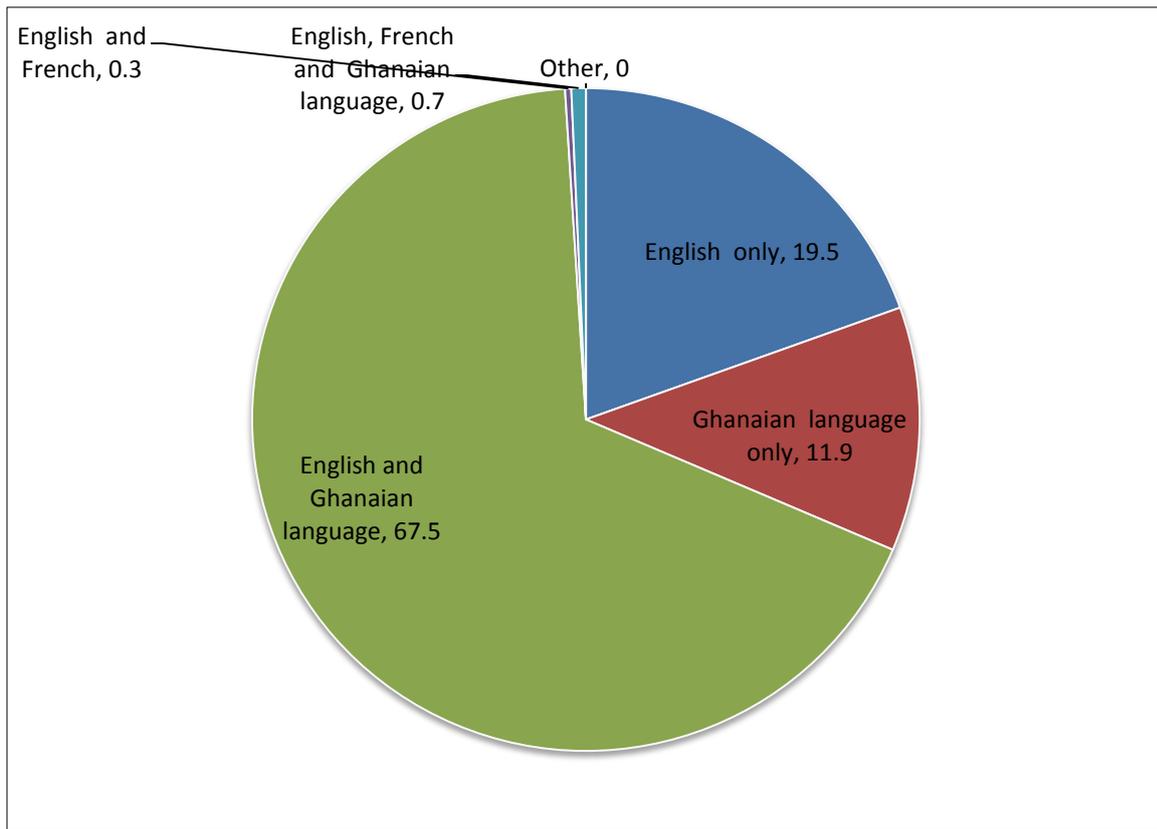
Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011). Countries, therefore, place emphasis on educational policies in designing their plans to accelerate development. It is for this reason that one of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), specifically MDG 2 is with reference to achieving universal primary education by 2015 (United Nations Development Programme, 2010).

3.6.1 Literacy

In the census, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding in any language. If a person can only read but cannot write or can write but cannot read, he or she is not literate. Similarly, if a person was literate some time ago but cannot read and write with understanding at present then he or she is not literate².

The distribution of the population 11 years and older by literacy level is presented in Table 3.9. From the table, 85.1 percent of the population 11 years and older in the Suhum Municipality are literate. In all, 19.5 percent of the population in the municipality can read and write in English only while about 68.0 percent can read and write in English and a Ghanaian language at the same time. The proportion of males that were literate was 91.6 percent compared to 79.5 percent among the females. A higher proportion of the females (20.5%) than the males (8.8%) are, therefore, non-literate in the municipality (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2: Literacy by language



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In general, older people in the municipality have lower levels of literacy compared with the younger age cohort. For example, among the age group 11-14 years, 97.9 percent are literate and this decreases steadily to as low as 45.6 percent among those aged 65 years and older. The pattern may be due to the increasing focus on education and measures to improve access and enrolment over the decades³.

The pattern of decreasing proportion of literacy rates by age among the population also exists among either the males or females. At the younger ages (11-24 years), the proportion of literate males and females are about the same, but differences occur after age 25 years when the variation between males and females by literacy begins to widen.

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

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	9,869	55,271	100.0	19.5	12.0	67.5	0.3	0.7
11-14	184	8,166	100.0	26.0	7.8	65.1	0.2	0.8
15-19	324	9,235	100.0	19.0	5.8	73.9	0.2	1.0
20-24	524	6,965	100.0	20.1	8.9	69.5	0.5	1.0
25-29	783	5,969	100.0	2.01	13.1	64.7	0.5	0.6
30-34	775	4,911	100.0	19.5	16.0	63.3	0.5	0.7
35-39	860	4,504	100.0	18.7	17.2	63.2	0.2	0.7
40-44	752	3,778	100.0	18.4	16.6	64.3	0.2	0.4
45-49	769	3,178	100.0	16.8	16.5	65.9	0.4	0.4
50-54	790	2,827	100.0	15.6	12.8	71.1	0.1	0.5
55-59	506	1,876	100.0	14.7	14.1	70.4	0.3	0.5
60-64	675	1,436	100.0	12.0	14.9	71.9	0.2	0.9
65+	2,927	2,426	100.0	12.6	19.8	67.3	0.1	0.2
Male								
Total	2,806	28,238	100.0	19.2	8.9	70.7	0.4	0.8
11-14	79	4,209	100.0	26.5	7.8	64.6	0.1	0.9
15-19	134	4,780	100.0	19.2	4.7	75.1	0.1	0.8
20-24	176	3,352	100.0	18.5	6.6	73.0	0.7	1.2
25-29	254	2,824	100.0	20.6	10.4	67.7	0.7	0.6
30-34	246	2,333	100.0	18.5	11.6	68.2	0.7	1.0
35-39	234	2,287	100.0	18.5	12.8	67.4	0.3	1.0
40-44	218	1,954	100.0	20.0	11.6	67.5	0.2	0.7
45-49	220	1,659	100.0	16.8	11.1	70.9	0.5	0.7
50-54	198	1,451	100.0	16.2	6.8	76.2	0.1	0.7
55-59	121	1,013	100.0	13.5	9.1	76.2	0.4	0.8
60-64	164	856	100.0	12.1	10.7	75.6	0.4	1.2
65+	762	1,520	100.0	12.3	13.1	74.3	0.0	0.3
Female								
Total	7,063	27,033	100.0	19.8	15.1	64.2	0.3	0.6
11-14	105	3,957	100.0	25.5	7.9	65.6	0.2	0.8
15-19	190	4,455	100.0	18.9	7	72.5	0.3	1.3
20-24	348	3,613	100.0	21.7	11	66.2	0.4	0.7
25-29	529	3,145	100.0	21.4	15.6	62.1	0.3	0.6
30-34	529	2,578	100.0	20.4	20	58.8	0.3	0.5
35-39	626	2,217	100.0	18.9	21.8	58.8	0.1	0.4
40-44	534	1,824	100.0	16.8	21.9	60.9	0.3	0.2
45-49	549	1,519	100.0	16.9	22.3	60.4	0.3	0.2
50-54	592	1,376	100.0	15	19.2	65.6	0	0.2
55-59	385	863	100.0	16	20	63.6	0.1	0.2
60-64	511	580	100.0	11.9	21	66.6	0	0.5
65+	2,165	906	100.0	13	31	55.6	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 School Attendance

The school attendance profile of the population of the Suhum Municipality three years and older is presented in Table 3.10.

Current School Attendance

There are 32,275 persons three years and older who are currently attending school. Nearly seven in ten (68.6%) are in the basic school (primary and JHS/JSS) while two in 10 (22.5%) are in pre-school (nursery and kindergarten).

Just about one percent (1.3%) of them is at the tertiary level of schooling and less than one percent enrolled in vocational/technical/commercial training. This is quite low considering the current effort of the state towards making Technical and Vocational Educational Training (TVET) an integral tool in equipping individuals, especially the youth with employable skills with the aim of reducing youth unemployment.

At the pre-school level, the proportion of females (23.3%) is higher than males (21.8%). However, the proportion of females (74.4%) at the basic and secondary school levels is relatively lower compared to that among the males (76.0%). In contrast, the proportion of females enrolled at technical/vocational/commercial schools is higher than their male counterparts. This may be because of the attraction of technical/vocational/commercial education to females than males.

Past School Attendance

A total of 38,964 persons in the municipality have ever attended school in the past. Six out of every ten (61.8%) persons who have attended school in the past were at the JSS/JHS or middle school level. None of them had nursery and kindergarten level schooling because the nursery and kindergarten system was previously not part of Ghana's educational system.

The proportion of male tertiary graduates (5.0%) is more than twice the corresponding proportion for females (2.1%) who attended school in the past.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,275	100.0	16,780	100.0	15,495	100.0	38,964	100.0	19,501	100.0	19,463	100.0
Nursery	2,588	8.0	1,281	7.6	1,307	8.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	4,692	14.5	2,388	14.2	2,304	14.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	15,975	49.5	8,301	49.5	7,674	49.5	7,829	20.1	2,964	15.2	4,865	25.0
JSS/JHS	6,152	19.1	3,296	19.6	2,856	18.4	12,240	31.4	5,836	29.9	6,404	32.9
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	11,855	30.4	6,508	33.4	5,347	27.5
SSS/SHS	2,175	6.7	1,164	6.9	1,011	6.5	2,743	7.0	1,495	7.7	1,248	6.4
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	1,095	2.8	792	4.1	303	1.6
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	175	0.5	65	0.4	110	0.7	1,036	2.7	525	2.7	511	2.6
Post middle/secondary certificate	110	0.3	47	0.3	63	0.4	793	2.0	412	2.1	381	2.0
Tertiary	408	1.3	238	1.4	170	1.1	1,373	3.5	969	5.0	404	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The economic characteristics of any population are important for development planning and other purposes for investors. The overall development of a country is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the country. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produces them: a working population often referred to as the ‘employed’.

Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created, leading to the general well-being of the population. In Ghana, over the years, a number of job opportunities have been created in the public and private sectors in a wide range of economic activities

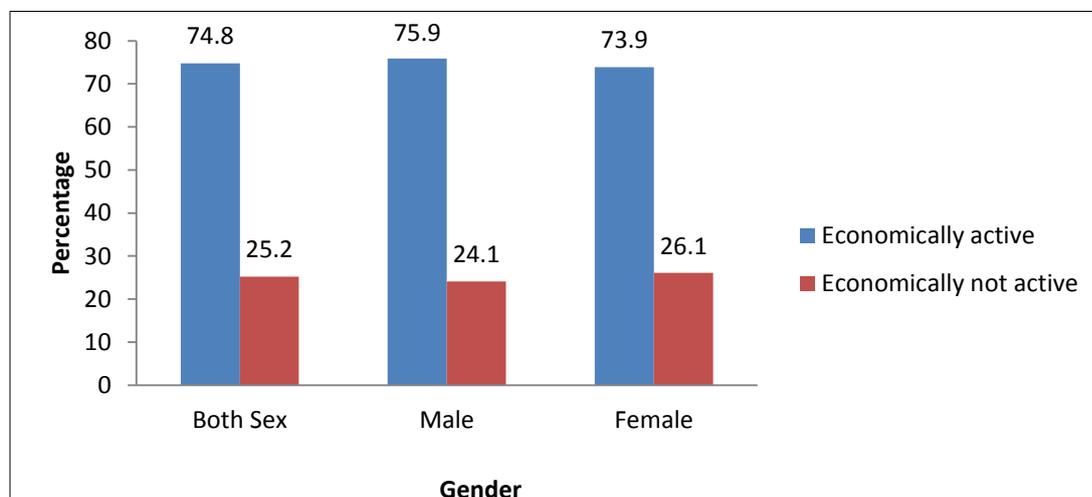
This chapter presents economic characteristics of the population of the Suhum Municipality. The areas of focus include economic activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and sector.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Economic activity status refers to the economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the seven days preceding the census night.

