2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

SUAMAN DISTRICT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK

DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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

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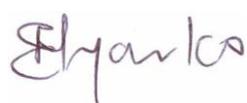
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

STMA	Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Authority
CBD	Central Business District
GREL	Ghana Rubber Estate Limited
APED	Association of Progressive Entrepreneurs in Development
ISSER	Institute of Scientific, Social and Economic Research
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African State
PHC	Population and Housing Census
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
GFR	General Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Death Rate
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda

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 Suaman District, is 20,529 representing 4.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 51.9 percent and females represent 48.1 percent. There are more people living in the rural(39.0%) areas than in the urban(61.0%) areas. The district has a sex ratio of 107.7. The population of the district is youthful depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 74.7, the dependency ratios for the males and females are 72.0 and 77.7respectively.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 3.2. The General Fertility Rate is 93.8 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is about the least for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 23.5 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 4.8 per 1000. From age 14 to age 34 years, more female deaths are observed than males. There is a higher male death rate (67 per 1000) than females (28.4 per 1000) among the age group 70 years and over. The 60-64 age group also recorded 27.4 deaths per 1000 females to 0.0 per 1000 males. Majority of migrants (83.1%) living in the district were born in another region while 14.0% percent were born elsewhere in the Western Region. Most of the migrants from other regions come from Upper East region (17.5%), and the least come from Brong Ahafo (15.6%).

Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 19,99 with a total number of 4,138 households. The average household size in the district is 4.0 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 44.2 percent. Heads form about 20.7 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 46.7 percent of the total household population in the district.

Marital status

About five in ten (46.9%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 42.1% percent have never married, 2.0 percent are widowed, 3.2 percent are divorced and 1.4 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (66.6%) are married compared to a little below half of males (39.3%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 32.2 percent as compared to widowed males account for only 6.4 percent. . Among the married, 43.1 percent have no education while about 17.8 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married population (86.0%) are

employed, 1.8 percent are unemployed and 12.3 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (64.0%) are economically not active with 3.8 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.3 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.0 percent.

Literacy and education

Considering the population 11 years and above, 65.0 percent are literate and 35.0 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (70.0 %) than that of females (59.4%). Six out of ten people (64.9%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the district, 5,372 attended school in the past, 7463 percent are currently attending school.

Economic activity status

About 72.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 27.7 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.7 percent are employed while 4.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (59.4%), 25.7% perform household duties and 1.4 percent are disabled or too sick to work

Occupation

With respect to the employed population, about 76.1 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 8.5 percent in service and sales, 5.8 percent in craft and related trade, and 0.8 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Considering the population 15 years and older 55.1 percent are self-employed without employees, 12.7 percent are employees, 17.4 percent are contributing family workers, 5.9 percent are casual workers and 1.0 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices and self-employed without employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 94.1 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 2.8 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Considering the population 12 years and above, 40.4 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 45.9 percent as compared to 34.3 percent of females. About one out of every 100 (1.4%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 161 households representing 3.9 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About one percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (1.4%) than females (1.3%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 40.6 percent

followed by physical disability (22.8%). There are more females with physical, intellectual and sight disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 48 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 76.7 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, 7 out of ten households (70.6%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities three out every 10 (29.4%) of households are into agriculture. Over 90 percent of households in the district are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The stock of houses in the Suaman District is 3,409 representing less than one percent of the total number of houses in the Western region. The average number of persons per house is 5.0

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Close to half (43.4%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 45.5 percent are separate houses and 4.1 percent are semi-detached houses. About half (55.1%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 13.5 percent are owned by private individuals; 14.3 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 0.7 percent are owned by public or government. Less than three percent (2.1%) 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 mud brick/Earth accounting for 67.3 percent with cement blocks/concrete constituting 20.9 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (58.1%) and mud/earth (39.7%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (76.3 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (47.9%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 8.5 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 (44.6%), flashlight/torch (38.9%) and kerosene lamp (15.1%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (74.1%). The proportion for rural (88%) is higher than that of urban (51.6%). The four main sources of water in the district are unprotected well, river stream, boreholes and protected well. About a third of households (31.7%) drink water from rivers and streams.

The most widely used toilet facility in the district is pit latrine representing 63.7 percent followed by public toilet (12.7%). About 14.3 percent of the population in the district have no toilet facility. Two out of five households (32.7%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 19.4percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 55.0 percent. About 22 in 100 households (22%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 108 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (61.7%) and onto the street (27.0%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a brief description of Suaman district with respect to physical features, political administrative structure, social and cultural structure, and economic characteristics. The chapter also discusses concepts and definitions as well as the organization of the entire report.

The Suaman District is one of the (22) districts in the Western Region. The district was carved out of the then Aowin-Suaman District on 28th June, 2012 by a Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2016 of the Local Government Act, Act 462 of 1993. The capital of the district is Dadieso which is about 300km from Sekondi-Takoradi, the regional capital.

1.1.1 Location

The district is located at the Mid-Western part of the Western Region. It shares common boundaries with Juaboso and Bodi Districts to the North, the Aowin District to the South, SefwiAkontombra District to the East and the Republic of La Cote D'Ivoire to the West. The District covers a total land area of 400.14square kilometres.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Climate

The district is located within the wet-semi Equatorial climatic zone of the West African sub-region. The District therefore receives nine (9) months of rainfall with two peak periods in May and June, and September and October. Generally the annual rainfall ranges between 1500mm and 1800mm. Temperatures are generally warm in the district ranging between 28^0C and 37^0C. The highest temperatures are recorded between February and March while the lowest is in August.

1.2.2 Relief

The district is located within the forest belt of the western region with an undulating topography made up of Highlands and Lowlands that are interspersed with fast flowing rivers and marshy lands. The highest points of the District rise between 305 meters and 400 meters above sea level at Karlo, Kwabenakrom, Obengkrom, Asuo Pokuaa and 'Peace'. These highlands serve as the sources for most of the streams and rivers in the district. The lowlands are generally marshy and support rice cultivation and Aqua culture.

1.2.3 Drainage

The district is drained by three major fast flowing rivers. These are Bia, Fanoma and Sui. They flow all year round and therefore serve as source of fishing. There are also several perennial or seasonal water bodies such as Ndoria, Nana Bullu Asue, Asuopiri, Asuopokuaa. The drainage pattern is basically dendritic. The district is therefore well drained with enhanced soil fertility that supports the cultivation of both food and cash crops.

Figure 1.1: Map of Suaman district

DISTRICT MAP OF SUAMAN
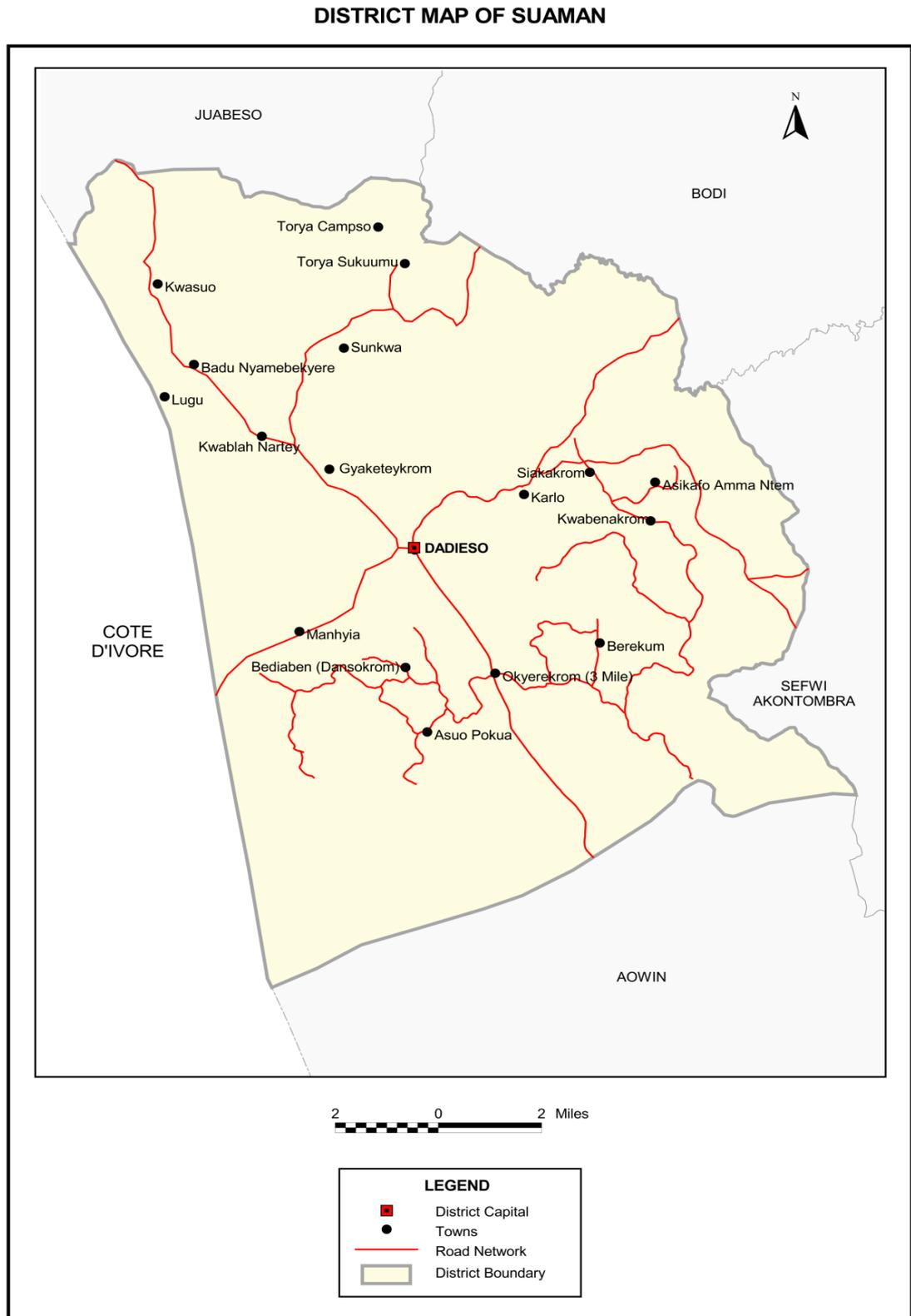
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

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1.2.4 Soils, geology and minerals

There are three main types of rocks found in the district namely; the Birimian type, the isolated partly metamorphosed rocks and isolated granite rocks. A greater proportion of the soils contain the Birimian and partly metamorphosed rocks. Most of these rocks are rich in minerals such as iron and gold. There are large deposits of granite at the southern parts of the District which is very good for road and building construction. The soils are mainly the forest Ochrosols which is highly coloured, brown - red, orange and not leached. There is also heavy accumulation of humus in the soils with high moisture content. The soils support the growth of many tree crops such as cocoa, coffee, orange and rubber.

The combination of these rock types and the resultant formation of different soil types tend to support different Agricultural activities. For example the forest Ochrosols supports the cultivation of cocoa, cashew, coffee and a variety of food crops. The marshy areas which are made up of clay soils also support the cultivation of rice and sugar cane.

1.2.5 Vegetation

The district entirely falls within the High Rain Forest Vegetation Zone and therefore has major forest reserves. Prominent among them are the Dadieso forest reserve at mile four and the Dissue River reserve. Most of the water bodies that drain the District take their source from highlands that are located in these forest reserves. There are also patches of Secondary forests in the district. Several timber species are found in these reserves. Examples include Odum, Wawa. Sapele, Mahogany, Danta, Danwoma, Ofram, Amire. About 65-70 percent of the vegetation cover is made up of cocoa plantations that translate several thousands of hectres.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The District has District Chief Executive (DCE) and District Coordinating Director (DCD) are respectively the political and administrative heads of the district. The district Assembly is the highest decision making body of the district. The General Assembly chaired by an elected presiding member. It is made up of fifteen (15) members including the Member of Parliament who has no voting right. It also has nine (9) elected and five (5) appointed members including the DCE.

The Executive Committee is chaired by the District Chief Executive. There are six (6) statutory sub-committees which help the Executive committee carry out its functions. These are: Finance and Administration, Development Planning, Works, Social Services, Justice and Security and Micro and Small Enterprises. There are other sub-committees which perform advisory roles and are also critical to the efficient performance of the functions of the Executive Committee. These include the District Tender Committee, the District Education Oversight Committee, Public Relations and Complaints Committee and the District Security Committee (DISEC). The DISEC is chaired by the DCE.

The district has one constituency with Nine Electoral Areas and two Area Councils. The Electoral Areas are Nanakrom, Domeabra, Nana Bullu, Nyamebekyere, Antokrom, Yaw Oparekrom, Kwasuo, Karlo and Torya. The Area Councils are Dadieso Area Council and Karlo Area Council. The Dadieso Area Council is made up of seven Electoral Areas with seven Elected Assembly Members and thirty five (35) Unit Committee Members. This brings the total unit committee membership to Forty-two (42) for the Dadieso Area Council. Out of this number, fifteen (15) members constitute a council at a time. The tenure of the members is rotational and is one year.

The Karlo Area Council also has two Electoral Areas with a total membership of twelve (12) including the two elected Assembly members. All the twelve members form the council.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Chieftaincy

The Suaman District is made of one Traditional area and ruled by a paramount chief under the stool name 'Odeneho'. The paramount chief is assisted by nine (9) divisional chiefs and twenty-seven (27) Sub-chiefs who govern under him. The Paramount Chief chairs the meetings of the traditional council with the divisional chiefs as the Cabinet of the council. Each of the Divisional chiefs has a specific duty assigned to him by the paramount chief.

1.4.2 Ethnicity

The largest ethnic group of the district is Aowin. The main language spoken in the district is therefore the Aowin language. It is interesting to note that the Aowin language is spoken only in the Suaman area in the Western Region. However there are a number of ethnic groups in the district. They include the Akuapims and Krobos from the Eastern Region, the Bissa (Busanga), Kusasi, Dagati (Dagabas), Dagomba, Mamprusi, Bimoba (Gruma) from the three northern regions. There are also Ewes and Brongs/Ahafos from the Volta and Brong Ahafo regions respectively. Asantes, Fantes, Sefwis, Nzemas, Ga Dangbes are also found in the District as well as many West African nationals like Zabrama and Fulani from Niger and Mali respectively. Among all the ethnic groups the Aowins constitute about thirty percent (30%) followed by the Sefwis (10%).

The abundance of cocoa and the very friendly land tenure system has brought in many settler and tenant farmers from all over the country in to the District. They therefore constitute the majority if put together.