The economic activity status of all persons in the Suhum Municipality aged 15 years and older is presented in Figure 4.1. Generally, seven in ten (74.8%) persons aged 15 years and older in the municipality are economically active while a quarter (25.2%), of the working age population is economically not active. There is virtually no variation between the males and females as 75.9 percent and 73.9 percent of males and females respectively are economically active.

Figure 4.1: Economic Activity Status by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the economically active population, nine in ten persons (95.0%) are employed while 5.0 percent is not employed (Table 4.1). About 97.0 percent of those who are employed work while 3.0 percent do not work but have jobs to go back to. The remaining 0.4 percent does voluntary work without pay.

About 64 percent of unemployed persons are seeking work for the first time and available for work while the remaining 36.5 percent have worked before and are seeking work.

More than half (52.6%) of the economically not active population are into full time education, 19.1 percent of them do home duties (household chores) while 13.1 percent is too old/young to work.

Six in ten (64.3%) economically not active males are into full time education as opposed to four in ten (42.9%) females. Also, the proportion of females (17.3%) who are too old/young to work is more than twice (17.3%) that of their male counterparts (8.0%). On the contrary, the proportion of males (6.3%) who are on pension or retirement is higher compared to females (2.4%).

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	56,190	100.0	26,468	100.0	29,722	100.0
Economically active	42,055	74.8	20,083	75.9	21,972	73.9
<i>Employed</i>	39,937	<i>95.0</i>	19,280	<i>96.0</i>	20,657	<i>94.0</i>
<i>Worked</i>	38,568	96.6	18,811	97.6	19,757	95.6
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,202	3.0	402	2.1	800	3.9
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	167	0.4	67	0.3	100	0.5
<i>Unemployed</i>	2,118	5.0	803	4.0	1,315	6.0
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	774	36.5	250	31.1	524	39.8
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,344	63.5	553	68.9	791	60.2
Economically not active	14,135	25.2	6,385	24.1	7,750	26.1
Did home duties (household chore)	2,704	19.1	772	12.1	1,932	24.9
Full time education	7,429	52.6	4,104	64.3	3,325	42.9
Pensioner/Retired	588	4.2	402	6.3	186	2.4
Disabled/Sick	874	6.2	306	4.8	568	7.3
Too old/young	1,855	13.1	511	8.0	1,344	17.3
Other	685	4.8	290	4.5	395	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.1 Economic Activity Status and Age

The economic activity status of the population 15 years and older in the Suhum Municipality is presented in Table 4.2. A little less than three-quarters (74.8%) of all persons aged 15 years and older are economically active. About a quarter (25.2%) is economically not active. Among the economically active population, 95 percent are employed while five percent are not.

Economic activity is lowest among the age group 15-19 years with 23 percent being economically active while 77 percent are not economically active. Among the economically active within that age group, 80.7% are employed with the rest (19.3%) not employed.

Economic activity varies dramatically between the age groups 15-19 (23.0%) and 20-24 (70.3%) and increases to 92.1 percent in the age group 50-59 years before falling to 84.0

percent at age 60-64 years to reach 66.0 percent at ages 65 years and older. With the exception of the age groups 15-19 years (80.7%), 20-24 years (87.6%) and 25-29 years (92.7%), all other age groups (30-65+ years) have more than 96 percent of their economically active population employed.

The situation above is similar among males and females aged 15 years and older. Almost 76 percent and 74 percent of males and females respectively are economically active. Among the economically active population, 96 percent of males and 94 percent of females are employed.

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

Age group	All Status		Economically Active						Economically not active	
	No.	%	Total		Employed		Unemployed		No.	%
Both										
Sexes										
Total	56,190	100.0	42,055	74.8	39,937	95.0	2,118	5.0	14,135	25.2
15-19	9,464	100.0	2,178	23.0	1,757	80.7	421	19.3	7,286	77.0
20-24	7,404	100.0	5,207	70.3	4,560	87.6	647	12.4	2,197	29.7
25-29	6,671	100.0	6,042	90.6	5,598	92.7	444	7.3	629	9.4
30-34	5,627	100.0	5,290	94.0	5,107	96.5	183	3.5	337	6.0
35-39	5,310	100.0	5,044	95.0	4,914	97.4	130	2.6	266	5.0
40-44	4,494	100.0	4,282	95.3	4,207	98.2	75	1.8	212	4.7
45-49	3,898	100.0	3,735	95.8	3,674	98.4	61	1.6	163	4.2
50-54	3,586	100.0	3,364	93.8	3,316	98.6	48	1.4	222	6.2
55-59	2,359	100.0	2,172	92.1	2,140	98.5	32	1.5	187	7.9
60-64	2,089	100.0	1,720	82.3	1,669	97.0	51	3.0	369	17.7
65+	5,288	100.0	3,021	57.1	2,995	99.1	26	0.9	2,267	42.9
Male										
Total	26,468	100.0	20,083	75.9	19,280	96.0	803	4.0	6,385	24.1
15-19	4,861	100.0	1,124	23.1	963	85.7	161	14.3	3,737	76.9
20-24	3,485	100.0	2,378	68.2	2,145	90.2	233	9.8	1,107	31.8
25-29	3,043	100.0	2,822	92.7	2,636	93.4	186	6.6	221	7.3
30-34	2,543	100.0	2,454	96.5	2,385	97.2	69	2.8	89	3.5
35-39	2,495	100.0	2,426	97.2	2,383	98.2	43	1.8	69	2.8
40-44	2,158	100.0	2,092	96.9	2,063	98.6	29	1.4	66	3.1
45-49	1,860	100.0	1,810	97.3	1,790	98.9	20	1.1	50	2.7
50-54	1,639	100.0	1,575	96.1	1,558	98.9	17	1.1	64	3.9
55-59	1,121	100.0	1,067	95.2	1,053	98.7	14	1.3	54	4.8
60-64	1,004	100.0	843	84.0	821	97.4	22	2.6	161	16.0
65+	2,259	100.0	1,492	66.0	1,483	99.4	9	0.6	767	34.0
Female										
Total	29,722	100.0	21,972	73.9	20,657	94.0	1,315	6.0	7,750	26.1
15-19	4,603	100.0	1,054	22.9	794	75.3	260	24.7	3,549	77.1
20-24	3,919	100.0	2,829	72.2	2,415	85.4	414	14.6	1,090	27.8
25-29	3,628	100.0	3,220	88.8	2,962	92.0	258	8.0	408	11.2
30-34	3,084	100.0	2,836	92.0	2,722	96.0	114	4.0	248	8.0
35-39	2,815	100.0	2,618	93.0	2,531	96.7	87	3.3	197	7.0
40-44	2,336	100.0	2,190	93.8	2,144	97.9	46	2.1	146	6.3
45-49	2,038	100.0	1,925	94.5	1,884	97.9	41	2.1	113	5.5
50-54	1,947	100.0	1,789	91.9	1,758	98.3	31	1.7	158	8.1
55-59	1,238	100.0	1,105	89.3	1,087	98.4	18	1.6	133	10.7
60-64	1,085	100.0	877	80.8	848	96.7	29	3.3	208	19.2
65+	3,029	100.0	1,529	50.5	1,512	98.9	17	1.1	1,500	49.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in at the establishment where the person works. In the census, questions on occupation were asked of persons who worked for at least one hour during the seven days preceding census night and those who did not work but had work to go back to as well as those who were unemployed but had worked before. The distribution of the employed population by occupation in the municipality is shown in Table 4.3.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,937	100.0	19,280	100.0	20,657	100.0
Managers	795	2.0	308	1.6	487	2.4
Professionals	2,232	5.6	1,266	6.6	966	4.7
Technicians and associate professionals	612	1.5	478	2.5	134	0.6
Clerical support workers	382	1.0	236	1.2	146	0.7
Service and sales workers	9,814	24.6	1,638	8.5	8,176	39.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	14,703	36.8	9,031	46.8	5,672	27.5
Craft and related trades workers	6,944	17.4	3,509	18.2	3,435	16.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,270	5.7	2,225	11.5	45	0.2
Elementary occupations	2,178	5.5	582	3.0	1,596	7.7
Other occupations	7	0.0	7	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Most of the employed population are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (36.8%) and service and sales workers (24.6%). Only 2.0 and 5.6 percent of the employed population work as managers and professionals respectively. The proportion of the employed population who are craft and related workers is 17.4 percent while 5.7 percent are plant and machine operators and assemblers.

The proportion of females (2.4%) who work as managers is higher than that of their male counterparts (1.6%). The proportion of females (39.6%) engaged in service and sales work is more than five times that among the males (8.5%). This is due to the fact that entry into petty trading which forms a huge chunk of service and sales work is very relaxed and flexible, and does not require too much capital to start. However, close to half (46.8%) of all males employed in the municipality are agricultural, forestry and fishery workers while 18.2 percent of them are craft and related workers. Agricultural and fisheries work is seen as masculine and requires a lot of energy and that may explain why it is male-dominated. This could also be the reason why only 27.5 percent of employed females are engaged in agricultural, forestry and fishery works.

4.4 Industry of the Employed Population

Industry refers to the type of products produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Table 4.4 presents the distribution of the employed population in the Suhum Municipality by industry of employment.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,937	100.0	19,280	100.0	20,657	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	15,049	37.7	9,337	48.4	5,712	27.7
Mining and quarrying	45	0.1	32	0.2	13	0.1
Manufacturing	4,592	11.5	1,840	9.5	2,752	13.3
Elect., gas stream and air conditioning supply	61	0.2	57	0.3	4	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	79	0.2	47	0.2	32	0.2
Construction	1,115	2.8	1,101	5.7	14	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,743	21.9	1,924	10.0	6,819	33.0
Transportation and storage	2,031	5.1	1,981	10.3	50	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2,364	5.9	143	0.7	2,221	10.8
Information and communication	76	0.2	60	0.3	16	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	151	0.4	101	0.5	50	0.2
Real estate activities	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	415	1.0	157	0.8	258	1.2
Administrative and support service activities	199	0.5	149	0.8	50	0.2
Public admin. and defence; compulsory social security	447	1.1	335	1.7	112	0.5
Education	1,677	4.2	885	4.6	792	3.8
Human health and social work activities	515	1.3	253	1.3	262	1.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	211	0.5	179	0.9	32	0.2
Other service activities	1,946	4.9	594	3.1	1,352	6.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	219	0.5	104	0.5	115	0.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Agriculture, including forestry and fishing (37.7%) is the largest industry that engages the highest proportion of the employed population in the Suhum Municipality. Other major industries are wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (21.9%), manufacturing (11.5%) and accommodation and food service activities (5.9%).

Agriculture, including forestry and fishing is the major industry for nearly half (48.4%) of all employed males while wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles constitute the major industry for more than one-quarter (27.7%) of employed females in the municipality.

4.5 Employment Status

The employment status of the employed population in the Suhum Municipality is shown in Table 4.5. Three-quarters (75.2%) of the employed population is self-employed. The vast majority (71.5%) of them are, however, self-employed without employees. Employees account for 15.1 percent of all employed persons. Also, 1.4 percent and 4.3 percent are casual workers and contributing family workers respectively while 3.4 percent and 0.5 percent are apprentices and house helps respectively.

The proportion of employed females who are self-employed without employees is 77.7 percent compared to 64.9 percent of the males. This is consistent with the observation that females are more likely to be self-employed without employees than males in the country (Ghana Statistical Service, 2005). A higher proportion of females are engaged as contributing family workers (5.2%) than males (3.3%) in the municipality.

Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,937	100.0	19,280	100.0	20,657	100.0
Employee	6,032	15.1	4,161	21.6	1,871	9.1
Self-employed without employee(s)	28,573	71.5	12,513	64.9	16,060	77.7
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,492	3.7	883	4.6	609	2.9
Casual worker	549	1.4	382	2.0	167	0.8
Contributing family worker	1,713	4.3	638	3.3	1,075	5.2
Apprentice	1,358	3.4	603	3.1	755	3.7
Domestic employee (House-help)	187	0.5	81	0.4	106	0.5
Other	33	0.1	19	0.1	14	0.1

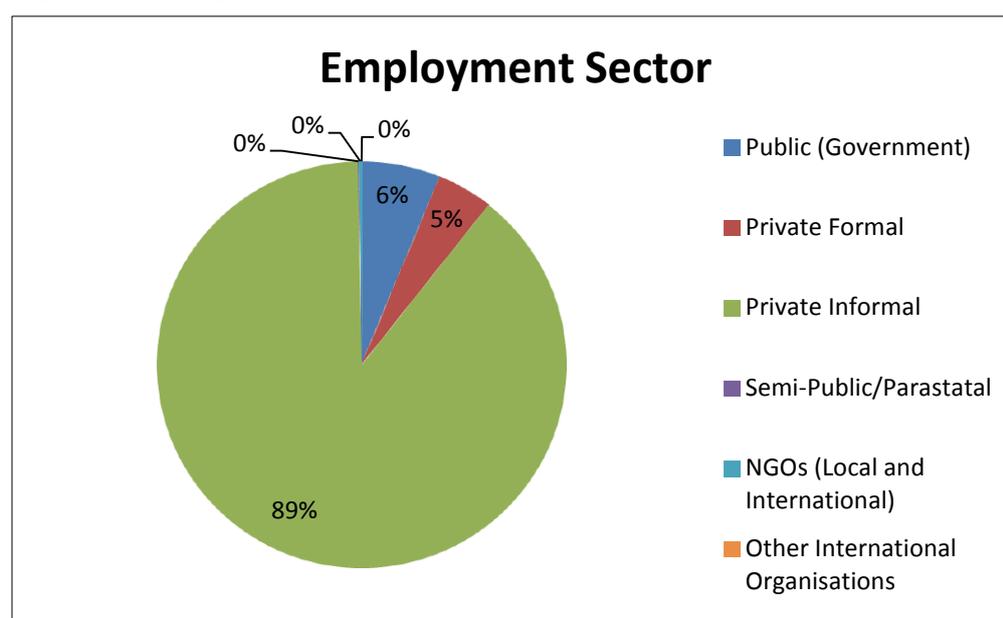
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

The distribution of the employed population according to the sector in which they work is shown in Table 4.6. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Suhum Municipality, employing 89.0 percent of the employed population (Figure 4.2).

The public (government) and the private formal sector also employ 6.2 percent and 4.4 percent of the employed population respectively. The Semi-Public/Parastatal and (Local and International NGOs) employ only 0.2 percent and 0.1 percent of the employed population respectively.

Figure 4.2: Employment Sector



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of employed females working in the private informal sector is 92.5% while that of males is 85.3 percent. Among the female workforce, 4.6 percent works in the public (government) sector while 2.8 percent, 0.1 percent and 0.2 percent respectively work with the private formal, semi-public/parastatal and NGOs.

There is twice the proportion of males (14.3%) as females (7.2%) working in the public (Government) and private formal sectors.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,937	100.0	19,280	100.0	20,657	100.0
Public (Government)	2,492	6.2	1,542	8.0	950	4.6
Private Formal	1,751	4.4	1,208	6.3	543	2.6
Private Informal	35,556	89.0	16,449	85.3	19,107	92.5
Semi-Public/Parastatal	41	0.1	33	0.2	8	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	84	0.2	39	0.2	45	0.2
Other International Organisations	13	0.0	9	0.0	4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Access to Information Communication Technology (ICT) is very essential to the acquisition of knowledge especially as the world has now become a global village. The role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's has been widely recognized at various levels. This recognition is reflected in actions such as the development of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of the National Data Centre as well as Regional Information Centres (National Analytical Report, 2010 PHC).

The impact of this development on the economic and social transformation of Ghana seems to have yielded positive results. For example, the contribution of ICT to the Gross Domestic Product increased from 2.3 percent in 2009 to 10.5 percent in 2011 (National Development Planning Commission, 2011).

This chapter presents an analysis of ownership and usage of information communication facilities and services based on the 2010 PHC data among individual persons aged 12 years and older and also at the household level. Persons using internet facilities refer to those who have access to internet facility at home, internet café, mobile phone or other mobile devices.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows the distribution of mobile phone ownership by sex of respondents. A total of 28,482, representing 45.5 percent of all persons aged 12 years and older in the Suhum Municipality own mobile phones. A slightly more than half (50.9%) of the total male population 12 years and older owns mobiles phones. The corresponding proportion for females is 40.7 percent, suggesting a higher ownership of mobile phones among the males than the females.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	62,541	100.0	28,482	45.5	2,915	4.7
Male	29,723	47.5	15,133	24.1	2,021	6.8
Female	32,818	52.5	13,349	21.3	894	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of the Internet

Table 5.1 further provides information on internet usage in the municipality. It shows that access to internet usage is very low among the population aged 12 years and older in the municipality. Only 2,915 persons, representing just 4.7 percent of the population aged 12

years and older have access to internet facilities. About seven percent of the male population in the municipality has access to the internet compared to 2.7 percent of the females.

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 further shows the ownership of desktop/laptop computers by households. Only 934 (4.2%) of households in the municipality have either a desktop or laptop computer in their homes. About five percent (4.8%) of male-headed households compared to 3.2 percent of the female-headed households have desktop/laptop.

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

Sex of head	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	22,315	100.0	934	4.20
Male-headed	13,623	61.0	660	4.80
Female-headed	8,692	39.0	274	3.20

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. Estimates from the World Health Organisation (WHO) show that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately 80 percent live in low-income countries (Ayiku, 2012).

The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana provides for the guarantee of the fundamental human rights of all persons, including PWDs. In addition, Ghana signed, ratified and adopted the international agreements such as the Convention on the Rights of Disabled persons and the African Decade of the Disabled Persons which seek to protect the fundamental freedoms and human rights of all PWDs and to promote and respect their inherent dignity.

Notwithstanding these statutes and conventions, PWDs have continued to face various barriers that prevent their full and effective participation in society on equal basis with persons without disabilities.

This chapter presents a discussion of the disability situation in the Suhum Municipality. It focuses on the types of disability, disability by locality, disability and economic activity status as well as disability by level of education.

6.2 Population with Disability

The 2010 PHC shows a total 2,881 persons with some form of disability, accounting for 3.2 percent of the municipality's total population. There are more disabled females (14,081) in the municipality than males (1,400) as shown in Table 6.1.

6.3 Type of Disability

The types of disabilities recorded were sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellectual, emotional and others. The commonest form of disability in the municipality is sight impairment, accounting for one-third (35.2%) of all cases of disability, followed by physical (30.1%), speech (15.7%), intellectual (15.2%), emotional (14.9%), hearing (13.5%) and others (10.7%).

The proportion of males with hearing (13.9%), intellectual (16.3%) and emotional (16.0%) disability is higher than the corresponding proportion for females with disability in hearing (13.0%), intellectual (14.1%) and emotional (13.8%). However, the proportion of females with sight impairment (36.5%) and physical disability (31.9%) is higher than that recorded for the males (33.9% and 28.3% respectively).

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	90,358	100.0	43,962	100.0	46,396	100.0
No disability	87,477	96.8	42,562	96.8	44,915	96.8
With a disability	2,881	3.2	1,400	3.2	1,481	3.2
Sight	1,014	35.2	474	33.9	540	36.5
Hearing	388	13.5	195	13.9	193	13.0
Speech	451	15.7	260	18.6	191	12.9
Physical	868	30.1	396	28.3	472	31.9
Intellectual	437	15.2	228	16.3	209	14.1
Emotional	428	14.9	224	16.0	204	13.8
Other	307	10.7	157	11.2	150	10.1
Urban						
Total	38,748	100.0	17,987	100.0	20,761	100.0
No disability	37,700	97.3	17,514	97.4	20,186	97.2
With a disability	1,048	2.7	473	2.6	575	2.8
Sight	436	41.6	177	37.4	259	45.0
Hearing	130	12.4	55	11.6	75	13.0
Speech	163	15.6	98	20.7	65	11.3
Physical	346	33.0	157	33.2	189	32.9
Intellectual	127	12.1	66	14.0	61	10.6
Emotional	126	12.0	59	12.5	67	11.7
Other	99	9.4	44	9.3	55	9.6
Rural						
Total	51,610	100.0	25,975	100.0	25,635	100.0
No disability	49,777	96.4	25,048	96.4	24,729	96.5
With a disability	1,833	3.6	927	3.6	906	3.5
Sight	578	31.5	297	32.0	281	31.0
Hearing	258	14.1	140	15.1	118	13.0
Speech	288	15.7	162	17.5	126	13.9
Physical	522	28.5	239	25.8	283	31.2
Intellectual	310	16.9	162	17.5	148	16.3
Emotional	302	16.5	165	17.8	137	15.1
Other	208	11.3	113	12.2	95	10.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability by Type of Locality

Table 6.1 further has information on disability by type of locality. The proportion of the rural population with disability is 3.6 percent, which is slightly higher than that recorded for the urban population (2.7%).

The commonest types of disability in the urban areas of the municipality are sight and physical. Four in ten (41.6%) and three in ten (33.0%) disabled persons in the urban areas respectively have sight impairment and physical disability. Similarly, in the rural areas, sight and physical disabilities are the commonest, respectively accounting for 31.5 percent and 28.5 percent of all cases of disability.

About three percent of females in the urban localities are disabled compared to 2.6 percent of males. Among the disabled female population in the urban areas, 45.0 percent have sight impairment, 32.9 percent have physical disabilities while one in ten disabled females in urban areas suffer from intellectual disability. The commonest disability among the urban male population is sight impairment, accounting for almost four in ten (37.4%) of them. About one in five (20.7%) of disabled males in the urban areas have speech disability.

In the rural localities, 3.5 percent of females have disabilities, the highest disability type being sight (31.0%) and physical (31.2%). The proportion of males in the rural areas who suffer from some disability is about the same (3.6%) as that recorded among the females.

Physical disability (31.2%) is the most common form of disability in the rural areas and is followed by sight disability (30.0%) while hearing and speech impairment respectively account for 13.0 percent and 13.9 percent of disabilities. Persons with intellectual and emotional disabilities were respectively 16.3 percent and 15.1 percent of the disabled population in the municipality.

6.5 Population with Disability and Economic Activity Status

Table 6.2 presents the distribution of persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. In the municipality, 4.3 percent of all persons 15 years and older are with one form of disability or the other. Fifty-seven percent of all persons aged 15 years and older with disability are economically active. This compares with 75.6 percent of their counterparts with no disability who are economically active. Among the economically active persons with disabilities, 96.2 percent is employed while 3.8 percent is not. With the exception of persons with intellectual disability (89.0%), more than 94 percent of all persons with other disabilities in the municipality who are economically active are employed.

By male-female comparison, the proportion of disabled males who are economically active (62.4%) is higher than females (52.2%). This is also true for those who are employed (96.8 percent and 94 percent for males and females respectively). It is also seen that with the exception of persons with physical and emotional disability where a higher proportion of the males than the females are unemployed, the reverse is the case among persons suffering from each of the other disabilities. This is especially among persons with intellectual disability where as high as 16.4 percent of the females compared to 6.9 percent of the males are unemployed.

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

Disability type	All Status		Economically Active						Economically Not Active	
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Both Sexes										
Total	56,190	100.0	42,055	74.8	39,937	95.0	2,118	5.0	14,135	25.2
No disability	53,764	100.0	40,672	75.6	38,606	94.9	2,066	5.1	13,092	24.4
With a disability	2,426	100.0	1,383	57.0	1,331	96.2	52	3.8	1,043	43.0
Sight	919	100.0	532	57.9	515	96.8	17	3.2	387	42.1
Hearing	293	100.0	170	58.0	163	95.9	7	4.1	123	42.0
Speech	286	100.0	165	57.7	157	95.2	8	4.8	121	42.3
Physical	748	100.0	330	44.1	314	95.2	16	4.8	418	55.9
Intellectual	327	100.0	127	38.8	113	89.0	14	11.0	200	61.2
Emotional	345	100.0	202	58.6	195	96.5	7	3.5	143	41.4
Other	248	100.0	155	62.5	147	94.8	8	5.2	93	37.5
Male										
Total	26,468	100.0	20,083	75.9	19,280	96.0	803	4.0	6,385	24.1
No disability	25,321	100.0	19,367	76.5	18,587	96.0	780	4.0	5,954	23.5
With a disability	1,147	100.0	716	62.4	693	96.8	23	3.2	431	37.6
Sight	424	100.0	264	62.3	259	98.1	5	1.9	160	37.7
Hearing	140	100.0	92	65.7	90	97.8	2	2.2	48	34.3
Speech	164	100.0	102	62.2	99	97.1	3	2.9	62	37.8
Physical	325	100.0	167	51.4	158	94.6	9	5.4	158	48.6
Intellectual	167	100.0	72	43.1	67	93.1	5	6.9	95	56.9
Emotional	174	100.0	110	63.2	105	95.5	5	4.5	64	36.8
Other	120	100.0	81	67.5	77	95.1	4	4.9	39	32.5
Female										
Total	29,722	100.0	21,972	73.9	20,657	94.0	1,315	6.0	7,750	26.1
No disability	28,443	100.0	21,305	74.9	20,019	94.0	1,286	6.0	7,138	25.1
With a disability	1,279	100.0	667	52.2	638	95.7	29	4.3	612	47.8
Sight	495	100.0	268	54.1	256	95.5	12	4.5	227	45.9
Hearing	153	100.0	78	51.0	73	93.6	5	6.4	75	49.0
Speech	122	100.0	63	51.6	58	92.1	5	7.9	59	48.4
Physical	423	100.0	163	38.5	156	95.7	7	4.3	260	61.5
Intellectual	160	100.0	55	34.4	46	83.6	9	16.4	105	65.6
Emotional	171	100.0	92	53.8	90	97.8	2	2.2	79	46.2
Other	128	100.0	74	57.8	70	94.6	4	5.4	54	42.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

There are a total of 2,780 persons with disability, representing 3.3 percent of all persons who are aged 3 years and older. Among these, 916 persons, representing a third (32.9%) have never attended school, but 861 persons (31.0%) have been educated to the basic school level (Primary and JSS/JHS). There are, however, only two persons with disability (0.1%) who have post-graduate education.

The population of males 3 years and older with disability constitute 1,348 (3.3%) of the total male population in the same age bracket. Among them, 308 (22.8%) have never attended school.

There are 1,432 females aged 3 years and older with disability, representing 3.3 percent the total population of 42,944 females. Four in ten (42.5%) of these females have never attended school, but none has attained a post-graduate education. None of disabled females with

speech, physical, intellectual and emotional disabilities have gone beyond post-middle/secondary 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
Both sexes										
Total	84,159	12,354	7,349	54,524	9,932	100.0	14.7	8.7	64.8	11.8
No disability	81,316	11,417	7,271	52,981	9,647	100.0	14	8.9	65.2	11.9
With a disability	2,843	937	78	1,543	285	100.0	33	2.7	54.3	10
Sight	1,035	331	20	553	131	100.0	32	1.9	53.4	12.7
Hearing	404	163	20	193	28	100.0	40.3	5	47.8	6.9
Speech	427	166	24	215	22	100.0	38.9	5.6	50.4	5.2
Physical	857	338	17	417	85	100.0	39.4	2	48.7	9.9
Intellectual	419	172	18	200	29	100.0	41.1	4.3	47.7	6.9
Emotional	431	150	13	232	36	100.0	34.8	3	53.8	8.4
Other	310	76	8	194	32	100.0	24.5	2.6	62.6	10.3
Male										
Total	40,776	4,175	3,713	27,163	5,725	100.0	10.2	9.1	66.6	14
No disability	39,389	3,859	3,668	26,327	5,535	100.0	9.8	9.3	66.8	14.1
With a disability	1,387	316	45	836	190	100.0	22.8	3.2	60.3	13.7
Sight	490	99	11	299	81	100.0	20.2	2.2	61	16.5
Hearing	205	62	10	110	23	100.0	30.2	4.9	53.7	11.2
Speech	251	90	14	133	14	100.0	35.9	5.6	53	5.6
Physical	393	104	9	217	63	100.0	26.5	2.3	55.2	16
Intellectual	219	82	9	110	18	100.0	37.4	4.1	50.2	8.2
Emotional	227	60	8	134	25	100.0	26.4	3.5	59	11
Other	157	31	5	99	22	100.0	19.7	3.2	63.1	14
Female										
Total	43,383	8,179	3,636	27,361	4,207	100.0	18.9	8.4	63.1	9.7
No disability	41,927	7,558	3,603	26,654	4,112	100.0	18	8.6	63.6	9.8
With a disability	1,456	621	33	707	95	100.0	42.7	2.3	48.6	6.5
Sight	545	232	9	254	50	100.0	42.6	1.7	46.6	9.2
Hearing	199	101	10	83	5	100.0	50.8	5	41.7	2.5
Speech	176	76	10	82	8	100.0	43.2	5.7	46.6	4.5
Physical	464	234	8	200	22	100.0	50.4	1.7	43.1	4.7
Intellectual	200	90	9	90	11	100.0	45	4.5	45	5.5
Emotional	204	90	5	98	11	100.0	44.1	2.5	48	5.4
Other	153	45	3	95	10	100.0	29.4	2	62.1	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), labour absorption and foreign exchange earnings. The contribution of agriculture to foreign exchange earnings averaged 45 percent in the 1990s, but has been dropping consistently from 2011 at 25.3 percent through 2012 at 22.7 percent to 2013 at 21.3 percent (Ghana Statistical Service, 2013).

Agriculture is a crucial sector for reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (Goal 1: Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger) in Ghana. However, the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) has noted that despite the unquestionable importance of agriculture, it is arguably the least known sector of many economies in terms of hard facts and statistics (Food and Agricultural Organization, 2012). Any strategy geared towards reducing poverty and food insecurity must be based on timely and accurate information that can help to measure the impact of agricultural policies and programmes.

In this Chapter, agricultural activities in the municipality are discussed with respect to households in agriculture, types of farming, number of livestock and keepers.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

An agricultural household is one that engages generally in agricultural activities or if at least one of its members engages in agricultural production even if not earning from agricultural activity alone (Ghana Statistical Service PHC, 2010). The distribution of agricultural households by type of locality is presented in Table 7.1.

The result of the 2010 PHC, indicates that more than half (57.8%) of households in the municipality are engaged in agriculture. In terms of rural-urban distribution, the number of households engaged in agriculture in the rural areas (74.7%) is almost three times the number in the urban areas (25.3%). Most of the agricultural activities in the municipality, therefore, take place in the rural areas.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	22,315	100.0	10,607	47.5	11,708	52.5
Households engaged in Agriculture	12,895	57.8	3,267	25.3	9,628	74.7
Crop Farming	11,958	92.7	2,707	22.6	9,251	77.4
Tree Planting	67	0.5	13	19.4	54	80.6
Livestock Rearing	6,952	53.9	1,306	18.8	5,646	81.2
Fish Farming	6	0.0	3	50	3	50

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming

Four main farming types are captured by the 2010 PHC: crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. Among the farming types, crop farming is the most practised in the municipality. Nine out of every ten (92.7%) agricultural household are into crop farming while five in ten (53.9%) are into livestock rearing (Table 7.1). There are only 67 households (0.5%) and 6 households, which are into tree planting and fish farming respectively.

Crop farming in the municipality is very dominant in the rural areas. The proportion of households in the municipality engaged in crop farming is about three times higher in the rural areas (77.4%) than in the urban areas (22.6%). Tree planting and livestock rearing are practiced by over 80 percent (80.6 and 81.2 percent respectively) of rural agricultural households which is four times higher than that in the urban areas engaged in tree planting (19.4%) and livestock rearing (18.8%).

Fish farming is relatively a new type of farming practiced in the municipality with an even distribution of farmers in the rural and urban areas. It is clear from Table 7.1 that with the exception of fish farming which is split equally between the urban and rural areas, a higher proportion of households engaged in every other type of agricultural activity are in the rural areas in the municipality.

7.4 Distribution of Livestock and Keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the municipality. Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock reared in the municipality and the number involved. There are 167,572 animals with 11,860 keepers and an average animal per keeper of 14. There are 44,106 ruminants (26.3%) - animals which chew the cud, including cattle (816), sheep (8,913), and goats (34,377) with 5,457 keepers, made up of cattle (55), sheep (1,375), and goats (4,027), an average of 8 ruminants per keeper.

The most common livestock in the municipality is chicken, accounting for 67.0 percent of all animals kept. This is followed by goats and sheep with 20.5 percent and 5.3 percent respectively. Fish farming, inland fishing and marine fishing represent 0.4 percent of the livestock distribution in the municipality with an average of 88 animals per keeper. Birds, made up of chicken (112,217), dove (282), duck (3906), guinea fowl (560) ostrich (820) and turkey (321) account for 70.0 percent of all the livestock in the municipality with an average of 20 animals per keeper.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Type of animal/keepers	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average animal per keeper
All livestock	167,572	11,860	14
Beehives	85	4	21
Cattle	816	55	15
Chicken	112,217	5,533	20
Dove	282	20	14
Duck	3,906	281	14
Goat	34,377	4,027	9
Grass-cutter	817	68	12
Guinea fowl	560	33	17
Ostrich	82	7	12
Pig	1,741	296	6
Rabbit	891	61	15
Sheep	8,913	1,375	6
Silk worm	317	25	13
Snail	890	4	223
Turkey	321	28	11
Other	739	36	21
Fish farming	552	3	184
Inland fishing	5	1	5
Marine fishing	61	3	20

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

In many developing countries, population growth has always overtaken available places of living (houses), thereby creating deficit in shelter which is one of the indicators of human wellbeing. In 2010, the policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA), emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010).

The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census is the second national census, after 2000 census, to have included a housing census. The two censuses provided an official count of all structures (both temporary and permanent) within the nation. Among the issues covered, were the number of occupied and vacant dwelling units, the types of dwelling units, the main materials used for construction, occupancy status, methods of waste disposal, household utilities, etc.

With the expected completion of the Suhum Municipality section of the main Accra-Kumasi Highway and with the travelling time to Accra expected to be reduced to forty-five (45) minutes, Suhum is most likely to become a commuter settlement. This will lead to the high demand for residential and commercial accommodation. This chapter discusses the housing conditions in the Suhum Municipality.

8.2 Housing Stock

From Table 8.1, there are total of 11,432 houses in the Suhum Municipality. The number of houses in the rural areas (67.6%) is more than twice the number in urban localities (32.4%). The high number may be due to the fact that about 58 percent (57.5%) of the total household population in the municipality reside in the rural areas. It must, however, be noted that the quality of houses in the rural areas of the municipality is lower compared to the urban areas.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District				
			Total	Urban		Rural	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	24,658,823	2,633,154	90,358	38,748	42.9	51,610	57.1
Total household population	24,076,327	2,574,549	88,381	37,574	42.5	50,807	57.5
Number of houses	3,392,745	431,697	11,432	3,699	32.4	7,733	67.6
Number of households	5,467,054	632,045	22,315	10,607	47.5	11,708	52.5
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.9		1.5	
Population per house	7.3	6.1	7.9	10.5		6.7	
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.7		4.4	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.2.1 Number of Households and Population per House

There are a total of 22,315 households in the Suhum Municipality with an average household size of 4.0 (Table 8.1). The share of the households by type of locality is 52.5 percent (rural) and 47.5 percent (urban). The average number of households per house in the municipality is 2.0, meaning on the average, there are two households in one house. The number of households per house in the urban areas (2.9) is almost twice that of the rural areas (1.5).

On the average, there is a total of 8 persons (7.9) dwelling in one house in the municipality. There are more persons per house in urban areas (10.5) than the rural areas (6.7). Considering the fact that only one-third (32.4%) of all houses in the municipality are found in the urban areas, it can be concluded that there is a possible overcrowding in the urban houses of the municipality (Table 8.1).

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy

The type of dwelling refers to the structure in which a household resides. Holding and Tenancy refers to the ownership status of the structure in which the household resides.