1.4.3 Religion and Festivals

The dominant religion in the Suaman District is Christianity (77.1%), followed by Islam (14.7%) with the Traditional religion and others being in the minority. 'Eluolie' (Yam Eating) is the major festival celebrated in the district between February and March. It is characterized by drumming, dancing and feasting. During the festival, Sons and Daughters of the District in the diaspora come home to join in the celebration and to promote development of the area.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the main economic activity undertaken in the district. The major staple food crops produced include cassava, plantain, maize, yam, rice, and vegetables such as okra, garden eggs, tomatoes and pepper. Food crop production is generally on subsistence basis with output per yield substantially low. This is due to the use of old and traditional methods of farming predominated by the use of cutlasses and hoes with little mechanization. The average farm size is about one acre per farmer.The abundant rainfall supports Agrarian activities especially the cultivation of food and cash crops like cassava, plantain and cocoa. However the high rainfall in the District impacts very badly on the roads in the District since all these roads are not tarred, they become unmotorable and accessibility to most parts of the district becomes very difficult especially during the rainy season.

Cocoa production is the major economic activity undertaken in the district. About 75 percent of the land area of the district comprising 300km^2 has been used to cultivate cocoa by individuals and organizations. For instance Valley Farms Limited alone has twenty square kilometres (20km^2) of cocoa plantation in the district. The increasing use of land to cultivate cocoa and other cash crops like coffee and oil palm has deprived most food crop producers' access to enough land to cultivate crops like maize, yam and plantain and this remains a challenge. The abundant rainfall supports Agrarian activities especially the cultivation of food and cash crops like cassava, plantain and cocoa. However the high rainfall in the District impacts very badly on the roads in the District since all these roads are not tarred, they become unmotorable and accessibility to most parts of the district becomes very difficult especially during the rainy season.

Livestock production is also carried out in the district a on a small scale by individuals and households. Fishing is another important economic activity in the district especially carried out in communities along the major rivers BIA, SUI, and FANOMA.

1.5.2   Tourism

This is an area where very little attention has been paid to by the district. There exists a lot of interesting attractions like the water bodies, the hanging rock at Aduyaakrom near Dadieso, the virgin forest reserves and sacred groves and the vast cocoa plantations. These can serve as nature- based Tourists attractions but are not developed for any economic gain.

The rich cultural heritage of the people can also help promote tourism if well packaged and developed.

1.5.3   Trade and Commerce

The Suaman district is a very busy commercial centre due to its proximity to the republic of La Cote D'Ivoire. It serves as the entry and exit point for most imports and exports between the two countries. For instance Ghana imports hundreds of tons of rice from La Cote D'Ivoire every year through district while La Cote D'Ivoire also imports second hand clothing and spare parts from Ghana.

The district has nine vibrant financial institutions made up of one commercial bank, one rural bank and seven micro finance companies. These financial institutions give credit at affordable rates to their clients to expand their businesses.   There are four market centres in the District. These are Dadieso (main market), Kwasuo, Karlo and Antokrom. Items traded in these markets include merchandise of business men and women from Kumasi and Sekondi-Takoradi in addition to those imported from La Cote D'Ivoire.

There are about sixty commercial vehicles and one hundred (100) motor tricycles operating in the district on commercial basis.

Smuggling of fuel products and Agro inputs to La Cote D'Ivoire has been identified to be one of the challenges faced by the District Assembly. Custom and Immigration officers along the borders are doing their best to check smuggling. An anti-smuggling taskforce has been formed to augment the efforts of the Custom and Immigration officers in this regard.

1.5.4 Industry

The district virtually has no industries since most of the agricultural produce is not processed from their raw state into a secondary product or final output. All the produce is either consumed locally (foodstuffs) or transported to the ports at Takoradi or Tema for shipment abroad (cocoa).

There are about Twenty (20) licensed cocoa buying companies operating in the district. Some of them include; Produce Buying Company Limited (PBC),Armajaro Limited, OLAM Ghana Limited, Adwumapa Buyers, KuapaKokoo, Federated Commodities, Transroyal Ghana Limited and Royal Commodities Limited.

Akpeteshie (a local gin) distillation is another important agro-based activity. However it is produced on a small scale.

Road network

The road network in the district is mostly feeder roads. The Highways that passes through the district are the Enchi to Dadieso road which forms part of the Western Corridor route and the Dadieso to Sefwi Akontombra – Sefwi Wiawso road. It is interesting to note that not even a single kilometer of road is tarred in the district. This makes accessibility to most of the communities, especially during the wet season very difficult. The roads become unmotorable and badly affect economic activities during this period.

1.5.6 Education

The Suaman District has one second cycle institution-the Dadieso Senior High School. There are two circuits of Education (A&B) in the district. Circuit A has 22 primary schools and 15 Junior High Schools while Circuit B has one primary school and 4 Junior High Schools. In all there are 38 primary schools and 19 Junior high Schools in the district.A greater number of these schools have good infrastructure in terms of classrooms.

1.5.7 Health

The Suaman District has one Health Centre, Two clinics and a Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) compound at Kwasuo Bantama. Another CHPS Compound is under construction at Akoskrom. The Dadieso health centre alone attends to between eighty (80) and hundred (100) patients a day. There is only one Physician Assistant in the district and twenty-six (26) nurses. The challenges in the health sector in the district include inadequate logistics, staff and infrastructure, and bad roads.

1.5.8 Water and sanitation

Water and sanitation issues require attention in the district. The district capital – Dadieso is the only community in the district that enjoys pipe borne water provided in 2010 under the 'Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA). The rest of the communities either have one or two boreholes with some of them are not functioning well. Out of a total of thirty-one (31) boreholes in the district, nine of them are not functioning well. The pipe system runs on only one borehole instead of the three recommended. Thus, the flow of water is erratic. Majority of the communities that do not have boreholes rely on unprotected wells. There are over two hundred unprotected wells in these communities which serve as sources of water for drinking and for other domestic activities. Some of the communities in the hinterlands also depend solely on rivers and streams.

Sanitation in the district has improved significantly with the introduction of two skip trucks for refuse collection in 2012. There are twelve (12) refuse containers placed at vantage points across the District capital Dadieso and Karlo, the next biggest community in the district. Most of the other smaller communities also have places marked out for dumping of refuse.

1.5.9   Telecommunication

Telecommunication remains quite a challenge. Only three mobile telecommunication companies, MTN, TIGO and Vodafone operate in the district. These companies have their services only concentrated in the district capital with their network coverage very low. Some of the networks do not cover beyond three kilometers. This has left most of the communities outside the district capital with no mobile communication access.

Access to postal services is also very poor as there is no post office in the district. All correspondents through postal services are received from a postal agent at Enchi, the Aowin district capital.

1.6   Census Methodology and Definition of Concepts

1.6.1   Introduction

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

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

1.6.2   Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

training, publicity and education, field operations and logistics management, data processing, and data analysis and dissemination.

The Census Secretariat was initially headed by an acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census. In 2009, the Census Secretariat was re-organized 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-sectorial in their composition. Members of the Committees were mainly from decentralized departments with the Regional and District Coordinating Directors chairing the Regional Census Implementation Committee and District Census Implementation Committee, respectively. The Committees contributed to the planning of district, community and locality level activities in areas of publicity and field operations. They supported the Regional and District Census Officers in the recruitment and training of field personnel (enumerators and supervisors), as well as mobilizing logistical support for the census.

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

A timely and well implemented census mapping is pivotal to the success of any population and housing census. Mapping delineates the country into enumeration areas to facilitate smooth enumeration of the population. The updating of the 2000 Census Enumeration Area

(EA) maps started in the last quarter of 2007 with the acquisition of topographic sheets of all indices from the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission. In addition, digital sheets were also procured for the Geographical Information System Unit.

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. GSS consulted widely with main data users in the process of the questionnaire development. Data users including MDAs, research institutions, civil society organizations 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 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 concepts and the instructions for filling out the questionnaire.

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

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

sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of census enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.

- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.

- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Definition of concepts

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

A household was defined as a person or a group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consisted of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them. However, it is important to remember that members of a household

are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) because non-relatives (e.g. house helps) may form part of a household.

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

(a) Educational Institutions

(b) Children's and Old People's Homes

(c) Hospitals and Healing Centres

(d) Hotels

(e) Prisons

(f) Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

(h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.

ii. Hunting and fishing camps.

iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity status

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

a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.

b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.

c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7   Organization of the Report

The Report is organized in nine chapters. Chapter one of the report is on the profile of the district and discusses issues on the location and size of the district, the topography, the district economy and the social and culture structure of the district. Chapter two provides the demographic characteristics and covers the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration and mortality issues of the District.   Chapter 3 examines the social characteristics and includes areas such as the household composition, marital status, nationality, religious affiliations, literacy and education of the population. In Chapter 4, the economic characteristics are analysed and this took into account the economic activity status, occupation, industrial activities and the employment status of the population. Issues related to information communication technology (ICT) are discussed in Chapter 5 while analysis of data on disability is examined in Chapter 6.

Agriculture activities such as population of households engaged in the sector and the types of farming activities they are engaged in are discussed in Chapter 7. Chapter 8 deals with the housing conditions such as type of dwelling, building materials and access to utilities and facilities. The concluding Chapter nine gives a summary of findings, conclusions and policy implication

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

Reliable and timely demographic and socio-economic data underpin any sound and effective decision-making in all spheres. The population size and age-sex composition is the major source of information on all aspects of the population of a district. The size and distribution of the population also inform policy formulation and implementation within a geographical area (district).

This chapter presents the analysis of the demographic characteristics information collected during the 2010 Population and Housing Census on the population size and distribution, the age-sex structure, fertility, dependency ratios, rural-urban place of residence, mortality, birthplace and migration on Suaman District.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population by age, sex and type of locality. The total population reported for the district during the 2010 census is 20,529. Males constitute (51.9%) and females (48.1%). The age group 0-4 has the highest proportion (14.1%) followed by 5-9 age group (13.2%) and 10-14 age group2 (12.7%). The age distribution therefore shows a pattern of reduction in population across the age groups as age increases up to 85-89 age group. However, the only exception is the age group 90-94 which increased instead of decreasing.

Table 2.1 indicates that, the sex ratio of the population is 107.7. The sex ratio is the measure of the number of males to every 100 females in the district. This means that for every 107.7 males there are 100 females.

A greater percentage of the population are in the rural areas (61%) compared to the urban centres (39%).

Table 2.1 further shows the dependency ratio (the measure of dependent population made up of those below 15 years and persons 65 years and older to those in the economically productive ages of 15-64 years). The overall dependency ratio for the district is 74.7. This implies that, every 100 persons in the active population (15-64) supports about 75 persons in the dependent age. The dependency ratios for males and females in the district are 72.0 and 77.7 respectively. This implies that at least each person within the active population whether male or female takes care of at least one person within the dependent age bracket. The child dependency ratio is 69.9 while that for old age is 4.9.

In terms of the rural – urban proportions, the rural dependency ratio (80.0) is higher than that of the urban areas (67.0). This implies that more people in rural communities in the district depend on the few active working population and therefore puts more pressure on the working group to provide economic and social needs of the dependents. The male and female old age dependencies are almost the same in the district (4.9 and 5.0) respectively.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes Number	Both Sexes Percent	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent	Sex ratio	Urban Number	Urban Percent	Rural Number	Rural Percent
All Ages	20,529	100	10,646	100.0	9,883	100.0	107.7	7,987	100.0	12,542	100.0
0 - 4	2,901	14.1	1,506	14.1	1,395	14.1	108.0	878	11.0	2,023	16.1
5-9	2,706	13.2	1,346	12.6	1,360	13.8	99.0	975	12.2	1,731	13.8
10-14	2,601	12.7	1,310	12.3	1,291	13.1	101.5	1,083	13.6	1,518	12.1
15 - 19	2,377	11.6	1,251	11.8	1,126	11.4	111.1	1,160	14.5	1,217	9.7
20 - 24	2,118	10.3	1,071	10.1	1,047	10.6	102.3	928	11.6	1,190	9.5
25 - 29	1,921	9.4	901	8.5	1,020	10.3	88.3	741	9.3	1,180	9.4
30 - 34	1,480	7.2	793	7.4	687	7.0	115.4	534	6.7	946	7.5
35 - 39	1,163	5.7	630	5.9	533	5.4	118.2	406	5.1	757	6.0
40 - 44	902	4.4	493	4.6	409	4.1	120.5	328	4.1	574	4.6
45 - 49	720	3.5	401	3.8	319	3.2	125.7	272	3.4	448	3.6
50 - 54	559	2.7	331	3.1	228	2.3	145.2	203	2.5	356	2.8
55 - 59	300	1.5	181	1.7	119	1.2	152.1	119	1.5	181	1.4
60 - 64	209	1	136	1.3	73	0.7	186.3	91	1.1	118	0.9
65 - 69	164	0.8	100	0.9	64	0.6	156.3	69	0.9	95	0.8
70 - 74	156	0.8	73	0.7	83	0.8	88.0	73	0.9	83	0.7
75 - 79	88	0.4	50	0.5	38	0.4	131.6	36	0.5	52	0.4
80 - 84	71	0.3	28	0.3	43	0.4	65.1	34	0.4	37	0.3
85 - 89	32	0.2	17	0.2	15	0.2	113.3	22	0.3	10	0.1
90 - 94	42	0.2	25	0.2	17	0.2	147.1	24	0.3	18	0.1
95 - 99	19	0.1	3	0.0	16	0.2	18.8	11	0.1	8	0.1
All Ages	20,529	100.0	10,646	100.0	9,883	100.0	107.7	7,987	100.0	12,542	100.0
0-14	8,208	40.0	4,162	39.1	4,046	40.9	102.9	2,936	36.8	5,272	42.0
15-64	11,749	57.2	6,188	58.1	5,561	56.3	111.3	4,782	59.9	6,967	55.5
65+	572	2.8	296	2.8	276	2.8	107.2	269	3.4	303	2.4
Age-dependency ratio	**74.7**							**67.0**		**80.0**	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3   Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 presents the population pyramid of Suaman District. The age structure of the population depicts a broader base that gradually decreases with increasing age. The 0-4 age group is identified to be the largest, followed by the 5-9, 10-14, and 15-19 age groups while the 95-99 age group is the least in terms of its population size. The proportion of male to female population at birth is the same among the age group 0-4. However, the female proportion decreases between the ages within age groups 0-4 and 20-24. The broader base of the pyramid indicates that the population of the district is very young. The implication of the age structure is that much resource is needed for the provision of schools, health care facilities and employment opportunities for the youth.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid
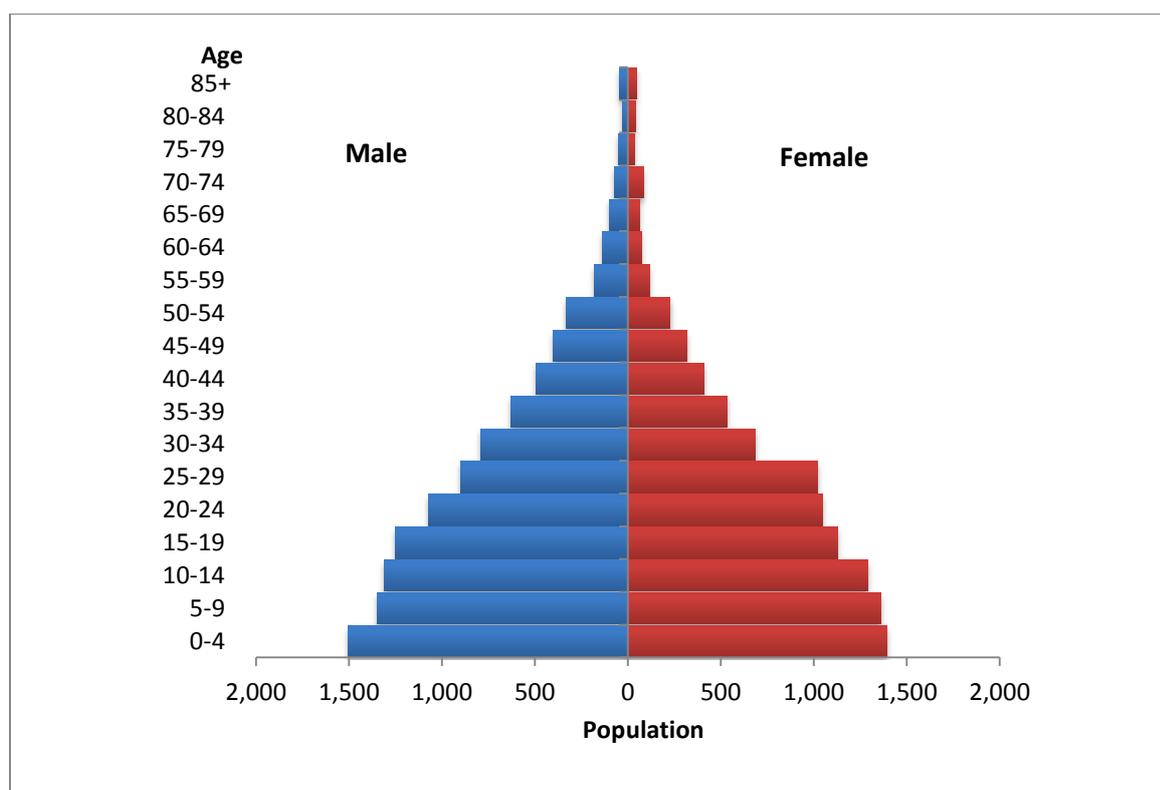
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4   Migration, Fertility and Mortality

2.4.1   Fertility

Fertility, mortality and migration are the most crucial determinants of population growth. The fertility and mortality rate of a given population reflect the health status and population change over a period of time. The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she completes childbearing if she were to experience the prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

Table 2.2 presents the reported total fertility (TFR), general fertility rate and crude birth rate by District and Region. The total fertility rate for the district (3.2) is comparatively lower than the regional rate (3.6). The reported crude birth rate (CBR) is 23.5, which means that the number of births in 2010 divided by the mid-year population is about 25 in the district. The general fertility rate (GFR) is 93.8 per 1000 women showing that the number of births in

2010 divided by the mid-year population of women in the age group 15-49 is about 94. With the exception of Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis which reported the lowest figures of TFR (2.8), GFR (81.5) and CBR (23.0), all the values for the rest of the districts are in the same range as that of Suaman District.

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

District	Population		Number of women 15-49 years		Number of births in last 12 months		Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%			
All Districts	2,376,021	100.0	602,769	100.0	63,769	100.0	3.6	105.8	26.8
Jomoro	150,107	6.3	38,145	6.3	4,245	6.7	3.7	111.3	28.3
Ellembelle	87,501	3.7	22,148	3.7	2,381	3.7	3.6	107.5	27.2
Nzema East	60,828	2.6	15,155	2.5	1,734	2.7	3.7	114.4	28.5
Ahanta West	106,215	4.5	26,356	4.4	3,112	4.9	3.9	118.1	29.3
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	23.5	158,170	26.2	12,883	20.2	2.8	81.5	23.0
Shama	81,966	3.4	20,778	3.4	2,371	3.7	3.9	114.1	28.9
Wassa East	81,073	3.4	18,717	3.1	2,509	3.9	4.5	134.0	30.9
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	3.8	22,852	3.8	2,278	3.6	3.2	99.7	25.2
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	6.7	39,035	6.5	4,898	7.7	4.2	125.5	30.7
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	3.5	19,368	3.2	2,481	3.9	4.4	128.1	29.7
Wassa Amenfi West	92,152	3.9	22,124	3.7	2,387	3.7	3.7	107.9	25.9
Aowin	117,886	5.0	28,511	4.7	3,253	5.1	3.9	114.1	27.6
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	3.5	19,026	3.2	2,158	3.4	3.6	113.4	26.2
Sefwi Wiawso	139,200	5.9	34,406	5.7	3,668	5.8	3.7	106.6	26.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	123,272	5.2	30,844	5.1	2,919	4.6	3.2	94.6	23.7
Juabeso	58,435	2.5	14,521	2.4	1,792	2.8	4.2	123.4	30.7
Bia west	88,939	3.7	22,021	3.7	2,598	4.1	3.8	118.0	29.2
Mpohor	42,923	1.8	10,324	1.7	1,299	2.0	4.3	125.8	30.3
Wassa Amenfi Central	69,014	2.9	15,867	2.6	1,895	3.0	4.1	119.4	27.5
Suaman	**20,529**	**0.9**	**5,141**	**0.9**	**482**	**0.8**	**3.2**	**93.8**	**23.5**
Bodi	53,314	2.2	12,708	2.1	1,556	2.4	4.1	122.4	29.2
Bia East	27,393	1.2	6,552	1.1	870	1.4	4.2	132.8	31.8

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census
Note: * Number of live births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years
　　　**Number live births per 1000 women

Table 2.3 presents female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and the sex of child. The total number of children ever born to women of child bearing age (12-49) is 14,806 and the number surviving is 13,203 children. The distribution by sex shows that more female children (7435) were born compared to male children (7371) and more female children (6704) survived than male children (6499). The table shows that, there is a high concentration of children ever born as the age of the women increases, especially from age group15-19 up to age 40-44. For instance, in age group 30-34, 2,079 children were born to 687 women as compared with 103 children born to 1,126 women in age group 15-19. The distribution further shows that, female population between the age group 12-14 gives birth to the least number of children. This could be attributed to the fact that most of the women aged 12-14 years could be schooling or in apprenticeship training and therefore would not have begun child bearing as much as those in the older ages. However, childbearing among the 12-14 year-olds has serious social, economic and reproductive health implications.

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

	Number of females	Percent	Children ever born						Children surviving					
			Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
Age			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All ages	6,597	100.0	14,806	100.0	7,371	100.0	7,435	100.0	13,203	100.0	6,499	100.0	6,704	100.0
12-14	760	11.5	3	0.0	3	0.0	-	-	1	0.0	1	0.0	-	-
15-19	1,126	17.1	103	0.7	39	0.5	64	0.9	93	0.7	33	0.5	60	0.9
20-24	1,047	15.9	824	5.6	402	5.5	422	5.7	760	5.8	368	5.7	392	5.8
25-29	1,020	15.5	1,993	13.5	1,028	13.9	965	13.0	1,832	13.9	920	14.2	912	13.6
30-34	687	10.4	2,079	14.0	1,087	14.7	992	13.3	1,896	14.4	996	15.3	900	13.4
35-39	533	8.1	2,056	13.9	1,040	14.1	1,016	13.7	1,938	14.7	967	14.9	971	14.5
40-44	409	6.2	2,043	13.8	999	13.6	1,044	14.0	1,861	14.1	900	13.8	961	14.3
45-49	319	4.8	1,711	11.6	880	11.9	831	11.2	1,526	11.6	780	12.0	746	11.1
50-54	228	3.5	1,245	8.4	621	8.4	624	8.4	1,094	8.3	547	8.4	547	8.2
55-59	119	1.8	779	5.3	348	4.7	431	5.8	675	5.1	298	4.6	377	5.6
60+	349	5.3	1,970	13.3	924	12.5	1,046	14.1	1,527	11.6	689	10.6	838	12.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality rate measures the number of deaths that occur within a population. The incidence of death can indirectly reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care.

Table 2.4 presents the population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district and Region. The number of households that recorded death is ninety-eight (98). Suaman District is the only district in the region to have recorded the least number of deaths in the households (0.7%). All the other districts recorded more than hundred households having deaths within the last twelve months preceding the census. Although Suaman District recorded the least number of household deaths (98), it has a slightly higher crude death rate (4.8%) when compared to districts like Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal, Sefwi Akontombra and Bia East districts which recorded more than hundred deaths. Crude death rate (CDR) refers to the number of deaths per 1000 population.

Table 2.4: Population, deaths in households and crude death rate, by District

District	Total Population	Percent	Deaths in households Number	Percent	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,376,021	100.0	14,825	100.0	6.2
Jomoro	150,107	6.3	1,452	9.8	9.7
Ellembelle	87,501	3.7	471	3.2	5.4
Nzema East	60,828	2.6	425	2.9	7.0
Ahanta West	106,215	4.5	683	4.6	6.4
SekondiTakoradi Metropolis	559,548	23.5	2,721	18.4	4.9
Shama	81,966	3.4	590	4.0	7.2
Wassa East	81,073	3.4	926	6.2	11.4
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	3.8	351	2.4	3.9
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	6.7	974	6.6	6.1
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	3.5	589	4.0	7.1
Wassa Amenfi West	92,152	3.9	530	3.6	5.8
Aowin	117,886	5.0	551	3.7	4.7
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	3.5	316	2.1	3.8
Sefwi Wiawso	139,200	5.9	890	6.0	6.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	123,272	5.2	1,053	7.1	8.5
Juabeso	58,435	2.5	355	2.4	6.1
Bia west	88,939	3.7	595	4.0	6.7
Mpohor	42,923	1.8	390	2.6	9.1
Wassa Amenfi Central	69,014	2.9	375	2.5	5.4
Suaman	**20,529**	**0.9**	**98**	**0.7**	**4.8**
Bodi	53,314	2.2	364	2.5	6.8
Bia East	27,393	1.2	126	0.8	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
Number of deaths per 1,000

2.4.3 Age specific death rate by sex

Figure 2.2 shows the reported age specific death rate by sex in 2010. It is observed that, there is a higher male death rate (67 per 1000) than females (28.4 per 1000) among the age group 70+. The 60-64 age group also recorded 27.4 deaths per 1000 females to 0.0 per 1000 males. However, from age group 10-14 to 35- 44   the female death rates are higher than the male death rate. This may be because most women within these age groups are within their reproductive ages and are likely to be affected by pregnancy related diseases or suffer from maternal mortality.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate by sex, 2010
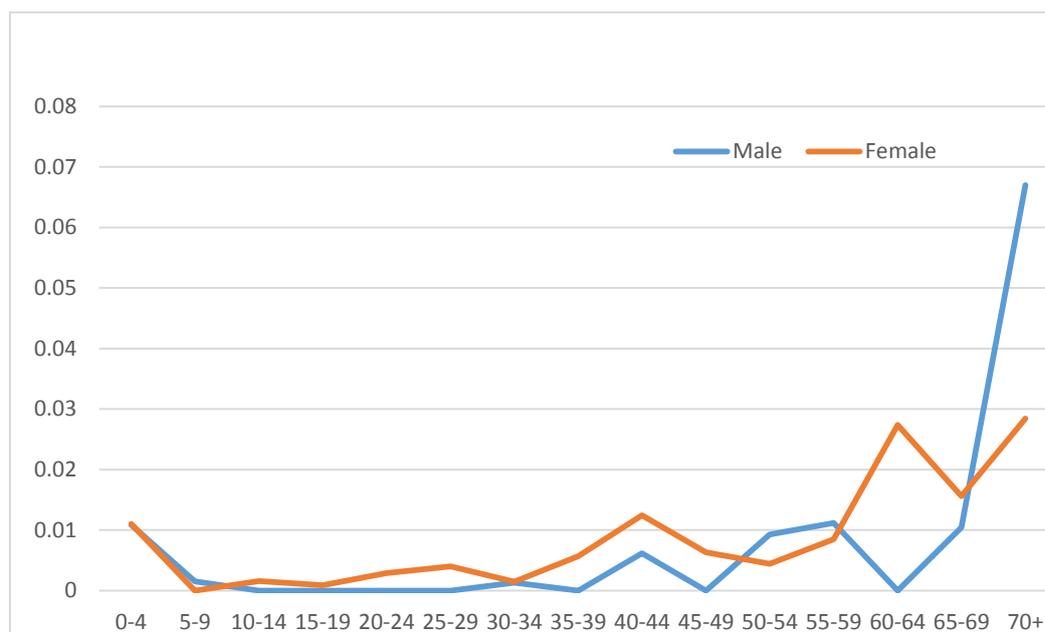
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration is one of the factors that influence population change. It influences the socio-demographic structure by influencing population growth by directly affecting fertility and mortality as well as labour force of the areas of origin and destination (GSS, 2010).

Table 2.5 shows birthplace by duration of residence of migrants. The total number of migrants in the district is 8,827. About fourteen percent of these migrants were born elsewhere in the region while 83.1 percent were born elsewhere in another region and 2.7 percent were born outside Ghana. Nearly 16 Close to sixteen percent of the migrants have lived in the district for less than a year, 28.6 percent have been residents for 1-4 years, and 18.6 percent for 5-9 years, 21.4 percent for 10-19 years and 15.9 percent for 20 years and above. For those born elsewhere in the region, 31.6 percent have resided in the district for less than a year, 25.1 percent for 1-4 years, 12.7 percent for 5-9 years, 15.9 percent for 10-19 years and 14.7 percent for 20 years and more.

Upper East Region has the highest number of migrants (17.5%) in the region and a greater percentage of them (36.2%) have been residents for 1-4 years during the time of the census. The second highest number of migrants (15.6%) are from Brong Ahafo Region with (27.2%) residing in the district for 1-4 years. The least number of migrants are from the Greater Accra Region (1.5%) and 46.5 percent have resided in the district for 1-4 years.