8.3.1 Type of Dwelling Unit (Occupied)

Table 8.2 shows the distribution of the type of occupied dwelling units by household, the sex of the household head and the locality within which the household is located.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	632,045	22,315	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	193,719	5,001	22.4	24.3	19.4	10.3	33.4
Semi-detached house	391,548	42,458	942	4.2	4.4	3.9	3.4	4.9
Flat/Apartment	256,355	16,839	404	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.7	1.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	349,682	15,283	68.5	66.0	72.4	81.5	56.7
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	17,381	402	1.8	1.9	1.6	0.4	3.1
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,236	43	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Tent	10,343	950	18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container)	90,934	3,055	106	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,736	88	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,335	17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	9,846	654	11	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

More than two-thirds (68.5%) of all dwelling units in the municipality are in compound houses. Dwelling units in separate houses constitute the second highest, accounting for 22.4 percent while 4.2 percent of the dwelling units are in semi-detached houses. Less than one percent of dwelling units are in inappropriate structures made up of tents, kiosks/containers and uncompleted buildings.

Seven in ten (72.4%) of households whose head is a female have their dwelling units in compound houses compared to two-thirds (66.0%) of male-headed households.

The proportion of urban dwelling units in compound houses is 81.5 percent while that of rural areas is 56.7 percent. The proportion of rural households (33.4%) that live in separate houses is more than three times that in urban households (10.3%).

8.3.2 Ownership of Dwelling Units

Owning a house in the municipality, as in other parts of the country, connotes a high sense of self-actualization and prestige. Almost half (49.2%) of all dwelling units in the municipality are owned by a member of the household. The proportion of dwelling units owned by other private individuals (for rental) is 32.8 percent. Also, dwelling units owned by relatives who are not household members constitute 14.8 percent. However, dwelling units being purchased (mortgage), owned by private employer or other private agency, public/government and other forms of ownership represent only 3.1 percent (Table 8.3).

Furthermore, 51.1 percent of households headed by males occupy dwelling units owned by a household member. The corresponding proportion for female-headed households is 46.3 percent. The proportion of households in public/government-owned dwelling units is generally low, but slightly higher for male-headed households (1.4%) compared to others headed by females (0.8%). This suggests that relatively more males are employed in the government/public sector than females.

The rural-urban distribution of households by ownership status also shows that in the rural areas, six out of every ten dwelling units (64.5%) are owned by a member of the household. This is about twice the proportion in urban localities (32.4%). Slightly more than half (52.1%) of dwelling units in the urban localities are owned by other private individuals (i.e. rented dwelling units) which is more than three times the proportion for rural areas (15.3%).

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

Ownership status of dwellings	District							
	Total		Male headed		Female headed		Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	22,315	100.0	13,623	100.0	8,692	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	10,989	49.2	6,967	51.1	4,022	46.3	32.5	64.5
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	58	0.3	37	0.3	21	0.2	0.2	0.3
Relative not a household member	3,307	14.8	1,917	14.1	1,390	16.0	11.7	17.6
Other private individual	7,324	32.8	4,240	31.1	3,084	35.5	52.1	15.3
Private employer	255	1.1	192	1.4	63	0.7	1.0	1.3
Other private agency	54	0.2	37	0.3	17	0.2	0.3	0.2
Public/Government ownership	257	1.2	187	1.4	70	0.8	1.9	0.4
Other	71	0.3	46	0.3	25	0.3	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

This section discusses the main construction materials used for the construction of the outer walls, floors and roofing of dwelling units of households.

8.4.1 Main Construction for the Outer Wall of Dwelling Units

Table 8.4 shows the distribution of the main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units by type of locality. Cement block/concrete is the major material used for the construction of outer walls of dwelling units, accounting for more than half (54.3%) of all dwelling units.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	22,987	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	266,725	9,011	39.2	13.8	61.8
Wood	200,594	12,028	353	1.5	1.9	1.2
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	4,268	150	0.7	0.9	0.5
Stone	11,330	1,182	52	0.2	0.4	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	6,481	244	1.1	0.6	1.4
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	370,691	12,488	54.3	81.8	30.0
Landcrete	104,270	19,885	641	2.8	0.5	4.8
Bamboo	8,206	954	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,202	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	39,206	3,062	24	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Mud brick/earth is also used to construct the outer walls of 39.2 percent of dwelling units. The other materials used to construct outer walls of dwelling units of households in the municipality together make up only 6.5 percent.

The situation is very phenomenal in the urban areas where eight out of every ten (81.8%) dwellings have their outer walls constructed with concrete or cement blocks compared to 30.0 percent in rural areas. In contrast, 13.8 percent and 61.8 percent of the outer walls of household dwelling units in the urban and rural areas respectively are constructed with mud brick/earth.

8.4.2 Main Construction Material for the Floor of Dwelling Units (Occupied)

The type of materials used for the floor of a dwelling unit affects the appearance and quality of a house and the health status of a household. Some floors are easily contaminated and are difficult to clean and disinfect. Table 8.5 shows the distribution of construction materials used for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality.

Eight out of ten (85.1%) of all dwelling units in the municipality have cement/concrete as the main material used for the construction of their floors. This is followed by earth/mud (12.1%) as the main construction material for the floor of the dwelling units. All the other materials used for the construction of the floor of dwelling units in the municipality together represent less than 3.0 percent.

Ninety-one percent of dwelling units in urban localities have cement/concrete as the material used to construct their floors compared to eight in ten (79.1%) dwelling units in the rural areas. The proportion of dwelling units in the rural areas with earth/mud as the main construction material for the floor is, however, higher (18.5%) than three times that in the urban localities (5.1%).

Less than one percent of dwelling units in the municipality have ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble/tiles as the main construction material used for the construction of their floors. This is broken down as 1.1 percent and 0.7 percent respectively for the urban and rural areas.

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

Materials for the floor	District					
	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	22,522	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	118,931	2,736	12.1	5.1	18.5
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	491,586	19,158	85.1	91.0	79.7
Stone	32,817	6,076	157	0.7	0.9	0.5
Burnt brick	6,537	710	63	0.3	0.4	0.2
Wood	52,856	1,345	54	0.2	0.4	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	2,914	67	0.3	0.5	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,404	206	0.9	1.1	0.7
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,833	47	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other	15,567	1,246	34	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main Construction Material used for the Roof of Dwelling Unit

Majority (95.7%) of dwelling units in the municipality have metal sheets as their roofing material. There is little variation between the urban (96.1%) and rural areas (95.4%) in the use of metal sheets for roofing of dwelling units. Slate/Asbestos is the next highest used material for roofing and accounts for 2.1 percent of all dwelling units. All the other construction materials used for the roofing of dwelling units in the municipality represent only 2.2 percent (Table 8.6).

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

Main Roofing material	District					
	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Number		
Total	5,817,607	686,478	22,987	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	3,693	74	0.3	0.1	0.5
Wood	45,547	3,527	117	0.5	0.6	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	604,209	22,005	95.7	96.1	95.4
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	8,831	476	2.1	1.8	2.3
Cement/Concrete	141,072	5,561	112	0.5	0.7	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	1,012	10	0.0	0.1	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	4,630	47	0.2	0.1	0.3
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	52,372	83	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other	35,935	2,643	63	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of sleeping rooms available to a household determines to a large extent the welfare of the household. The number of sleeping rooms also provides an indication of the extent of overcrowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications arising from among others, disturbed sleep and the risk of infection of communicable diseases. The distribution of households by the number of rooms they occupy is shown in Table 8.7.

It is observed that 55.8 percent of all households in the municipality occupy only one sleeping room, 28.6 percent have two sleeping rooms and only 7.3 percent of them have three or more sleeping rooms for their use. In terms of household size, Table 8.7 shows that for all household sizes, the number of sleeping room is limited in relation to the number of people in the household. For example, it is only for households with average size of seven or higher that the proportion having three or more sleeping rooms exceeds 15 percent. In fact, it is only for household size of 10 or more that the proportion with three sleeping rooms or more reaches more than half (52%). This may suggest some overcrowding at the household level in the municipality.

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

House hold size	Households		Number of sleeping rooms								
			One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Total	Percent									
Total	22,315	100.0	55.8	28.6	8.4	3.9	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2
1	4,418	100.0	89.0	9.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	3,319	100.0	69.8	26.6	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
3	3,295	100.0	62.2	29.7	5.9	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
4	3,185	100.0	51.8	35.6	8.4	2.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
5	2,760	100.0	42.3	39.6	11.1	4.5	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	2,025	100.0	36.7	39.5	13.9	6.3	2.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
7	1,271	100.0	26.2	38.5	18.7	8.6	4.6	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.2
8	769	100.0	19.0	35.9	23.3	12.6	4.8	2.6	1.2	0.3	0.4
9	472	100.0	11.4	30.5	25.8	16.7	8.5	5.1	1.1	0.4	0.4
10+	801	100.0	8.0	18.4	21.6	19.5	13.2	8.4	4.5	2.7	3.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Households Utilities and Facilities

8.6.1 Main Source of Lighting for Dwelling Units

The lightening system in the municipality has been improving gradually. Street lights are being connected at vantage places. Efforts are being made in establishing a sub-station to augment the electricity needs of the municipality.

Electricity from the national grid is the main source of lighting for 46.9 percent of all dwelling units in the Suhum Municipality. A third (34.7%) of households in the municipality use kerosene lamp as the main source of lighting for their dwelling units and 16.5 percent uses flash/torch light for lighting. Gas lamp, solar energy, candle, firewood, crop residue and others account for less than two percent of all dwelling units in the municipality.

The use of kerosene lamp is more prevalent in rural dwelling units. According to Table 8.1, the use of kerosene lamp for lighting is more than three times in rural areas (53.5%) as in the

urban areas (13.9%). In contrast, however, in the urban areas the proportion of dwelling units using electricity as their main source of lighting (79.1%) is four times more than that in rural areas (17.8%). Similarly, the use of flashlight/torch as the main source of lighting is more predominant in the rural areas with a quarter (26.7%) of households using it compared to 5.2 percent for the urban households.

Table 8.8: Main Source of Lighting of Dwelling Unit by Type of Locality

Main source of light	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	632,045	22,315	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	369,961	10,476	46.9	79.1	17.8
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,282	233	1.0	0.9	1.2
Kerosene lamp	971,807	159,439	7,745	34.7	13.9	53.5
Gas lamp	9,378	1,135	28	0.1	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,018	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,595	58	0.3	0.4	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	90,643	3,686	16.5	5.2	26.7
Firewood	13,241	1,593	33	0.1	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	447	18	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	932	19	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main Source of Cooking Fuel and Cooking Space Used by Households

Information on the main source of cooking fuel and the cooking space used by households in the municipality is presented in Table 8.9.

Cooking Fuel

The type of cooking material used in a locality sometimes tells the economic status of the people. It also has a consequential effect on the environment. Smoke, i.e., carbon dioxide (CO₂) contributes to global warming and the felling of trees for firewood has its own negative consequences.

The main source of cooking fuel for households in the municipality is wood fuel, used by 50 percent of households: 15.2 percent of the urban areas compared to as high as 81.5 percent of the rural households. Charcoal is the second most common source of cooking fuel in the municipality and it is used by 33.0 percent of households in the municipality. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is the third major source of cooking fuel and represents 11.5 percent of households. LPG usage is far higher in the urban (22.0%) than rural households (2.5%). However, slightly more than half the households in the urban areas (55.7%) use charcoal as the main source of cooking fuel as opposed to only 12.5 percent in the rural localities. It is also seen from Table 8.9 that 4.2 percent of households in the municipality do not cook.

Cooking Space

Four out of every ten (42.9%) households have a separate room for exclusive use for cooking. The proportion of households that share separate rooms for cooking with other households is 6.5 percent. About 19 percent of households use their verandahs as cooking space while 1.1 percent uses their bedrooms/hall/living rooms for cooking. The proportion of households that have no cooking space at all is 5.6 percent.