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	8,827	100.0	15.5	28.6	18.6	21.4	15.9
Born elsewhere in the region	1,255	14.2	31.6	25.1	12.7	15.9	14.7
Born elsewhere in another region:							
Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central	403	4.6	18.4	18.4	13.9	21.6	27.8
Greater Accra	129	1.5	18.6	46.5	14.7	10.9	9.3
Volta	552	6.3	11.4	22.3	20.1	23.7	22.5
Eastern	727	8.2	12.1	19.1	15.3	24.9	28.6
Ashanti	1,173	13.3	15.1	22.9	17.2	22.3	22.4
Brong Ahafo	1,373	15.6	11.8	27.2	21.2	23.6	16.2
Northern	850	9.6	13.5	30.1	23.5	23.2	9.6
Upper East	1,546	17.5	11.3	36.2	22.1	21.6	8.8
Upper West	580	6.6	8.4	44.1	20.3	19.8	7.2
Outside Ghana	239	2.7	18.4	41.0	15.5	17.2	7.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected d information on social characteristics of the population which included household size, composition and structure, marital status, nationality of both Ghanaians and foreigners resident in Ghana at the time of the census, religious affiliation, literacy and education attainment.

3.2   Household Size, Composition and Structure

The 2010 Census defines a household as a single person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same housekeeping arrangements and are catered for as a unit and in addition look up to one person as the household head who in turn, provides the social and economic needs of the household. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood, since non-relatives may form part of a household. Households may be composed of one or more of the following: a head; spouse(s); child (children); siblings; grandchild (grandchildren); other relatives and non-relatives. It is the basic unit for any meaningful demographic and economic analyses.

3.2.1   Household size

Table 3.1 provides information on household size by locality in the Swaman District. The district has a household population of 19,999 with a total number of 4,138 households. The average household size from the 2010 PHC data in the district is 5.0 persons per household. The average household per house is 1.2 with urban dwellers having a higher proportion than rural dwellers.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,307,395	19,999	7,561	12,438
Number of houses	380,104	3,409	843	2,566
Number of households	553,634	4,138	1,551	2,587
Average households per house	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.0
Average household size	4.3	5.0	5.1	4.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.2 shows household population by composition and sex. The table shows that, there are 19,999 household population in the Suaman District. Household heads constitute 20.7 percent of the household population. Spouse constitutes 12.0 percent whereas biological children form 44.2 percent. Parent/Parent in-law, son /Daughter in-law and grandchildren constitute 0.5 percent, 0.5 percent and 4.6 percent of the household members in the district respectively. The data show that households with male as heads form 29.1 percent of household composition and spouse forms 2.8 percent. Children constitute 44.6 percent and other relatives form 7.4 percent. Female headed households form only 11.7 percent as

compared with 21.9 percent of the spouses. Children in female headed households constitute 43.9 percent and other relative 9.4 percent. Adopted children (0.3%) do not seem to be a common practice in the Suaman district as indicated in the Table for total household composition as well as among both male headed (0.4%) and female headed (0.3%) households.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,999	100.0	10,373	100.0	9,626	100.0
Head	4,138	20.7	3,016	29.1	1,122	11.7
Spouse (wife/husband)	2,398	12.0	286	2.8	2,112	21.9
Child (son/daughter)	8,847	44.2	4,622	44.6	4,225	43.9
Parent/Parent in-law	96	0.5	27	0.3	69	0.7
Son/Daughter in-law	101	0.5	49	0.5	52	0.5
Grandchild	912	4.6	481	4.6	431	4.5
Brother/Sister	921	4.6	579	5.6	342	3.6
Step child	145	0.7	77	0.7	68	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	73	0.4	43	0.4	30	0.3
Other relative	1,675	8.4	769	7.4	906	9.4
Non-relative	693	3.5	424	4.1	269	2.8

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census, Ghana Statistical Service

3.2.2   Household Structure

Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on census night. Classification of households depend on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended among other combinations. Table 3.3 shows the household population by structure and sex. The district household population is made of 9,342 nuclear family household population and 10,657 extended family household population. Extended family households constitute the largest proportion of households in the district, with males recording 52.9 percent and the females 53.7 percent.

Within the nuclear family household structure, nuclear (Head, spouse(s), children) households is dominant. More than one third of households in the district are nuclear (34.1%). Extended nuclear households (22.3%) are also dominant in the extended family structure. Households headed by single parents come next to nuclear households in both the nuclear (7.9%) and the extended family (9.7%) structures. For the nuclear family structure, households comprising head and spouse are the least whilst households headed by single parents with non-relatives are least under the extended family household structure.

Female heads are more prevalent in households headed by single parents for both the nuclear and extended family structures. Male headed households are more than female headed households in all other household types apart from the three household types headed by single parents, one from the nuclear and two of them under the extended family structure.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nuclear Family Household	**9,342**	**46.7**	**4,886**	**47.1**	**4,456**	**46.3**
Head only	530	2.7	413	4	117	1.2
Head and a spouse only	410	2.1	207	2	203	2.1
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	6,814	34.1	3,538	34.1	3,276	34
Single parent Nuclear	1,588	7.9	728	7	860	8.9
Extended Family Household	**10,657**	**53.3**	**5,487**	**52.9**	**5,170**	**53.7**
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	4,459	22.3	2,336	22.5	2,123	22.1
Extended + non relatives	1,107	5.5	569	5.5	538	5.6
Head spouse(s) and other composition	1,080	5.4	574	5.5	506	5.3
Single parent Extended	1,932	9.7	850	8.2	1,082	11.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	398	2	173	1.7	225	2.3
Head and other composition but no spouse	1,681	8.4	985	9.5	696	7.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage may be defined as a social institution which establishes the legitimacy of children, (Gough, 1959 cited in GSS 2013 PHC national analytical report). Marriage serves as a tool for procreation, mutual support and companionship. Marriage in Ghana is based on legal contractual relations between a man and a woman. The three forms of marriage in Ghana are: the customary, ordinance and Islamic marriages. There are also informal co-habiting unions which are usually done with "knocking". The 2010 PHC collected data on marital status for persons aged 12 years and older. The data are classified into 'never married', 'consensual union', 'married', separated', 'divorced' and 'widowed'.

Figure 3.1 presents marital status of persons aged 12 years and older. The figure shows that majority of the district population are either married (46.9%) or have never married (42.1%). Persons in Informal/ Consensual union/Living (4.4%), divorced (3.2%), widowed (2.0%) and the separated (1.4%) are in the minority in the District

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older
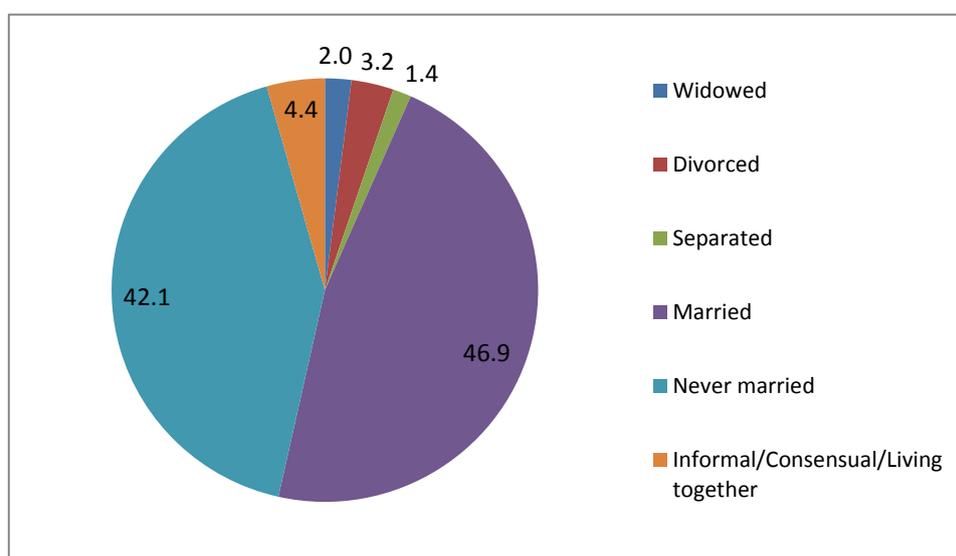
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Marital status and age

Table 3.4 presents population of persons in the district aged 12 years and older by sex, age and marital status. There are 13,835 persons 12 years and older in the district. From the table, more than half (51.3%) of persons 12 years and older is in some form of union with46.9 percent married and 4.4 percent in consensual union. More than two fifth (42.1%) have never married and less than one tenth (6.6.1%) have once been married comprising the divorced (3.2%), widowed (2.0%) and the separated (1.4%).

Table 3.4: Marital status for persons 12 years and older by age and sex

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Total	13,835	100.0	42.1	4.4	46.9	1.4	3.2	2.0
12 -14	1,514	100.0	89.7	0.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,377	100.0	87.3	1.9	10.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	2,118	100.0	60.2	7.4	29.8	0.9	1.5	0.2
25 - 29	1,921	100.0	33.3	8.6	53.8	1.5	2.6	0.3
30 - 34	1,480	100.0	16.7	7.0	69.8	2.4	3.5	0.6
35 - 39	1,163	100.0	7.5	4.6	80.3	2.1	4.2	1.4
40 - 44	902	100.0	4.7	2.3	82.8	1.3	6.4	2.4
45 - 49	720	100.0	4.0	3.2	81.9	2.8	4.4	3.6
50 - 54	559	100.0	2.5	1.8	79.2	2.7	7.5	6.3
55 - 59	300	100.0	2.0	1.7	73.7	2.0	12.0	8.7
60 - 64	209	100.0	1.4	0.5	71.8	3.3	12.4	10.5
65+	572	100.0	8.6	3.1	54.2	3.5	11.7	18.9
Male								
Total	7,238	100.0	46.9	4.1	45.7	1.1	1.6	0.6
12-14	754	100.0	88.3	0.3	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	1,251	100.0	91.5	1.0	7.2	0.1	0	0.2
20 - 24	1,071	100.0	75.8	4.5	18.4	0.3	0.8	0.2
25 - 29	901	100.0	49.7	8.4	39.3	0.9	1.6	0.1
30 - 34	793	100.0	23.1	8.6	64.6	2.1	1.6	0.0
35 - 39	630	100.0	8.3	5.2	83.2	2.1	1.1	0.2
40 - 44	493	100.0	6.5	3.2	83	1.8	5.3	0.2
45 - 49	401	100.0	4.2	4.0	86.8	1.7	1.5	1.7
50 - 54	331	100.0	2.4	2.4	87.9	2.4	3.3	1.5
55 - 59	181	100.0	1.7	1.7	87.3	1.1	5.5	2.8
60 - 64	136	100.0	2.2	0.0	88.2	2.9	4.4	2.2
65+	296	100.0	9.1	3.7	73.3	1.7	5.7	6.4
Female								
Total	6,597	100.0	36.8	4.7	48.2	1.7	5.0	3.5
12-14	760	100.0	91.1	0.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	1,126	100.0	82.6	2.8	13.9	0.4	0.3	0.2
20 - 24	1,047	100.0	44.3	10.3	41.5	1.5	2.1	0.3
25 - 29	1,020	100.0	18.7	8.8	66.6	2.0	3.5	0.4
30 - 34	687	100.0	9.3	5.2	75.8	2.6	5.7	1.3
35 - 39	533	100.0	6.6	3.8	76.9	2.1	7.9	2.8
40 - 44	409	100.0	2.4	1.2	82.6	0.7	7.8	5.1
45 - 49	319	100.0	3.8	2.2	75.9	4.1	8.2	6.0
50 - 54	228	100.0	2.6	0.9	66.7	3.1	13.6	13.2
55 - 59	119	100.0	2.5	1.7	52.9	3.4	21.8	17.6
60 - 64	73	100.0	0.0	1.4	41.1	4.1	27.4	26.0
65+	276	100.0	8.0	2.5	33.7	5.4	18.1	32.2

Proportions of the widowed and divorced increase as age increases except for the divorced in the age group 45-49 years. The proportion never married generally decreases with age. For persons 35 years and older, proportions that are never married within the age groups are less than 10 percent. The married increases with age, peaks between age (40-44) years where 82.8 percent of persons are married and declines thereafter from age 45 and older years; so are those in consensual union whose peak (8.6%) is at age 25-29. Less than 11 percent of persons (12-19) years are married.

Both male and female populations follow the same marital pattern as the population for the municipality. About 90 percent of male population aged less than 20 years have never married; so are nearly 87 percent of the corresponding females in the same cohort. A higher proportion of the females (4.7%) are in informal/consensual union as compared with that of the males (4.1%). Apart from age 12-14 years and 50-59 years, proportions of the never married males are higher than that of the females. On the other hand, proportions of married females are higher in the 15-39 age groups. There are generally much higher proportions of females widowed, divorced and separated than the males.

Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows marital status of persons aged 12 years and older by sex and level of education. About half of the district population have basic education and 35.4 percent have no education. More than one tenth have secondary school education (11.3%). Persons with vocational, post-secondary and tertiary levels of education put together are less than 4 percent.

Of the married population, 43.1 percent have basic education while 48.4 percent have no education.

From the Table 3.5, for the females who have never married, more than three fifth have basic education (63.4%), followed by Secondary (18.2%) and those with no education (15.4%)., Person who have attained Vocational/Technical/ Commercial (0.4%), Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3] (2.5%), and Tertiary[4] (0.1%) are in the minority.

Married Females with no education (56.1%) are in the majority followed by those with basic education (38.3%),

Basic education is also the highest educational attainment for males who have never married (56.4%) as well as married males (47.7%). For the never married males, persons with Secondary[2] (20.5%) education follows next whilst those with no formal education is 19.6 percent.

High level educational attainment in the district is minimal in the district as less than one tenth of the district population has attained secondary[2], Vocational/Technical/ Commercial, Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3] and Tertiary[4] put together across all marital divides.

Table 3.5 shows further that, the percentage of male gets higher than that of females as they continue to progress in their educational levels for both married and the never married. This could be that females have extra duties to play as care takers of children that hinder them from continuing their education.

It can also be seen from the table that (69.0%) of all widows in the Suaman District have no formal education, the highest across the marital divide. Female (69%) proportion of widows with no formal education far exceeds their corresponding males (32.6%).

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	13,835	100.0	35.9	49.6	11.3	0.7	2.2	0.3
Never married	5,825	100.0	17.8	59.3	19.5	0.3	2.7	0.3
Informal/Consensual	606	100.0	47.5	41.7	9.1	0.8	0.8	0.0
Separated	191	100.0	38.2	51.8	5.8	2.6	1.6	0.0
Divorced	446	100.0	54.9	38.8	4.3	0.4	1.1	0.4
Widowed	278	100.0	62.9	32.0	1.8	1.4	1.8	0.0
Male								
Total	7,238	100.0	30.8	51.9	13.3	0.6	2.9	0.5
Never married	3,396	100.0	19.6	56.4	20.5	0.3	2.9	0.4
Informal/Consensual	294	100.0	42.2	42.5	12.6	1.0	1.7	0.0
Married	3,306	100.0	41.0	47.7	6.5	0.9	3.0	0.8
Separated	77	100.0	32.5	55.8	10.4	1.3	0.0	0.0
Divorced	119	100.0	34.5	53.8	9.2	0.0	2.5	0.0
Widowed	46	100.0	32.6	58.7	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0
Female								
Total	6,597	100.0	41.5	47.2	9.1	0.7	1.5	0.1
Never married	2,429	100.0	15.4	63.4	18.2	0.4	2.5	0.1
Informal/Consensual	312	100.0	52.6	41.0	5.8	0.6	0.0	0.0
Married	3,183	100.0	56.1	38.3	3.9	0.8	0.9	0.0
Separated	114	100.0	42.1	49.1	2.6	3.5	2.6	0.0
Divorced	327	100.0	62.4	33.3	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Widowed	232	100.0	69.0	26.7	2.2	1.7	0.4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and housing Census

Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and economic activity status. A person's economic activity status may be employed, unemployed or economically not active. From the table, majority of person 12 years and older are either employed (62.7%) or unemployed (34.5%). Among the employed, the highest proportion of 86.0 percent are married whiles the highest proportion of the economically not active (64.0%) have never married.

A high proportion (85.1%) of economically not active males has never married; so are their corresponding female (72.0%) counterparts. Also the proportion of employed (38.2%) males that have never married far exceeds the corresponding female figure (23.8%); so also is the proportion of employed males (90.1%) who are married as compared with employed married females (81.6%) though the difference is not much.

The proportion of unemployed married females (2.3 %) is however higher than unemployed married males (1.3%). From the table, females are more likely to be unemployed than males

across all marital divides. However, apart from the widowed, the proportion of employed females (65.9%) is higher than that of the males (63.0%), males are more likely to be employed than females in all the other marital categories.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	13,835	100.0	8,674	62.7	386	2.8	4,775	34.5
Never married	5,825	100.0	1,874	32.2	223	3.8	3,728	64
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	606	100.0	516	85.2	22	3.6	68	11.2
Married	6,489	100.0	5,578	86	115	1.8	796	12.3
Separated	191	100.0	152	79.6	7	3.7	32	16.8
Divorced	446	100.0	372	83.4	15	3.4	59	13.2
Widowed	278	100.0	182	65.5	4	1.4	92	33.1
Male								
Total	7,238	100.0	4,738	65.5	175	2.4	2,325	32.1
Never married	3,396	100.0	1,296	38.2	122	3.6	1,978	58.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	294	100.0	261	88.8	7	2.4	26	8.8
Married	3,306	100.0	2,980	90.1	42	1.3	284	8.6
Separated	77	100.0	71	92.2	0	0	6	7.8
Divorced	119	100.0	101	84.9	4	3.4	14	11.8
Widowed	46	100.0	29	63	0	0	17	37
Female								
Total	6,597	100.0	3,936	59.7	211	3.2	2,450	37.1
Never married	2,429	100.0	578	23.8	101	4.2	1,750	72
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	312	100.0	255	81.7	15	4.8	42	13.5
Married	3,183	100.0	2,598	81.6	73	2.3	512	16.1
Separated	114	100.0	81	71.1	7	6.1	26	22.8
Divorced	327	100.0	271	82.9	11	3.4	45	13.8
Widowed	232	100.0	153	65.9	4	1.7	75	32.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Table 3.7 presents population of the district by nationality. Ghanaians are classified by birth, dual nationality or through naturalization. The data show that 95.3 percent of persons in the district are Ghanaians by birth, 0.6 percent are Ghanaians by naturalization and 2.1 percent have dual nationality. Only 2.0 percent of the district population is non Ghanaians.

Table3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,529	100.0	10,646	100.0	9,883	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	19,560	95.3	10,130	95.2	9,430	95.4
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	425	2.1	212	2.0	213	2.2
Ghanaian by naturalisation	128	0.6	66	0.6	62	0.6
ECOWAS	251	1.2	163	1.5	88	0.9
African other than ECOWAS	98	0.5	42	0.4	56	0.6
Other	67	0.3	33	0.3	34	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

In the Suaman District, there is religious pluralism, in which a wide variety of religious preferences co-exist. The district indeed depicts this phenomenon of freedom of worship. Table 3.7 shows population by religion and sex. Christianity (77.2%) is the largest religion in the district. Within the Christian religion, Pentecostal/Charismatic dominates with (28.6%) while Catholic, Protestants and other Christian constitute (18.1%), (19.6%) and (10.9%) respectively.

Table 3.8 also indicates that Islam, Traditionalist, No religion and other religion constitute (14.7%), (0.6%), (6.7%) and (0.9%) respectively. Nearly 28 percent of the male population are Pentecostals/charismatic, 17.7 percent are Catholics, while Islam constitute 15.5 percent.

The female population is made up of the following; Pentecostals/charismatic (29.6%), Protestants (20.3%) while Islam constitute 13.9 percent.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,529	100.0	10,646	100.0	9,883	100.0
No religion	1,378	6.7	893	8.4	485	4.9
Catholic	3,717	18.1	1,885	17.7	1,832	18.5
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	4,014	19.6	2,003	18.8	2,011	20.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	5,867	28.6	2,942	27.6	2,925	29.6
Other Christian	2,231	10.9	1,107	10.4	1,124	11.4
Islam	3,019	14.7	1,648	15.5	1,371	13.9
Traditionalist	120	0.6	77	0.7	43	0.4
Other	183	0.9	91	0.9	92	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

Statistics on literacy provide a measure of progress in the educational development and are necessary in planning for the promotion of adult literacy. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a sentence in any language with understanding and relates to those aged 11 years and older with reference to the 2010 population and Housing Census.

Figure 3.2 shows the percent distribution of literacy status in the district. From the figure, majority of the district population are literate in English and a Ghanaian language (64.9%) followed by literacy in English only (26.4%). Literacy in a Ghanaian language only is 6.8

percent. French in combination with either English and/or a Ghanaian language constitutes less than 10 percent of the district population 11 years and older.

Figure 3.2: Literacy status
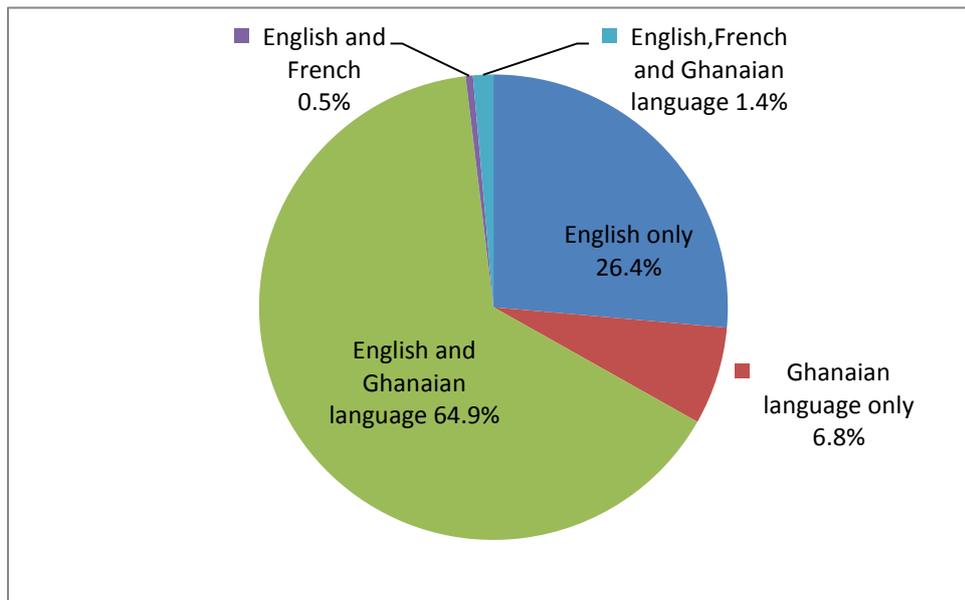
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Literacy and age

Table 3.9 shows population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status. From the table, 35 percent of the population is not literate; therefore information flows in terms of posters, brochures, and written adverts will be hampered because of the low literacy level. Literacy is an important indicator of social development and such high level of illiteracy in the district indicates under-development. The data further indicate that more females are non-literate (2,759) than their male counterparts (2,241).

Females are dominant in the population who can read and write simple statements with understanding in English only, Ghanaian Language only, and English, French and Ghanaian language. The reverse is for the male population who are literate in English and Ghanaian Language, and English and French.

The highest proportion (29.2%) of persons literate in English only is among those aged 11-14 years. Proportions of persons literate in a Ghanaian language only drops in the first younger age cohorts (11-19 years) and starts to increase among e cohorts aged between 20 and 34 years. From age 35 years, the proportions literate in a Ghanaian language only lie in the range from 7.2 percent among those aged 60-64 years to 11.5 percent of those aged 50-54 years. Literacy in English and a Ghanaian language predominates in all age cohorts with the highest in the age group 20-24 years where 71.1 percent of the population is literate in English and a Ghanaian language. Literacy in English, a Ghanaian language together with French is minimal in all age cohorts.

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	5,000	9,266	100.0	26.4	6.8	64.9	0.5	1.4
11-14	186	1,759	100.0	38.9	4.9	54.6	0.2	1.4
15-19	402	1,975	100.0	25.0	3.4	69.0	0.8	1.8
20-24	692	1,426	100.0	22.2	4.7	71.1	0.2	1.8
25-29	824	1,097	100.0	25.3	8.9	64.1	1.0	0.7
30-34	704	776	100.0	25.1	10.8	61.5	1.0	1.5
35-39	563	600	100.0	22.7	9.5	66.0	0.2	1.7
40-44	453	449	100.0	25.4	11.1	61.9	0.4	1.1
45-49	362	358	100.0	20.7	9.8	68.4	0.3	0.8
50-54	254	305	100.0	22.6	11.5	63.9	0.7	1.3
55-59	116	184	100.0	14.1	10.3	75.5	0.0	0.0
60-64	98	111	100.0	12.6	7.2	80.2	0.0	0.0
65+	346	226	100.0	20.4	10.6	69.0	0.0	0.0
Male								
Total	2,241	5,221	100.0	23.8	5.7	68.6	0.5	1.3
11-14	81	897	100.0	37.0	4.6	56.7	0.1	1.6
15-19	197	1,054	100.0	24.2	2.8	70.2	1.0	1.7
20-24	319	752	100.0	20.7	3.1	74.9	0.0	1.3
25-29	316	585	100.0	20.5	8.0	70.1	0.9	0.5
30-34	344	449	100.0	20.7	9.6	67.5	1.3	0.9
35-39	259	371	100.0	19.9	7.3	70.6	0.3	1.9
40-44	224	269	100.0	22.7	8.9	66.5	0.4	1.5
45-49	161	240	100.0	19.2	6.3	73.3	0.0	1.3
50-54	124	207	100.0	21.7	10.1	65.7	1.0	1.4
55-59	48	133	100.0	13.5	6.8	79.7	0.0	0.0
60-64	42	94	100.0	11.7	5.3	83.0	0.0	0.0
65+	126	170	100.0	20.0	8.8	71.2	0.0	0.0
Female								
Total	2,759	4,045	100.0	29.7	8.2	60.1	0.5	1.5
11-14	105	862	100.0	40.8	5.2	52.4	0.2	1.3
15-19	205	921	100.0	26.0	4.0	67.6	0.5	1.8
20-24	373	674	100.0	23.9	6.5	66.9	0.4	2.2
25-29	508	512	100.0	30.7	10.0	57.2	1.2	1.0
30-34	360	327	100.0	31.2	12.5	53.2	0.6	2.4
35-39	304	229	100.0	27.1	13.1	58.5	0.0	1.3
40-44	229	180	100.0	29.4	14.4	55.0	0.6	0.6
45-49	201	118	100.0	23.7	16.9	58.5	0.8	0.0
50-54	130	98	100.0	24.5	14.3	60.2	0.0	1.0
55-59	68	51	100.0	15.7	19.6	64.7	0.0	0.0
60-64	56	17	100.0	17.6	17.6	64.7	0.0	0.0
65+	220	56	100.0	21.4	16.1	62.5	0.0	0.0

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census, Ghana Statistical Service

School attendance

Education forms an important determinant of the quality of manpower. As such, the educational level of the people of the district, to some extent, reflects the level of social and economic development of the district. It is also well known that education constitutes one of the most important factors influencing demographic behaviour and the level of fertility of a population.

Table 3.10 shows population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. The population currently attending school is 7,463 of which 53 percent is males and 47 percent females. The data further show that the population of those who attended school in the past is 5,372 with 58 percent males and 42 percent females.

Out of a total female population of 3,542, 47.4 percent are attending primary school, 17.8 percent are in junior high school, 9.6 percent in senior high school, while only 0.7 percent are in the tertiary. Males exceed females for both population currently in school and those who attended school in the past. This calls for the attention of government and any other agencies to help increase the female enrolment in all the educational levels.

Generally, the number attending school considerably decreases at higher levels of education.

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

	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
Level of education	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	7463	100.0	3921	100.0	3542	100.0	5372	100.0	3093	100.0	2279	100.0
Nursery	684	9.2	347	8.8	337	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	1000	13.4	491	12.5	509	14.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	3515	47.1	1835	46.8	1680	47.4	1266	23.6	613	19.8	653	28.7
JSS/JHS	1358	18.2	729	18.6	629	17.8	1631	30.4	806	26.1	825	36.2
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1375	25.6	935	30.2	440	19.3
SSS/SHS	790	10.6	450	11.5	340	9.6	641	11.9	425	13.7	216	9.5
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	135	2.5	91	2.9	44	1.9
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	13	0.2	8	0.2	5	0.1	79	1.5	38	1.2	41	1.8
Post middle/secondary certificate	30	0.4	14	0.4	16	0.5	87	1.6	61	2.0	26	1.1
Tertiary	73	1.0	47	1.2	26	0.7	158	2.9	124	4.0	34	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

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'. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009). Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population. The population census results for Suaman district provide data on the labour force and economic characteristics of the population.

This chapter analyses the economic activities status of the population, classified as economically active and economically not active. The occupation, employment status and industry of employment are also analysed by age, sex, and locality of residence (rural/urban).

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Activity status refers to economically active or economically not active persons enumerated during the seven days preceding the census night. A person is regarded as economically active if he/she

1. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least one hour within the seven days preceding the census night.
2. Did not work but had work to go back to as well as those who were actively looking for work within the seven days preceding the Census night.

A person is also regarded as economically not active if he/she:

1. Did not work, was not seeking for work and had no work to go back to within the reference period. These categories of persons included home-makers, students, retired persons, persons with disability and persons who were unable to work due to age or ill-health.