The use of separate rooms for exclusive use in cooking varies between the urban (46.3%) and rural (39.2%) households by seven percentage points.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	22,315	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,214	929	4.2	6.0	2.5
Wood	2,197,083	315,386	11,152	50.0	15.2	81.5
Gas	996,518	74,339	2,573	11.5	21.5	2.5
Electricity	29,794	3,438	63	0.3	0.4	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	3,393	121	0.5	0.8	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	203,053	7,365	33.0	55.7	12.5
Crop residue	45,292	2,198	71	0.3	0.2	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	548	22	0.1	0.2	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	147	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	329	14	0.1	0.1	0.0
Cooking space						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	22,315	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,872	1,255	5.6	7.0	4.4
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	230,426	9,573	42.9	39.2	46.3
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	51,302	1,455	6.5	6.8	6.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	10,220	278	1.2	0.8	1.7
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	67,390	2,489	11.2	3.5	18.1
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	7,798	243	1.1	1.8	0.5
Verandah	1,173,946	135,910	4,164	18.7	27.7	10.5
Open space in compound	1,115,464	87,662	2,785	12.5	13.0	12.0
Other	21,007	2,465	73	0.3	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7 Main Source of Water for Drinking and Other Domestic Use

Table 8.10 shows the distribution of the main sources of water for drinking and for other domestic purposes.

8.7.1 Main Source of Water for Drinking

Improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal Seven, Target 7C aims to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015.

Water sources are classified as 'improved' or 'unimproved'. Sources considered as improved are piped water into homes, public stand pipe, borehole, protected well, protected spring, and rain water collection. Unimproved water sources are unprotected wells and springs, rivers and streams and vendors and tanker trucks (WHO, UNICEF, 2000).

The main source of water for drinking for most households in the municipality is borehole/pump/tube well, accounting for 35.5 percent of households. Borehole/pump/tube well is, however, more prevalent in the rural areas of the municipality. Pipe-borne water (both inside and outside dwelling units and public stand pipes) accounts for a quarter (25.8%)

of all households. One in ten households (11.7%) use sachet as the main source of water for drinking.

Table 8.10 further shows that nearly half (47.8%) of urban households use pipe-borne water for drinking compared to only six percent of those in the rural localities. The use of sachet water for drinking is also more widely used by urban households (21.5%) than rural households (2.9%). Unprotected wells and river/stream are the main sources of water for two percent and 10 percent of households in the municipality respectively. Five out of every ten rural households (56.0%) use borehole/pump/tube well as their main source of water for drinking while only 12.4 percent of urban households use it. Figure 8.2 has the distribution of the main sources of water for drinking shown by type of locality in the municipality.

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

Sources of water	Total country		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	22,315	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	51,123	1,228	5.5	11.3	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	91,863	2,530	11.3	19.5	4.0
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	71,616	1,999	9.0	17.0	1.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	177,097	7,868	35.3	12.4	56.0
Protected well	321,091	58,167	2,225	10.0	12.8	7.4
Rain water	39,438	7,948	330	1.5	1.8	1.2
Protected spring	19,345	2,570	77	0.3	0.2	0.5
Bottled water	20,261	1,232	50	0.2	0.4	0.1
Satchel water	490,283	53,638	2,615	11.7	21.5	2.9
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	1,562	153	0.7	1.4	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	9,712	456	2.0	0.9	3.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,751	72	0.3	0.0	0.6
River/Stream	502,804	94,883	2,240	10.0	0.8	18.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	8,624	472	2.1	0.2	3.9
Other	3,972	259	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	632,045	22,315	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	55,588	1,443	6.5	13.2	0.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	83,245	2,426	10.9	18.7	3.8
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	65,772	1,936	8.7	16.4	1.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	180,604	7,970	35.7	16.0	53.6
Protected well	465,775	95,179	4,037	18.1	28.2	8.9
Rain water	39,916	7,577	150	0.7	0.9	0.4
Protected spring	18,854	2,760	89	0.4	0.2	0.6
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	1,975	123	0.6	1.0	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	13,230	641	2.9	2.0	3.7
Unprotected spring	15,738	2,196	147	0.7	0.6	0.7
River/Stream	588,590	112,728	2,776	12.4	2.5	21.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	9,850	544	2.4	0.2	4.5
Other	10,302	1,341	33	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main Source of Water for Domestic Use

Borehole/pump/tube well (35.7%), pipe-borne (26.1%) and protected well (18.1%) are the main sources of water for domestic use in the Suhum Municipality. River/stream is also a major source of water for domestic use in the municipality and accounts for 12.4 percent of all households.

In the urban areas, nearly half (48.3%) of households use pipe-borne water for domestic use while 16.0 percent and 28.2 percent respectively use borehole/pump/tube well and protected well. The major sources of water for domestic use in the rural areas are respectively borehole/pump/tube well (53.6%) and river/stream (21.5%).

Almost an equal proportion of households use borehole/pump/tube well for drinking purposes (35.3%) and for domestic purposes (35.7%).

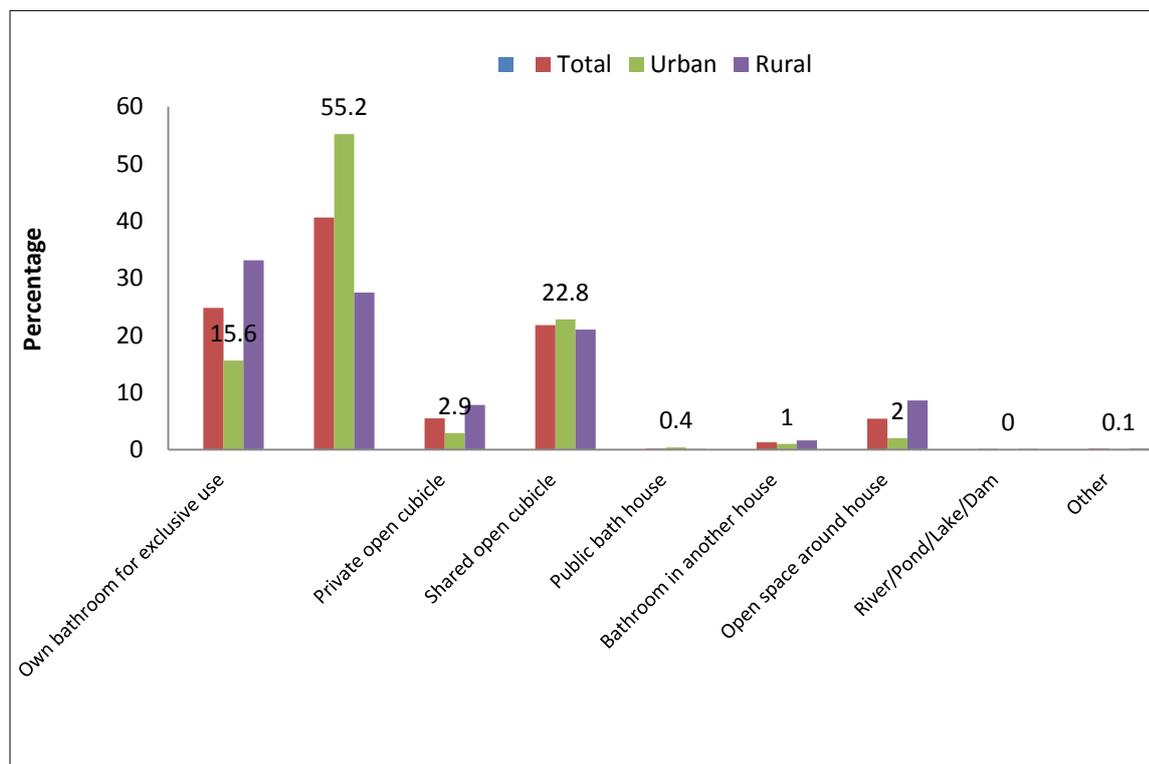
8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

The type of bathing and toilet facilities available to dwelling units in the municipality is shown in Table 8.11.

8.8.1 Bathing Facilities

Bathing facilities available in dwelling units can be categorized primarily into four main types: bathroom for exclusive use, shared bathroom in the same house, shared open bathing cubicle and others. The proportion of dwelling units with bathrooms exclusively used by households is 24.8 percent. Four in ten dwelling units (40.6%) have shared separate bathrooms in the same house. About 22 percent of households use shared open cubicle while 5.4 percent of dwelling units use open space around house. Figure 8.1 compares the bathing facilities available in the municipality by type of locality.

Figure 8.1: Bathing facilities by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the urban areas of the municipality, 15.6 percent of households have their own bathrooms for exclusive use and this compares with 33.1 percent in the urban localities. Furthermore, in the urban localities, five in ten households (55.2%) have shared separate bathrooms in the same house while two percent of them bath in open spaces around their houses. These compare with 27.5 percent and 8.6 percent respectively in the rural localities.

8.8.2 Toilet Facilities

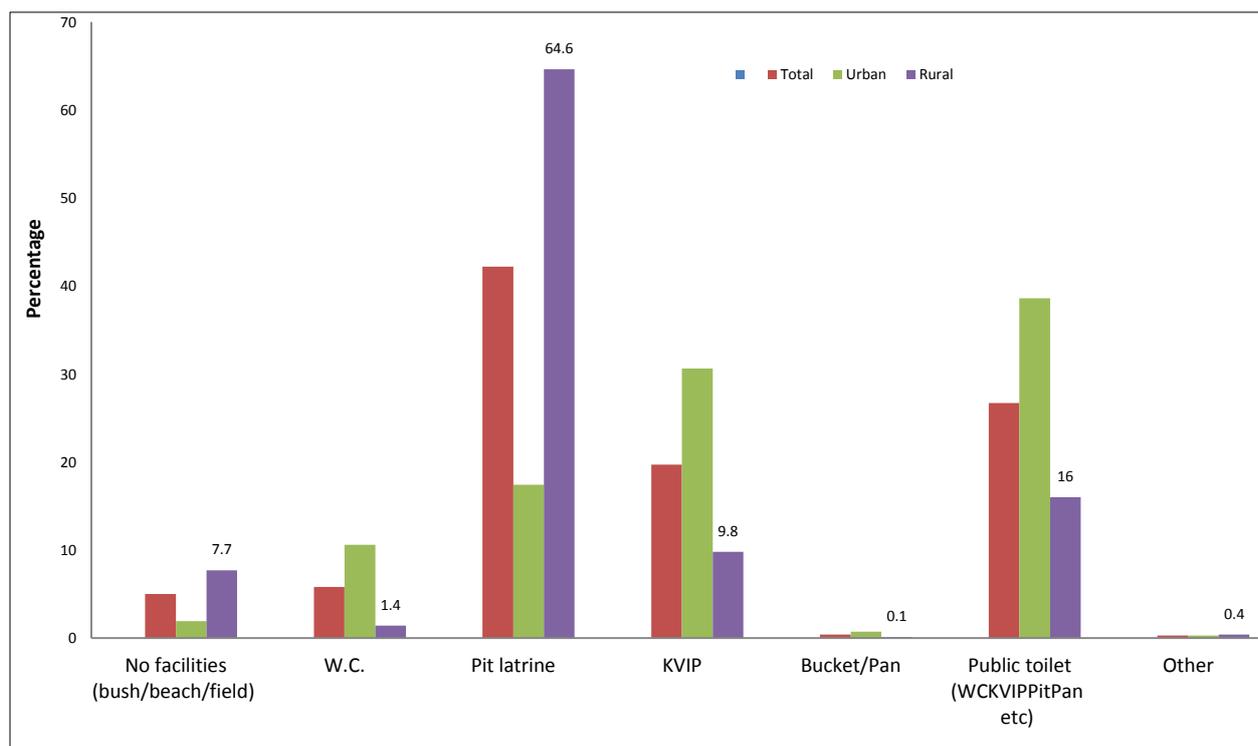
An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary conditions of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of the household.

The most common form of toilet facility used in the municipality is the pit latrine. According to Figure 8.2, four in ten (42.2%) households use the pit latrine. The second most common toilet facility used in the municipality is the public toilet (WC, KVIP, and Pit Pan). A little more than a quarter (26.7%) of households use the public toilet. In terms of urban-rural comparison, about 17 percent of households use the pit latrine in the urban areas while in the rural areas, it is six in ten (64.6%).