Economic activity status by sex

Figure 4.1 shows the economic activity status of the district population 15years and older by sex. From the figure, 72.3 percent of the population is economically active with 27.7 percent not economically active. The proportion of the economically active male population is higher (54.3%) than that of the females (45.7%). Most of the economically active population is employed (95.7%), 54.7 percent of the males as compared with 45.3 percent of the females are employed. On the other hand, among the economically active unemployed population (4.3%), the proportion of females (54.7%) is higher than that of the males (45.3%). The economically not active population also has more females (51.7%) than males (48.3%).

Figure 4.1: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex
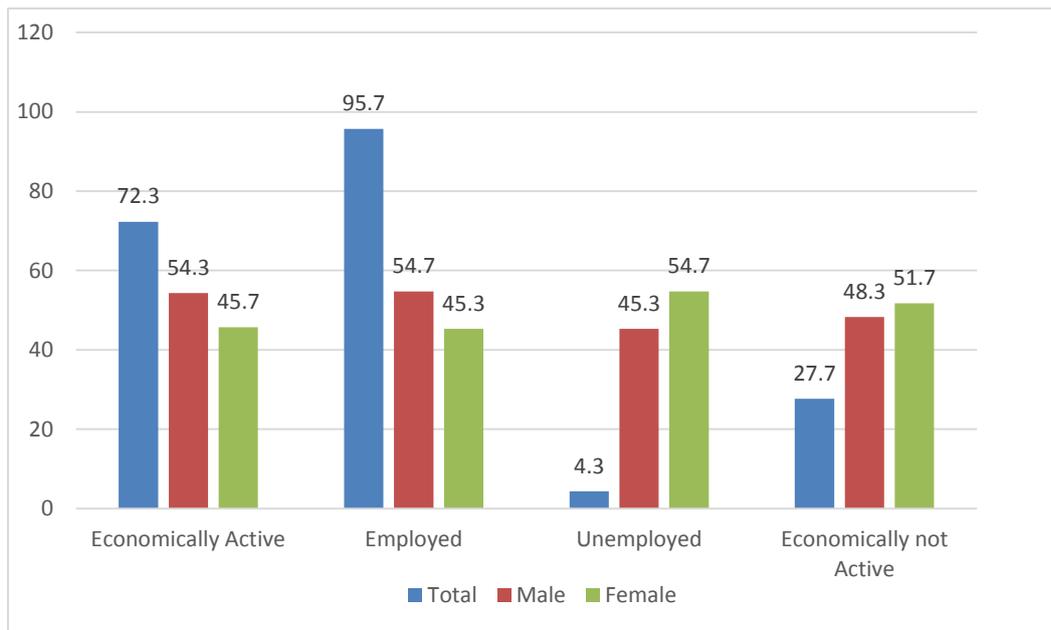
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.1 shows the economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex. For the employed population who "worked", males constitute 54.7 percent and females 45.3 percent. More than three quarters (78.6%) of those who did voluntary work without pay are males. For the unemployed, the proportion of females is higher than that of the males for both those who had worked before and those who were seeking work for the first time.

For the economically not active population, 56.6 percent of the males as compared with 43.4 percent of the females are in full time education. Pensioners/Retired constitute the smallest of the economically not active population for the district with the proportion of males (67.6%) more than twice that of the females (32.4%).

Persons in full time education (2,030) constitute a great chunk of the 3,417economically not active population. This is followed by those who did home duties (800).

Table 4.1: Economic activity status for persons 15 years and older by sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,321	100.0	6,484	**52.6**	5,837	**47.4**
Economically active	**8,904**	**100.0**	**4,834**	**54.3**	**4,070**	**45.7**
Employed	*8,518*	*100.0*	*4,659*	*54.7*	*3,859*	*45.3*
Worked	*8,301*	*100.0*	*4,544*	*54.7*	*3,757*	*45.3*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*203*	*100.0*	*104*	*51.2*	*99*	*48.8*
Did voluntary work without pay	*14*	*100.0*	*11*	*78.6*	*3*	*21.4*
Unemployed	*386*	*100.0*	*175*	*45.3*	*211*	*54.7*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*120*	*100.0*	*55*	*45.8*	*65*	*54.2*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*266*	*100.0*	*120*	*45.1*	*146*	*54.9*
Economically not active	**3,417**	**100.0**	**1,650**	**48.3**	**1,767**	**51.7**
Did home duties (household chore)	880	100.0	277	31.5	603	68.5
Full time education	2,030	100.0	1,148	56.6	882	43.4
Pensioner/Retired	34	100.0	23	67.6	11	32.4
Disabled/Sick	49	100.0	24	49.0	25	51.0
Too old/young	211	100.0	81	38.4	130	61.6
Other	213	100.0	97	45.5	116	54.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Economic activity status by age

Table 4.2 presents the population 15 years and older by age and activity status. The total active population of the district is 12,321. Big chunk of the population falls between 15-39 years where age groups have more than 10,000 persons. Proportions of the employed among youthful ages (15-34) years are relatively low when compared to the proportions in the age range 35 to59 years. Less than a quarter (23.6%) of persons 15-19 years is employed whiles more than 90 percent of those aged 35-59 years are employed. Proportion of the employed falls to its minimum (65.9%) among those aged 60 years and above. This is because the retiring age for many of the country's public services is 60 years.

Unemployment is high among the youth. More than 6 percent of persons 20-29 years are unemployed. Persons 15-19 are supposed to be in Senior High School. With about a quarter of them employed means some of them have dropped out of school or work whiles in school.

High proportions (74.5%) and (36.8%) of the economically not active are in the 15 – 19 and 20-24years age respectively. This is because majority of people in this age bracket are students who are not supposed to work. The 55- 59 years age group is the least among the economically not active population of the district.

The distribution of the sexes regarding economic status follows the same pattern as the distribution for the total district population. However, more males aged 15-19 years are employed than their female counterparts. The 60-64 years group has the least number of employed persons among the males whilst among the females, the 55-59 year-olds constitute the least. Majority of the employed males and females are aged 25-29 years. .

The 20-24 years group for both males and females top the unemployed. Among the males also, the 65+ age group has the least unemployed while that of the females are least in the 55-59 years group.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	12,321	100.0	8,518	69.1	386	3.1	3,417	27.7
15-19	2,377	100.0	562	23.6	44	1.9	1,771	74.5
20-24	2,118	100.0	1,193	56.3	146	6.9	779	36.8
25-29	1,921	100.0	1,501	78.1	119	6.2	301	15.7
30-34	1,480	100.0	1,309	88.4	44	3.0	127	8.6
35-39	1,163	100.0	1,082	93.0	11	0.9	70	6.0
40-44	902	100.0	837	92.8	10	1.1	55	6.1
45-49	720	100.0	677	94.0	2	0.3	41	5.7
50-54	559	100.0	525	93.9	0	0.0	34	6.1
55-59	300	100.0	278	92.7	3	1.0	19	6.3
60-64	209	100.0	177	84.7	7	3.3	25	12.0
65+	572	100.0	377	65.9	0	0.0	195	34.1
Male								
Total	6,484	100.0	4,659	71.9	175	2.7	1,650	25.4
15-19	1,251	100.0	299	23.9	18	1.4	934	74.7
20-24	1,071	100.0	602	56.2	65	6.1	404	37.7
25-29	901	100.0	737	81.8	48	5.3	116	12.9
30-34	793	100.0	733	92.4	21	2.6	39	4.9
35-39	630	100.0	601	95.4	6	1.0	23	3.7
40-44	493	100.0	468	94.9	7	1.4	18	3.7
45-49	401	100.0	389	97.0	1	0.2	11	2.7
50-54	331	100.0	323	97.6	0	0.0	8	2.4
55-59	181	100.0	168	92.8	3	1.7	10	5.5
60-64	136	100.0	124	91.2	6	4.4	6	4.4
65+	296	100.0	215	72.6	0	0.0	81	27.4
Female								
Total	5,837	100.0	3,859	66.1	211	3.6	1,767	30.3
15-19	1,126	100.0	263	23.4	26	2.3	837	74.3
20-24	1,047	100.0	591	56.4	81	7.7	375	35.8
25-29	1,020	100.0	764	74.9	71	7.3	185	18.1
30-34	687	100.0	576	83.8	23	3.3	88	12.8
35-39	533	100.0	481	90.2	5	0.9	47	8.8
40-44	409	100.0	369	90.2	3	0.7	37	9.0
45-49	319	100.0	288	90.3	1	0.3	30	9.4
50-54	228	100.0	202	88.6	0	0.0	26	11.4
55-59	119	100.0	110	92.4	0	0.0	9	7.6
60-64	73	100.0	53	72.6	1	1.4	19	26.0
65+	276	100.0	162	58.7	0	0.0	114	41.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. A higher proportion of the population (76.1%) is skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers, with males constituting 79.4 percent as compared with 72.1 percent of the females (72.1%). A small proportion of the population are managers (0.8%) and clerical support workers (0.3%). In service and sales, the proportion of female workers (14.5%) is higher than that of the males (3.6%).This trend is due to the dominance of females in that sector. Males (3.7%), however, dominate the plants and machine operators and assemble sector with only 0.1 percent

females. This may be because such occupations or jobs require physical strength and specific skills which are attributed to males

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	8,518	100.0	4,659	100.0	3,859	100.0
Managers	71	0.8	30	0.6	41	1.1
Professionals	213	2.5	144	3.1	69	1.8
Technicians and associate professionals	109	1.3	94	2	15	0.4
Clerical support workers	28	0.3	13	0.3	15	0.4
Service and sales workers	724	8.5	166	3.6	558	14.5
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	6,483	76.1	3,700	79.4	2,783	72.1
Craft and related trades workers	496	5.8	238	5.1	258	6.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	174	2	171	3.7	3	0.1
Elementary occupations	219	2.6	102	2.2	117	3
Other occupations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. The population of Suaman district is predominantly farmers. More than three quarters (76.3%) of the workforce are in the agriculture and fishing industry comprising 80 percent of the male population and 71.5 percent of the female population.

Females dominate the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicle, accommodation and food service activities and other service activities. Other industries such as mining and quarrying, construction, transportation and storage has more males than females This may be attributed to the fact that certain industries such as mining and quarrying, construction, professional scientific and technical activities, are the preserve for men. Real estate activities are virtually nonexistent in the Suaman District.

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	8,518	100.0	4,659	100.0	3,859	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	6,503	76.3	3,743	80.3	2,760	71.5
Mining and quarrying	18	0.2	17	0.4	1	0.0
Manufacturing	343	4.0	100	2.1	243	6.3
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	7	0.1	7	0.2	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	14	0.2	2	0.0	12	0.3
Construction	71	0.8	68	1.5	3	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	666	7.8	282	6.1	384	10.0
Transportation and storage	148	1.7	147	3.2	1	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	175	2.1	19	0.4	156	4.0
Information and communication	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	14	0.2	7	0.2	7	0.2
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	6	0.1	6	0.1	0	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	3	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	58	0.7	50	1.1	8	0.2
Education	175	2.1	114	2.4	61	1.6
Human health and social work activities	34	0.4	16	0.3	18	0.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	9	0.1	8	0.2	1	0.0
Other service activities	261	3.1	65	1.4	196	5.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	12	0.1	4	0.1	8	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Figure 4.2 illustrates the population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. The figure clearly shows that the self- employed, employees and casual workers have more males than females whiles contributing family workers and apprentices have more females than males.

Figure 4.2: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex
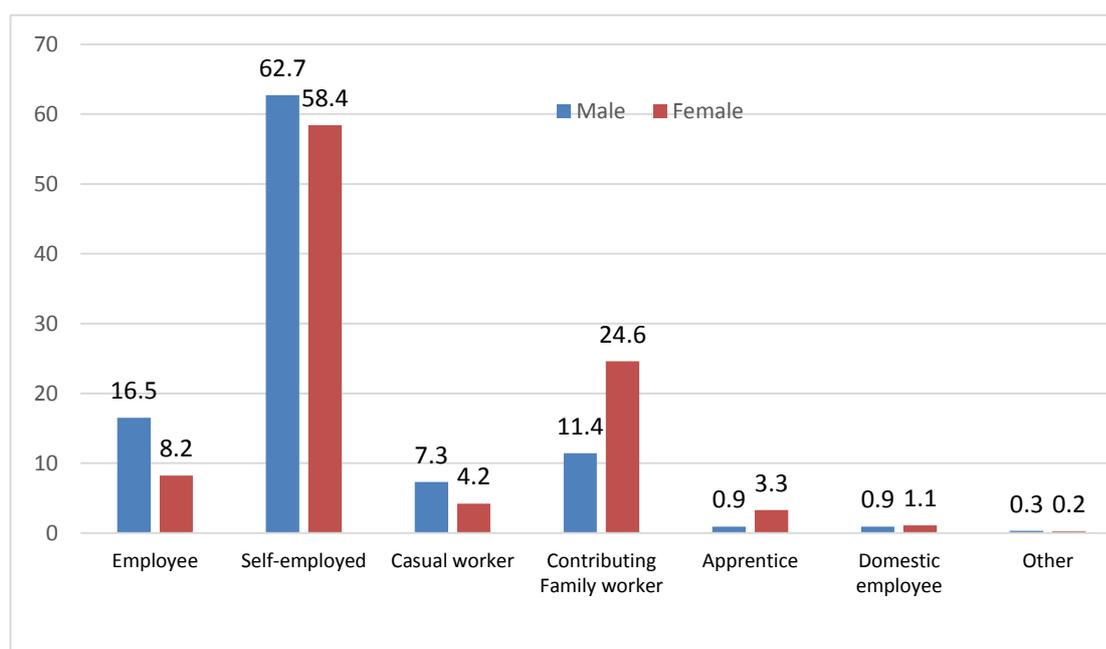
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.5 shows population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. From the table, majority of the 8,518 district population 15 years and older are self-employed without employees (55.1%) followed by contributing family worker (17.4%) and employees (12.7%) with the least being 'other' (0.2%). The self-employed population again is in the majority for both males (56.3%) and females (53.2%). For males, employees (16.5%) come next followed by contributing family workers (11.4%). For the females, the proportion of contributing family workers is higher (24.6%) than that of the employees (8.2%).

Table 4.5: Population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8,518	100.0	4,659	100.0	3,859	100.0
Employee	1,086	12.7	768	16.5	318	8.2
Self-employed without employee(s)	4,697	55.1	2,643	56.7	2,054	53.2
Self-employed with employee(s)	479	5.6	280	6.0	199	5.2
Casual worker	503	5.9	340	7.3	163	4.2
Contributing family worker	1,482	17.4	532	11.4	950	24.6
Apprentice	168	2.0	42	0.9	126	3.3
Domestic employee (House help)	84	1	42	0.9	42	1.1
Other	19	0.2	12	0.3	7	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6   Employment Sector

Figure 4.3 presents population 15 years and older for the Suaman district. The figure clearly shows that a greater percentage of the people are in the informal sector with less than 6 percent in all other sectors.

Figure 4.3: population 15 years and older by employment sector
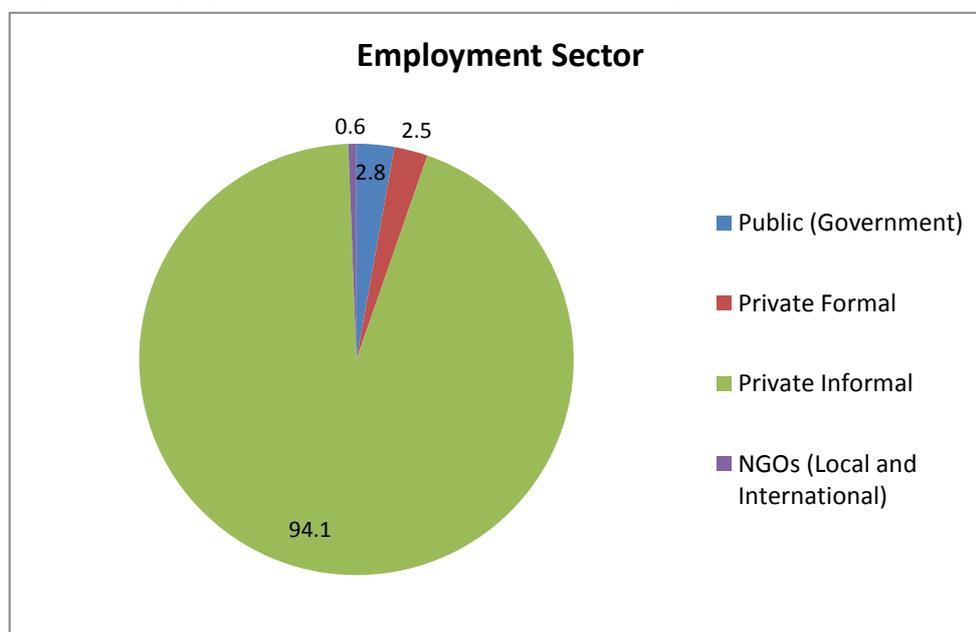
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.6 shows the population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. A higher percentage of the people are in the private informal sector (94.1%). The public (Government) and the private formal only have 2.8 percent and 2.5 percent respectively. International workers in the district only constitute 0.6 percent.

Though there are more males (4,312) in the private informal sector than females (3,707), the female (96.1%) proportion in the sector is higher than that of the males. (92.6). However, males have higher proportions in public (Government) (3.5%) and private formal (3.2%) sectors than the females (1.9% and 1.6%) respectively.

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

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Employment Sector	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8,518	100.0	4,659	100.0	3,859	100.0
Public (Government)	239	2.8	164	3.5	75	1.9
Private Formal	211	2.5	150	3.2	61	1.6
Private Informal	8,019	94.1	4,312	92.6	3,707	96.1
Semi-Public/Parastatal	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	47	0.6	33	0.7	14	0.4
Other International Organisations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

The speed with which Information Communication Technology (ICT) is developing and its impact on socio-economic activities cannot be over emphasized. Information Communication Technology (ICT) can be defined to include the full range of electronic technologies and techniques used to manage information and knowledge. To appreciate and understand some of these developments, a module was included in the 2010 Population and Housing Census for the very first time on ownership and use of ICT facilities. This chapter analyses access to these ICT technologies/facilities by various socio-demographic characteristics such as age, sex, locality of residence, education and economic activity status. In addition, this chapter has information on availability of ICT in agricultural households. Information was sought from persons 12 years and older on access to and use of mobile phone, use of internet facilities at home, in an internet cafe, on mobile phone or other devices, households with desktop or laptop computers and those having fixed telephone lines.

5.2   Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 show mobile phone ownership and internet facility usage for persons 12 years and older in the district by sex. Persons 12 years and older in the district are 13,835 with males constituting 52.3 percent and the females 47.7 percent. About two fifth (40.4%) own mobile phones of which 45.9 percent of males and 34.3 percent of females own the facility.

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	13,835	100.0	5,585	40.4	196	1.4
Male	7,238	52.3	3,324	45.9	138	1.9
Female	6,597	47.7	2,261	34.3	58	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3   Use of Internet

Table 5.1 indicates l that, (1.4%) of the population use internet facility with 1.9 percent being males and 0.9 percent females.

5.4   Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers by households is essential in enhancing self-study and the use of the internet. From the table, only 161 of the 4,138 households in the district own desktop or laptop computers of which 3.9 percent of male headed households and 3.7 percent of the female headed households own these facilities.

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

Sex	Total households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	4,138	100.0	161	3.9
Male	3,016	72.9	119	3.9
Female	1,122	27.1	42	3.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) 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).

In an attempt to understand the situation of PWDs as a guide for policy formulation and to help provide for their special needs, the Ghana Statistical Service, for the first time, collected information on PWDs in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. This chapter discusses the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of PWDs in Suaman District.

6.2   Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows PWDs in the district by sex and locality of residence. From the table, there are 276 persons with various forms of disability in the district with 1.4 percent male and 1.3 percent female PWDs. The table further shows that sight (40.6%) has the highest proportion of PWDs followed by physical disability (22.8%). Persons with intellectual disability (12.0%) are least.

6.3   Type of Disability by Sex

Figure 6.1 shows disability type of Suaman district population by sex. The figure clearly shows that sight, physical, hearing and emotional follow in that order as the most common PWDs in the district.

Figure 6.1: Disability types by sex
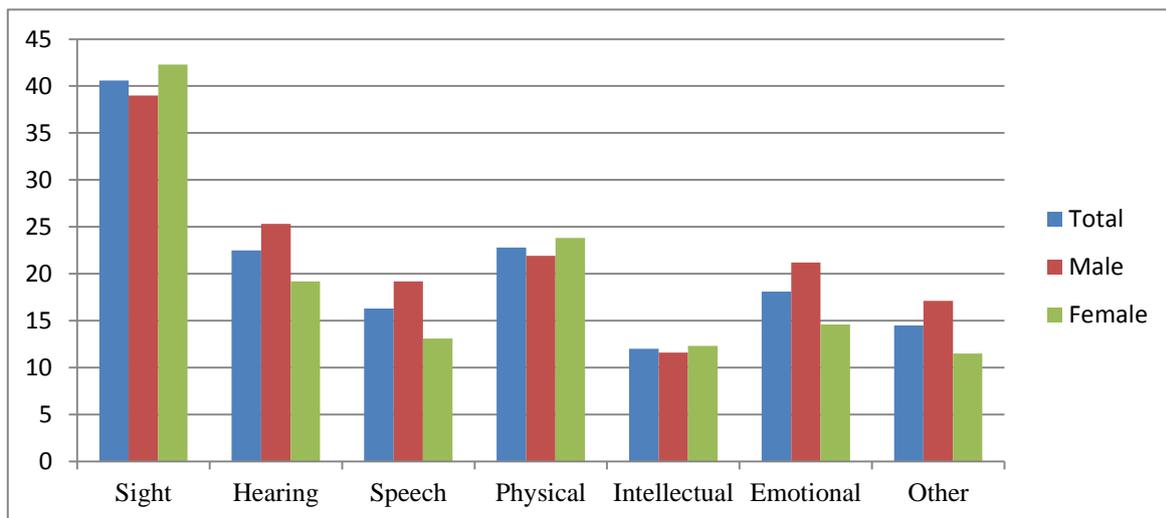
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4   Distribution of PWD by Type of Locality

Table 6.1 further shows that there are more PWDs in rural (197) than urban (79) household populations in the district and that 1.6 percent and 1.0 percent of rural and urban populations respectively have PWDs. The table also shows that both sight impairment (31.6%) and physical disability (31.6%) are the most common types of disability among the urban population with sight (44.2%) and hearing disability (23.9%) being the two most common types among rural households. There are more physical 38 , emotional 33 , and speech33 disabled persons in the rural areas as compared with 25, 17 and 12 in the urban areas. Also, of the 17 emotional PWDs in the urban population, 14 of them are males.

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	20,529	100.0	10,646	100.0	9,883	100.0
No disability	20,253	98.7	10,500	98.6	9,753	98.7
With a disability	276	1.3	146	1.4	130	1.3
Sight	112	40.6	57	39.0	55	42.3
Hearing	62	22.5	37	25.3	25	19.2
Speech	45	16.3	28	19.2	17	13.1
Physical	63	22.8	32	21.9	31	23.8
Intellectual	33	12.0	17	11.6	16	12.3
Emotional	50	18.1	31	21.2	19	14.6
Other	40	14.5	25	17.1	15	11.5
Urban						
Total	7,987	100.0	3,882	100.0	4,105	100.0
No disability	7,908	99	3,843	99.0	4,065	99.0
With a disability	79	1	39	1.0	40	1.0
Sight	25	31.6	11	28.2	14	35.0
Hearing	15	19	8	20.5	7	17.5
Speech	12	15.2	8	20.5	4	10.0
Physical	25	31.6	11	28.2	14	35.0
Intellectual	8	10.1	3	7.7	5	12.5
Emotional	17	21.5	14	35.9	3	7.5
Other	8	10.1	5	12.8	3	7.5
Rural						
Total	12,542	100.0	6,764	100.0	5,778	100.0
No disability	12,345	98.4	6,657	98.4	5,688	98.4
With a disability	197	1.6	107	1.6	90	1.6
Sight	87	44.2	46	43.0	41	45.6
Hearing	47	23.9	29	27.1	18	20.0
Speech	33	16.8	20	18.7	13	14.4
Physical	38	19.3	21	19.6	17	18.9
Intellectual	25	12.7	14	13.1	11	12.2
Emotional	33	16.8	17	15.9	16	17.8
Other	32	16.2	20	18.7	12	13.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5   Disability and Economic Activity Status

Activity status refers to the economically active and not economically active disabled persons in the district during the reference period (the seven days preceding the census night). Economically active persons are those who worked for pay, profit or family gain, those who did not work but had jobs to return to and unemployed persons. The economically not active are persons who did not work and were not seeking for work. These include homemakers, students, retired persons, disabled and those who are unable to work due to ill-health or are too old to work.

Table 6.2 presents economic activity status of persons 15 years and older with disability by sex. The total active population of the district is 12,321 (persons 15 years and older) of which 98.1 percent have no disability with 1.9 percent having various forms of disability. Considering the disabled in the district, 64.8 percent are employed, 3.9 percent unemployed and 31.9 percent economically inactive.

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	12,134	100.0	8,344	68.8	386	3.2	3,404	28.1
No disability	11,901	100.0	8,193	68.8	377	3.2	3,331	28.0
With a disability	233	100.0	151	64.8	9	3.9	73	31.3
Sight	102	100.0	68	66.7	4	3.9	30	29.4
Hearing	49	100.0	35	71.4	2	4.1	12	24.5
Speech	37	100.0	23	62.2	0	0.0	14	37.8
Physical	54	100.0	29	53.7	1	1.9	24	44.4
Intellectual	28	100.0	17	60.7	2	7.1	9	32.1
Emotional	45	100.0	33	73.3	0	0.0	12	26.7
Other	35	100.0	26	74.3	0	0.0	9	25.7
Male								
Total	6,374	100.0	4,556	71.5	175	2.7	1,643	25.8
No disability	6,248	100.0	4,463	71.4	172	2.8	1,613	25.8
With a disability	126	100.0	93	73.8	3	2.4	30	23.8
Sight	53	100.0	40	75.5	2	3.8	11	20.8
Hearing	31	100.0	25	80.6	0	0.0	6	19.4
Speech	24	100.0	20	83.3	0	0.0	4	16.7
Physical	27	100.0	20	74.1	1	3.7	6	22.2
Intellectual	16	100.0	14	87.5	0	0.0	2	12.5
Emotional	28	100.0	24	85.7	0	0.0	4	14.3
Other	23	100.0	18	78.3	0	0.0	5	21.7
Female								
Total	5,760	100.0	3,788	65.8	211	3.7	1,761	30.6
No disability	5,653	100.0	3,730	66.0	205	3.6	1,718	30.4
With a disability	107	100.0	58	54.2	6	5.6	43	40.2
Sight	49	100.0	28	57.1	2	4.1	19	38.8
Hearing	18	100.0	10	55.6	2	11.1	6	33.3
Speech	13	100.0	3	23.1	0	0.0	10	76.9
Physical	27	100.0	9	33.3	0	0.0	18	66.7
Intellectual	12	100.0	3	25.0	2	16.7	7	58.3
Emotional	17	100.0	9	52.9	0	0.0	8	47.1
Other	12	100.0	8	66.7	0	0.0	4	33.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A higher proportion the people with sight disability are employed as compared to other disabilities. Majority of the disabled males are employed than the female with any form of disability. A higher proportion the physically disabled (44.4%) are economically inactive.

6.6 Disability, Education and Literacy

Level of education according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census refers to the highest level of formal school that a person ever attended or is attending. The Table 6.3 shows population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education in the district. The population of persons 3 years and older in the district is 18,811, out of which1.4 percent have disability. Of those with disability, 48 percent have never attended school, 16.4 percent have attended or are attending primary school, and 14.9 percent have attended middle school. Of those attending or have attended school, more than two fifth (41.3%) have sight disability, out of which 15.3 percent have attended or are attending primary school. About 55 percent of those attending or attending school have physical disability.

Of the male population in the district who are attending/attended school, 1.5 percent have disability, out of which nearly two fifth (39.4%) have sight disability. This is followed by hearing disability (24.5%). Nearly 18 percent of those with sight disability are attending/attended primary school whereas 5.4 percent have attended/attending secondary school.