The proportion of households using public toilet is the highest in the urban localities (38.6%), which is more than twice that recorded in the rural areas (16.0%). Thus, most households in the rural areas use pit latrine while in the urban areas, the public toilet is the most commonly used facility.

The Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP) is the third most used toilet facility in the municipality. One in three (30.6%) households and one in ten (9.8%) in the urban and rural areas respectively use KVIP.

Figure 8.2: Toilet facilities by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

According to Table 8.11, water closet (WC) type of toilet facility is used by 5.8 percent of the households. As expected, WC use is higher in the urban areas (10.6%) than in the rural (1.4%).

Over the years, the use of bucket/pan latrine has been banned and vehemently discouraged. Consequently, less than one percent of households in the municipality are still using bucket or pan latrine: 0.7 percent in urban localities and 0.1 percent in rural areas.

Five percent of households in the municipality practise open defecation. This occurs mainly in the rural localities (7.7%) of the municipality compared to the urban localities (1.9%).

Table 8.11: Bathing Facilities and Toilet Facilities used by Households

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Localities					
	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Rural	Percent
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	22,315	100.0	10,607	100.0	11,708	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,105	5.0	198	1.9	907	7.7
W.C.	1,288	5.8	1,120	10.6	168	1.4
Pit latrine	9,406	42.2	1,845	17.4	7,561	64.6
KVIP	4,395	19.7	3,249	30.6	1,146	9.8
Bucket/Pan	80	0.4	71	0.7	9	0.1
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.)	5,969	26.7	4,094	38.6	1,875	16.0
Other	72	0.3	30	0.3	42	0.4
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	22,315	100.0	10,607	100.0	11,708	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	5,527	24.8	1,650	15.6	3,877	33.1
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	9,070	40.6	5,854	55.2	3,216	27.5
Private open cubicle	1,227	5.5	310	2.9	917	7.8
Shared open cubicle	4,873	21.8	2,420	22.8	2,453	21.0
Public bath house	53	0.2	41	0.4	12	0.1
Bathroom in another house	300	1.3	108	1.0	192	1.6
Open space around house	1,213	5.4	208	2.0	1,005	8.6
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	18	0.1	3	0.0	15	0.1
Other	34	0.2	13	0.1	21	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

The method of solid and liquid waste disposal in the municipality by type of locality is presented in Table 8.12.

8.9.1 Solid Waste Disposal

One of the challenges of both urban and rural areas in Ghana is adopting modernized hygienic solid waste disposal systems. Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the spread of some types of infections and improves the quality of the environment.

The most widely used method of waste disposal in the municipality is dumping into a container (38.2%) and into a public dump site (27.0%). The proportion of households that burns their rubbish is 14.9 percent while 12.7 percent throws away their refuse indiscriminately.

In the urban areas, seven in ten (72.6%) households dispose their refuse into the public container while only 1.1 percent is collected. The situation is, however, different in the rural areas where the main methods of refuse disposal are public dump site (36.0%), indiscriminate dumping (23.3%) and burning (23.3%).

8.9.2 Liquid Waste Disposal

About 73 percent of households in the municipality dispose their liquid waste by throwing onto the compound of their houses (48.8%) and onto the street (24.0%). A little more than one-quarter (25.4%) of households dispose of their liquid waste through improved methods of disposal, namely the sewage system (0.9%), drainage system into gutter (6.2%), soak away (1.3%) and into the gutter (17.0%).

In the urban areas, 23.5 percent and 27.1 percent respectively throw their liquid waste onto the compound and onto the street. Four in ten (43.2%) of households in the urban areas throw their liquid waste into the gutter and only 1.7 percent of them make use of the sewage system.

In the rural areas, as high as 71.7 percent of households throw their liquid waste indiscriminately onto the compound (71.7%) while another 21.3 percent throws it onto the street.

Table 8.12: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households

Method of waste disposal	District					
	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Method of rubbish disposal						
Total	22,315	100.0	10,607	100.0	11,708	100.0
Collected	356	1.6	108	1.0	248	2.1
Burned by household	3,318	14.9	587	5.5	2,731	23.3
Public dump (container)	8,522	38.2	7,697	72.6	825	7.0
Public dump (open space)	6,014	27.0	1,798	17.0	4,216	36.0
Dumped indiscriminately	2,838	12.7	115	1.1	2,723	23.3
Buried by household	1,138	5.1	235	2.2	903	7.7
Other	129	0.6	67	0.6	62	0.5
Method of liquid waste disposal						
Total	22,315	100.0	10,607	100.0	11,708	100.0
Through the sewerage system	205	0.9	180	1.7	25	0.2
Through drainage system into a gutter	1,390	6.2	1,312	12.4	78	0.7
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	297	1.3	175	1.6	122	1.0
Thrown onto the street/outside	5,363	24.0	2,872	27.1	2,491	21.3
Thrown into gutter	3,785	17.0	3,266	30.8	519	4.4
Thrown onto compound	10,882	48.8	2,493	23.5	8,389	71.7
Other	393	1.8	309	2.9	84	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the findings and policy implications from the analyses of the data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census in the Suhum Municipality. It includes key findings on the population size and composition, fertility, mortality and migration, marital characteristics, nationality and religion, literacy and education, information communication technology, and agricultural activities.

9.2 Summary Major Findings

9.2.1 Population Size, Composition and Age-Sex Structure

The municipality has a population of 90,358 made up of 43,962 (48.7%) males and 46,396 (51.3%) females. In terms of the population distribution by the type of locality, 57.2 percent (51,610) of the municipality's population reside in rural areas with the remainder (42.8%) residing in the urban areas. Also, 37.8 percent of the population is within the age group 0-14 years (children), while 32.3 percent is made up of youth (15-34 years) with 5.9 percent composed of the elderly population (65 years and older).

The age dependency ratio for both sexes in the municipality is 77.5: 81.6 for males and 73.8 for females. The age dependency ratios for urban and rural localities in the municipality are 66.9 and 86.4 respectively.

9.2.2 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The total fertility rate of women in the Suhum Municipality is 3.1 with the general fertility rate being 94.1 per 1,000. The crude birth rate which is the total number of live births per the total number of persons in the municipality is 23.3 per 1,000.

A total of 632 deaths occurred during the last twelve months preceding census night, translating into a crude death rate of 7.0 per 1,000 population. The crude death rate of the Suhum Municipality is lower than the regional average of 8.2 per 1,000.

A total of 32,556 persons, representing 36 percent of all persons in the Suhum Municipality were born outside the municipality. Out of this number, nearly 24 percent were born in other areas of the Eastern Region. The Greater Accra Region is source to the highest number of migrants in the Suhum Municipality (3.4%) with the least number coming from the Upper West Region (0.1%).

9.2.3 Household Size, Composition and Headship

There are a total of 22,315 households in the municipality with a household population of 88,381 and an average household size of 4.0. About 40 percent of the household population is made up of sons/daughters while foster/adopted children represent only 0.3 percent.

9.2.4 Marital Characteristics

About 40 percent of the population 12 years and older are married while 39.7 percent have never married. Conversely, four percent of the population of 12-14 years are married; none of the same age group is separated, divorced or widowed, and less than one percent is in informal/consensual union/living together.

About three-quarters (74.5%) of the never married persons 12 years and older have basic education while less than one percent have tertiary education. Furthermore, 67.2 percent of married persons have basic education, but only 1.8 percent has tertiary education.

Almost 39 percent of never married males are employed, but slightly more than half (56.9%) of never married males are economically not active while 4.2 percent is unemployed. Furthermore, nearly 90 percent of married males are employed with 1.3 percent being unemployed and 9.1 percent economically not active.

9.2.5 Nationality and Religion

About 96 percent of persons in the municipality are Ghanaians by birth, 2.1 percent has dual nationality and less than one percent is Ghanaian by naturalization (0.7%). Less than 2.0 percent of the total population are non-Ghanaians with ECOWAS nationals constituting 1.2 percent while other African nationals make up 0.4 percent of the population.

The dominant religion in the municipality is Christianity with close to nine out of every 10 persons (86.5%) professing the Christian faith. The proportion of the population that adheres to the Islamic religious belief is 6.9 percent while 5.0 percent is affiliated to no religion. On the other hand, 0.6 percent of the population adhere to traditional religious beliefs.

9.2.6 Literacy and Education

In the Suhum Municipality, 85.1 percent of the population 11 years and older are literate. In all, 19.5 percent of the population in the municipality can read and write in English only while 67.5 percent can read and write in English and a Ghanaian language. The proportion of literate males to females is 91.6 percent and 79.5 percent respectively. However, the proportion of illiterate females (20.5%) is more than twice that of their male counterparts (8.8%).

Six out of every ten (61.8%) persons who have attended school in the past have JSS/JHS or middle school as the highest level attained. The proportion of male tertiary graduates (5.0%) is more than twice that recorded for the females (2.1%).

9.2.7 Economic Characteristics

Generally, seven in ten (74.8%) persons 15 years and older in the municipality are economically active. Among the economically active population, 95.0 percent are employed while 5.0 percent are not employed. There is not much variation between the proportion of males (75.9%) and females (73.9%) that are economically active.

Economic activity is lowest among the age group 15-19 years among whom 23 percent are economically active and 77 percent not economically active. Among the economically active within that age group, 87.6 percent are employed with the remaining 12.4 percent being unemployed. Economic activity increases from the age group 20-24 years (70.3%) and peaks at 95.8 percent at 45-49 years and then falls consistently from age 50-54 (93.8%) upwards.

Agriculture, including forestry and fishing (37.7%) is the major industry of the employed population in the Suhum Municipality. Other important industries are wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (21.9%), manufacturing (11.5%) and accommodation and food service activities (5.9%).

9.2.8 Information Communication Technology

A total of 28,482, representing 45.5 percent of all persons 12 years and older in the Suhum Municipality own mobile phones. Access to internet is, however, very low among this population in the municipality. Only 2,915 persons, representing just 4.7 percent of the population 12 years and older have access to internet facilities. Only a few households (0.6%) have fixed telephone lines in their dwelling units and 4.2 percent of the households have either a desktop or laptop computer in their homes.

9.2.9 Disability

The commonest form of disability in the municipality is sight impairment which accounts for one-third (35.2%) of all cases of disability, followed by physical (30.1%), speech (15.7%), intellectual (15.2%), emotional (14.9%) and hearing (13.5%) disabilities.

About four percent of all persons 15 years and older are with one form of disability or the other. Fifty-seven percent of all persons 15 years and older who have a disability are economically active. Among the economically active, 96.2 percent are employed while 3.8 percent are not. With the exception of persons with intellectual disability (89.0%), more than 94 percent of all persons suffering from any type of disability in the municipality who are economically active are employed.

9.2.9 Agricultural Activities

More than half (57.8%) of households in the municipality are engaged in agriculture. In terms of rural-urban distribution, the proportion of households engaged in agriculture is almost three times in the rural areas (74.7%) as in the urban areas (25.3%). Most of the agricultural activities in the municipality, therefore, take place in the rural areas.

Crop farming in the municipality is dominant in the rural areas. The number of households engaged in crop farming is about three times more in the rural areas (77.4%) as in urban areas (22.6%). Tree planting and livestock rearing are practised by over 80 percent (80.6 and 81.2 percent respectively) of rural agricultural households which is four times higher than are recorded for the urban areas (19.4% and 18.8% respectively).

9.2.10 Housing Conditions

There are a total of 11,432 houses in the Suhum Municipality. The number of houses in the rural areas (67.6%) is more than twice the number in urban localities (32.4%).

The average number of households per house in the municipality is 2.0, meaning on the average, there are two households in one house. The number of households per house in the urban areas (2.9) is almost twice that in the rural areas. The municipality has an average household size of four (4) persons.

More than two-thirds (68.5%) of all dwelling units in the municipality are in compound houses. Dwelling units in separate houses are the second highest, accounting for 22.4 percent while 4.2 percent is in semi-detached houses. Less than one percent of dwelling units are in inappropriate structures (tents, kiosks/containers and uncompleted buildings).

Electricity from the national grid is the main source of lighting for 46.9 percent of all dwelling units in the Suhum Municipality. A third (34.7%) of households in the municipality use kerosene lamp as the main source of lighting for their dwelling units. The proportion of dwelling units that use flash/torch light for lighting is 16.5 percent while gas lamp, solar energy, candle, firewood, crop residue and all other sources account for less than percent two percent (1.8%) of all dwelling units as sources of lighting.

The main source of cooking fuel for households in the municipality is wood fuel which is used by half of households in the municipality. Charcoal is the second highest source of cooking fuel used in the municipality. Thirty-three percent of households in general use charcoal. Liquefied Petroleum Gas is the third highest source of cooking fuel for households and represents 11.5 percent.

The main source of water for drinking for most households in the municipality is borehole/pump/tube well, accounting for 35.5 percent of all households in the municipality. Borehole/pump/tube well is, however, more prevalent in the rural areas of the municipality. Pipe-borne water as a source of drinking water (both inside and outside dwelling units and public stand pipes) accounts for a quarter (25.8%) of all households in the municipality. One in ten households (11.7%), however, uses sachet water as the main source of water for drinking.

The most common toilet facility used in the municipality is the pit latrine. Four in ten (42.2%) households use the pit latrine. The second highest toilet facility used in the municipality is the public toilet (WC, KVIP, and Pit Pan). A quarter (26.7%) of households use public toilet. About 17 percent of households in the urban areas use the pit latrine compared to six in ten (64.6%) households in the rural localities. Pit latrine also happens to be the most commonly used toilet facility in the rural areas in the municipality.

The most widely used method of waste disposal in the municipality is dumping into a container (38.2%) and into a public dump site (27.0%). The proportion of households that burn their rubbish is 14.9 percent while 12.7 percent of the households in the Municipality dispose their refuse indiscriminately.

9.3 Policy Implications

Access to Education

About four percent of children 12-14 years in the Suhum Municipality are married at a time they are expected to be in school. Interestingly, a higher proportion of males (4.6%) than females (3.8%) within these young ages are married. Against this background, the following are recommended:

- Ghana's policy on basic education is Free Compulsory Basic Education (FCUBE) and the Millennium Development Goal 2, Target 2A requires that all children (girls and boys) can complete a full course of primary schooling. Marrying children off at these early ages makes them more vulnerable not only to poverty, but most importantly, reproductive health risks. These practices also deprive them of the basic rights to health, development and equality. Ghana is a signatory to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child which is against forced and/or early marriages.
- The municipality must, therefore, enforce the laws and strengthen child protection systems and also deal with this social menace. Again, state agencies such as the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, CHRAJ and

Department of Children must step up efforts in discouraging this practice of early marriage through sustained public education.

Communication Infrastructure and Usage

Only 4.7 percent of the total population of the municipality has access to the internet. With the world becoming a global village and with the role of the internet very key in the provision of basic services, the access to the internet cannot be over-emphasized. Sectors such as banking now largely depend on the internet in the provision of services. Again, the government is currently vigorously pursuing e-governance in all government agencies and institutions. Most people in the municipality will be deprived of key services and information because of lack of access to the internet. The report, therefore, recommends the following:

- The government must speed up efforts aimed at improving access to internet services such as the construction of the National Data Centre as well as the Regional Information Centres. Again, regional and district libraries across the country must be equipped with internet facilities to enable more people have access to the internet.

Housing Deficit

The vast majority (84.4%) of households in the municipality occupy only one to two sleeping rooms. Again, almost half (48.0%) of households with 10 or more members occupy one to three sleeping rooms. This suggests that there is overcrowding in most households in the municipality. This is worrying especially when a member of the household contracts a communicable disease. This report, therefore, recommends the following:

- Provision of affordable housing to the citizenry should be made a priority by the government. Again, cheaper ways of building houses must be researched into to enable more people construct their own houses with many rooms.

Electricity Extension

Most of the urban households (79.1%) use electricity from the national grid as the main source of power for lighting. The same cannot be said of rural households as only 17.8 percent of them use electricity. Kerosene lamp (53.5%) is the major source of lighting for most rural households in the municipality. With the current policy on automatic price adjustment of utilities and fuel commodities in particular, there is likely to be an additional economic burden on households that rely on kerosene for lighting. Besides, 50.0 percent and 33.0 percent of households in the municipality use wood and charcoal respectively for cooking. This has a very telling effect on the environment and defeats the government's current effort of afforestation. The report, therefore, recommends the following:

- The government should improve upon the Rural Electrification Project (REP) and the Self-Help Electrification Project (SHEP) being currently embarked upon.
- Households must be encouraged to use LPG through subsidies to save the environment.

Access to Improved Water Sources and Improved Sanitation

A little less than 15 percent of households in the municipality use unprotected wells, unprotected springs, rivers and streams and dugout/pond/lake/canal for drinking. It is even more prevalent in the rural areas where 26 percent of households use it. These are the major sources for the spread of diseases like Guinea Worm, dysentery and typhoid fever. About 38

percent of the urban households in the municipality use the public toilet as their main source of toilet facility. These are unsafe sources of toilet facilities and can lead to the transmission of communicable diseases especially when these public toilet facilities are not water closet with regular water supply. From the analysis, the following are recommended.

- The Community Water and Sanitation Agency and the local authority (Municipal Assembly) must improve upon the provision of potable water to communities especially the rural localities in the municipality.
- The policy of not approving any building plan that has no modern toilet facility in it must be sustained and enforced to the letter. Again, the government's policy of providing subsidies to households without toilet facilities to construct their own must be sustained and improved upon.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Highest level of education by sex and disability type

Sex/disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Sec	Voc/Tech/Com	Post middle /sec. Cert.	Post sec. diploma	Bach. degree	Post grad (Cert. Dip, MA, MPhil PHD etc.)
Both sexes														
Total	83,273	12,034	2,588	4,692	23,804	18,392	11,855	4,918	1,095	1,211	903	1,048	651	82
No disability	80,493	11,118	2,557	4,649	23,239	18,096	11,209	4,833	1,032	1,179	847	1,024	630	80
With a disability	2,780	916	31	43	565	296	646	85	63	32	56	24	21	2
Sight	996	319	9	8	168	67	296	29	27	10	31	16	14	2
Hearing	370	151	7	12	85	29	60	8	7	4	2	2	2	1
Speech	400	156	9	14	90	54	56	7	6	5	2	0	0	1
Physical	822	323	4	12	145	60	195	23	24	12	13	7	3	1
Intellectual	388	159	5	12	84	45	56	8	8	3	5	1	1	1
Emotional	397	137	5	6	85	48	82	12	6	7	4	2	3	0
Other	295	71	3	5	80	44	62	12	3	3	9	3	0	0
Male														
Total	40,329	4,048	1,281	2,388	11,265	9,132	6,508	2,659	792	590	459	670	471	66
No disability	38,981	3,740	1,264	2,363	11,001	8,975	6,119	2,607	740	570	429	653	456	64
With a disability	1,348	308	17	25	264	157	389	52	52	20	30	17	15	2
Sight	466	94	5	4	71	34	179	15	22	6	14	11	9	2
Hearing	186	57	2	8	48	12	38	7	6	2	2	1	2	1
Speech	235	85	6	8	48	35	40	4	6	1	1	0	0	1
Physical	372	97	2	7	61	27	117	16	20	6	8	7	3	1
Intellectual	201	76	4	5	45	23	32	4	6	2	1	1	1	1
Emotional	206	54	4	3	48	26	48	7	4	6	2	2	2	0
Other	148	29	2	3	38	22	34	8	3	2	6	1	0	0

Table A1: Highest level of education by sex and disability type (cont'd)

Sex/disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Sec	Voc/Tech/Com	Post middle /sec. Cert.	Post sec. diploma	Bach. degree	Post grad (Cert. Dip, MA, MPhil PHD etc.)
Female														
Total	42,944	7,986	1,307	2,304	12,539	9,260	5,347	2,259	303	621	444	378	180	16
No disability	41,512	7,378	1,293	2,286	12,238	9,121	5,090	2,226	292	609	418	371	174	16
With a disability	1,432	608	14	18	301	139	257	33	11	12	26	7	6	0
Sight	530	225	4	4	97	33	117	14	5	4	17	5	5	0
Hearing	184	94	5	4	37	17	22	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
Speech	165	71	3	6	42	19	16	3	0	4	1	0	0	0
Physical	450	226	2	5	84	33	78	7	4	6	5	0	0	0
Intellectual	187	83	1	7	39	22	24	4	2	1	4	0	0	0
Emotional	191	83	1	3	37	22	34	5	2	1	2	0	1	0
Other	147	42	1	2	42	22	28	4	0	1	3	2	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Both sexes	Male	Female		
1	Suhum	33,722	15,602	18,120	9,303	3,088
2	Nankese	5,026	2,385	2,641	1,304	611
3	Akorabo	2,246	1,128	1,118	544	311
4	Okorase	1,946	945	1,001	470	298
5	Obretema	1,319	614	705	301	203
6	Obuotumpan (Nsuanu)	1,087	548	539	270	147
7	Ali Krom	1,082	526	556	249	156
8	Trotor	1,071	566	505	166	120
9	Aponapon Tei Mensah	1,042	539	503	220	175
10	Obomo Fodensu	1,033	546	487	226	128
11	Abanabu No.2	1,028	512	516	200	164
12	Brong Densuso	1,023	484	539	252	150
13	Junction (Yaw Badu)	1,019	506	513	217	108
14	Omenako	1,007	537	470	252	153
15	Ntomiem	1,004	511	493	233	129
16	Manhyia	986	478	508	238	142
17	Jato	932	467	465	202	118
18	Adarkwa	930	441	489	247	136
19	Ayisikurom	916	471	445	217	155
20	Kofi Goya (Incl Ageda)	899	406	493	248	108

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Age Group																
		All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Suhum	33,722	3,859	3,732	4,120	3,928	3,240	2,832	2,369	2,033	1,742	1,422	1,302	903	646	433	499	662
2	Nankese	5,026	628	642	644	483	419	380	319	308	226	215	200	125	120	67	104	146
3	Akorabo	2,246	282	300	305	229	162	146	161	117	147	101	94	40	49	28	32	53
4	Okorase	1,946	214	225	225	234	195	145	136	106	89	83	89	43	58	24	38	42
5	Obretema	1,319	208	185	160	123	92	96	85	80	62	46	45	21	37	17	26	36
6	Obuotumpan (Nsuano)	1,087	142	146	130	116	86	63	61	77	48	61	44	23	25	17	20	28
7	Ali Krom	1,082	167	129	130	116	105	93	59	59	56	32	50	28	22	7	10	19
8	Trotor	1,071	108	123	245	182	54	47	41	40	43	33	38	19	27	12	23	36
9	Aponapon Tei Mensah	1,042	157	144	124	97	75	67	47	62	48	37	32	30	30	24	44	24
10	Obomo Fodensu	1,033	161	173	133	100	66	69	55	64	34	38	41	22	20	10	26	21
11	Abanabu No.2	1,028	185	138	107	101	60	75	65	65	50	35	37	22	27	21	17	23
12	Brong Densuso Junction (Yaw	1,023	170	143	133	84	80	67	70	76	53	29	30	23	13	10	16	26
13	Badu)	1,019	158	141	117	91	63	79	54	52	60	39	33	35	37	24	19	17
14	Omenako	1,007	145	137	141	94	74	63	65	54	41	49	40	19	21	11	23	30
15	Ntomiem	1,004	149	149	99	83	67	55	45	65	45	43	51	36	37	20	23	37
16	Manhyia	986	130	127	104	101	82	89	64	65	38	27	38	29	30	13	22	27
17	Jato	932	129	96	113	126	88	66	58	58	40	38	37	23	13	13	10	24
18	Adarkwa	930	129	141	107	86	78	52	59	47	42	35	42	24	30	12	21	25
19	Ayisikurom Kofi Goya (Incl	916	151	130	104	81	69	87	60	50	41	34	33	18	14	14	16	14
20	Ageda)	899	135	120	103	88	70	85	62	51	48	28	30	16	17	7	13	26

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

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

Writers

Addae Mensah Andrews
Eshun Isaac Kofi

Consultant

Dr. Eric Osei Assibey

Editor/ Reviewers

Prof. S. O. Kwankye
Godwin Gyebi