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	18,515	5,836	1,662	9,020	1,997	100.0	31.5	9.0	48.7	10.8
No disability	18,247	5,708	1,654	8,911	1,974	100.0	31.3	9.1	48.8	10.8
With a disability	268	128	8	109	23	100.0	47.8	3.0	40.7	8.6
Sight	111	52	2	44	13	100.0	46.8	1.8	39.6	11.7
Hearing	58	28	1	22	7	100.0	48.3	1.7	37.9	12.1
Speech	43	19	1	20	3	100.0	44.2	2.3	46.5	7.0
Physical	61	29	3	24	5	100.0	47.5	4.9	39.3	8.2
Intellectual	33	16	2	12	3	100.0	48.5	6.1	36.4	9.1
Emotional	50	28	0	19	3	100.0	56.0	0.0	38.0	6.0
Other	40	14	0	24	2	100.0	35.0	0.0	60.0	5.0
Male										
Total	9,581	2,676	824	4,830	1,251	100.0	27.9	8.6	50.4	13.1
No disability	9,440	2,616	819	4,771	1,234	100.0	27.7	8.7	50.5	13.1
With a disability	141	60	5	59	17	100.0	42.6	3.5	41.8	12.1
Sight	56	25	0	20	11	100.0	44.6	0.0	35.7	19.6
Hearing	35	19	1	10	5	100.0	54.3	2.9	28.6	14.3
Speech	26	11	1	11	3	100.0	42.3	3.8	42.3	11.5
Physical	31	12	3	13	3	100.0	38.7	9.7	41.9	9.7
Intellectual	17	9	1	5	2	100.0	52.9	5.9	29.4	11.8
Emotional	31	17	0	12	2	100.0	54.8	0.0	38.7	6.5
Other	25	10	0	13	2	100.0	40.0	0.0	52.0	8.0

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Female										
Total	8,934	3,160	838	4,190	746	100.0	35.4	9.4	46.9	8.4
No disability	8,807	3,092	835	4,140	740	100.0	35.1	9.5	47.0	8.4
With a disability	127	68	3	50	6	100.0	53.5	2.4	39.4	4.7
Sight	55	27	2	24	2	100.0	49.1	3.6	43.6	3.6
Hearing	23	9	0	12	2	100.0	39.1	0.0	52.2	8.7
Speech	17	8	0	9	0	100.0	47.1	0.0	52.9	0.0
Physical	30	17	0	11	2	100.0	56.7	0.0	36.7	6.7
Intellectual	16	7	1	7	1	100.0	43.8	6.3	43.8	6.3
Emotional	19	11	0	7	1	100.0	57.9	0.0	36.8	5.3
Other	15	4	0	11	0	100.0	26.7	0.0	73.3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Of the females attending/attended school, 1.4 percent have disability, out of which 43.3 percent have sight disability. This is followed by physical disability (23.6%). More than one eighth (12.7%) of those with sight disability are attending/attended primary school whereas 3.6 percent are attending/attended senior high school.

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

Agriculture plays an important role in Ghana's economy in terms of income and employment generation. This chapter discusses information on household's involvement in agricultural activities. It also seeks to find out the number of households in Suaman District which were engaged in agricultural activities (i.e. crop farming, tree planting, fish farming, or animal rearing) seven days prior to the reference period(Census night). If at least a member of a household was engaged in one or more agricultural activities, such household is classified as an agricultural household.

7.2   Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 shows agriculture and non-agricultural activities by locality in the district. The figure clearly shows that agricultural households far more exceed non-agricultural households, and that there are more urban non-agricultural households than agricultural households with the reverse the case for rural households where there are more agricultural households than non-agricultural households.

Figure 7.1: Agricultural and non-agricultural activities by locality of residence
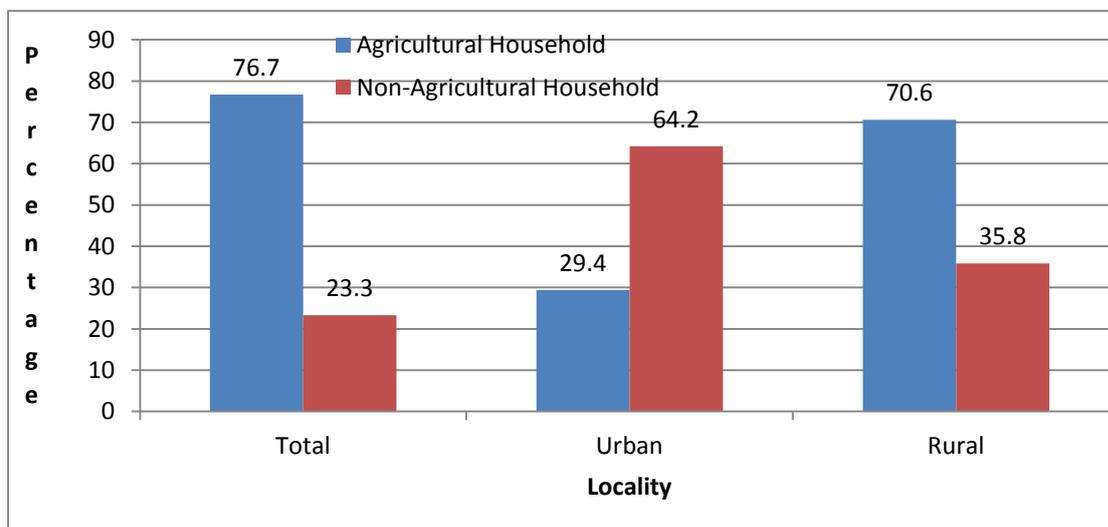
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.1 shows agricultural activities of households in the district by locality of residence. There are 4,138 households in the district out of which 3,772 are engaged in agricultural activities. The proportion of households engaged in agricultural activities is higher among the rural households (70.6%) than the urban households (29.4%). The Table further shows that crop farming and livestock rearing are more prevalent in rural than urban households whiles tree planting and fish farming are more prevalent in urban households.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	4,138	100.0	1,551	37.5	2,587	62.5
Households engaged in Agriculture	3,172	100.0	931	29.4	2,241	70.6
Crop Farming	3,138	100.0	918	29.3	2,220	70.7
Tree Planting	8	100.0	5	62.5	3	37.5
Livestock Rearing	682	100.0	171	25.1	511	74.9
Fish Farming	26	100.0	17	65.4	9	34.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3　Types of livestock and keepers

Table 7.2 presents types of livestock and the number of people engaged in the rearing of livestock. There are a total of 42,897 livestock of varied species in the district. There are also 887 livestock keepers. These figures give an average of 48 livestock per keeper.

Chicken (62.0%) is the most reared livestock in the district with an average of 45 birds per keeper. Another noticeable livestock in the district is duck (2.9%) reared by 2.4 percent of keepers that yields an average of 60 ducks per keeper.

Among the ruminants, the top three are goats (8.3%), sheep (13.0%) and cattle (0.9%) with (8.2%, (13.0% and (0.9%) of keepers respectively. The average animal per keeper for goat, sheep and cattle are therefore 49, 22 and 38 respectively.

Fish farming constitute 14.4 percent with an average of 247 fishes per keeper. Also noticeable is inland fishing that attracts 0.7 percent of keepers with an average of 272 fishes per keeper.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/Other animals	Livestock, birds, fishes and others		Keepers		Average per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	42,897	100.0	887	100.0	48
Beehives	68	0.2	1	0.1	68
Cattle	307	0.7	8	0.9	38
Chicken	26,616	62.0	593	66.9	45
Dove	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Duck	1,250	2.9	21	2.4	60
Goat	3,548	8.3	73	8.2	49
Grass-cutter	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Guinea fowl	206	0.5	15	1.7	14
Ostrich	36	0.1	2	0.2	18
Pig	151	0.4	9	1.0	17
Rabbit	20	0.0	1	0.1	20
Sheep	2,523	5.9	115	13.0	22
Silk worm	97	0.2	5	0.6	19
Snail	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Turkey	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Other	175	0.4	10	1.1	18
Fish farming	6,163	14.4	25	2.8	247
Inland fishing	1,632	3.8	6	0.7	272
Marine fishing	105	0.2	3	0.3	35

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

Housing is an important basic requirement of humanity as it provides protection from unfavourable natural conditions such as bad weather. It is an important parameter for measuring the welfare of people in a locality or country.

This chapter looks at the living arrangements of people in relation to source of water, fuel for cooking, method of waste disposal, lighting, and other housing conditions. The type of dwelling and materials used in its construction are discussed. Facilities such as health and other services in the district are discussed as well.

8.2   Housing Stock

The unit of enumeration in the 2010 census was the household which is found in houses. Table 8.1 presents households and stock of houses for the country, region and district by type of locality. The table 8.1 shows that there are 4,138 households in 3,409 houses in Suaman District which gives an average of 1.2 households per house. The proportion of houses in urban areas (24.7%) is lower than that in the rural areas (75.3%). The population per house for the district is (6.0) which is less than those of the region (6.3) and national (7.3) whereas those of the urban and rural areas are (9.5) and (4.9) respectively.

The Table further shows that, the average household size for the district is (5.0) but (5.1) for the urban and (4.8) for the rural households.

Table 8.1: Households and stock of houses and by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,376,021	20,529	7,987	12,542
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	19,999	7,561	12,438
Number of houses	3,392,745	380,104	3,409	843	2,566
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	4,138	1,551	2,587
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.8	1
Population per house	7.3	6.3	6	9.5	4.9
Average household size	4.5	4.3	5	5.1	4.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3   Type of Dwelling and Ownership

8.3.1   Type of dwelling unit

A dwelling unit is a physical place used as a separate and independent living quarters for people for the purpose of sleeping, preparing and taking meals or for protecting themselves from the hazards of climate.

Table 8.2 presents the types of dwelling units by sex of household heads and type of locality. The table shows that there are 4,138 dwelling units. Majority of dwelling units in the district are separate houses (45.5%) followed by compound houses (43.3%). Huts/buildings in the

same compound constitute 5.0 percent of dwelling units with semi-detached house forming 4.1 percent. The remaining dwelling types have figures less than one percent each.

Compound houses and separate houses are the most common types of dwelling in both male headed and female headed households. Separate houses are the most common in male headed households while compound houses are most common in female headed households. Thus, in female headed households, compound houses (56.9%) outnumbers separate houses (36.5%) whiles in male headed households, separate houses (48.9%) outnumbers compound houses (38.4). Male headed households live in more huts/ buildings in the same compound (6.3%) and semi-detached houses (4.3%) than female headed households (1.6% and 3.7%) respectively. Each of the remaining types of dwelling in both male and female headed households has proportions less than one percent.

Furthermore, the proportion of separate houses is higher in rural (57.1%) than urban (36.5%) households. The proportion of compound houses is however far higher in urban (68.0) than rural (28.6%) households. As expected, the proportion of huts (same compound) is far higher in rural localities (7.7%) than urban localities (0.7%). Each of all other dwelling types in both urban and rural settings is less than one percent.

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	553,634	4,138	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	185,809	1,883	45.5	48.9	36.5	26.1	57.1
Semi-detached house	391,548	48,683	171	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.1	4.8
Flat/Apartment	256,355	33,980	32	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.5
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	259,471	1,795	43.4	38.4	56.9	68.0	28.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	13,962	208	5.0	6.3	1.6	0.5	7.7
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,158	15	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
Tent	10,343	1,120	12	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,707	8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,743	10	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,049	2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	9,846	952	2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2   Ownership

Owning a house is a source of pride, and the type of house a person builds is determined by the place the house is to be built. In Ghana, the land tenure system is such that rural household acquire and own land more easily than urban households. All these make it a lot easier to put up a house in rural areas than in urban areas. Owning a house is therefore a common feature in rural areas, while in urban areas, house ownership by the average person is more difficult.

Table 8.3 shows ownership status of dwelling units by sex of head of households and type of locality. Majority of the houses in the district are owned by household members (55.1%) followed by relatives not household members (14.3%), other private individuals (13.5%) and private employers (12.9%). Public/government owns only 0.7 percent of dwelling units.

Dwelling units owned by household members are most common in both female (55.3%) and male headed (55.1%) households. In male headed households, the next most common is dwelling units owned by private employers (16.5%) followed by relatives not household member (12.5%) whiles in female headed households, the next most common is dwellings owned by relatives not household members (19.3%) followed by other private individuals (18.4%).

Dwelling units owned by household members are also the most common in both rural (58.4%) and urban (49.7%) localities. In rural localities, the next most common is dwelling units owned by private employers (19.4%) followed by dwellings owned by relatives not household members (11.5%) whiles in urban localities, the next most common is dwellings owned by private individuals (23.1%) followed by dwellings owned by relatives not household members (19.1%).

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

Ownership Status	Total Country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	4,138	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	313,579	2,282	55.1	55.1	55.3	49.7	58.4
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	5,093	85	2.1	2.3	1.3	2.8	1.6
Relative not a household member	851,630	71,742	593	14.3	12.5	19.3	19.1	11.5
Other private individual	1,439,021	123,401	559	13.5	11.7	18.4	23.1	7.7
Private employer	83,610	15,343	535	12.9	16.5	3.3	2.1	19.4
Other private agency	21,123	2,689	14	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3
Public/Government ownership	118,804	19,307	30	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Other	24,000	2,480	40	1.0	0.7	1.6	2.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4   Construction Materials

Table 8.4 shows the main construction materials used for the outer walls of dwelling units by type of locality. The construction material mostly used in the Suaman District is mud brick/earth (67.3%) followed by cement blocks/concrete (20.9%). Other materials of significance for outer walls are landcrete (4.6%), wood (2.6%), burnt bricks (1.2%) and metal sheets/slate/asbestos (1.0%).

.Mud bricks/earth is the main materials used for outer walls in both rural (78.3%) and urban (46.6%) localities. The next most common material for outer walls in both rural (41.9%) and urban (9.8%) localities are cement blocks/concrete. The use of mud bricks/earth is certainly more dominant in the rural than in the urban areas whiles cement blocks/concrete is more prevalent in the urban areas.

Table 8.4: Construction materials for outer walls of dwelling unit by type of locality

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	594,292	4,540	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	241,414	3,056	67.3	46.6	78.3
Wood	200,594	19,221	118	2.6	1.7	3.1
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,170	46	1.0	2.0	0.5
Stone	11,330	835	8	0.2	0.3	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,273	56	1.2	2.4	0.6
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	297,909	951	20.9	41.9	9.8
Landcrete	104,270	9,463	209	4.6	3.0	5.5
Bamboo	8,206	1,957	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,618	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	39,206	3,432	91	2.0	2.0	2.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.5 shows the main construction materials used for the floor of dwelling units by type of locality. Most of the dwelling units in the district have cement/concrete floors (58.1%) followed by earth/mud floors (39.7%), stone floors (0.9%) and wood floors (0.2%).

Earth/mud floors (81.3%) are most common in rural households whereas cement/concrete (53.8%) floors are most common in urban households. Earth/mud floors (44.3%) come next in urban households whiles cement/concrete floors (16.1%) come next in rural households.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	4,138	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	77,859	1,642	39.7	16.1	53.8
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	450,286	2,406	58.1	81.3	44.3
Stone	32,817	2,432	39	0.9	0.6	1.2
Burnt brick	6,537	569	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	2,848	7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	4,158	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	6,608	25	0.6	1.2	0.2
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	7,055	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	15,567	1,819	12	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.6 shows the construction material used for the roofs of dwelling unit by type of locality. A little over three-quarters (76.3%) of the dwelling units in the district have metal sheet roofs, 15.9 percent thatch/palm leaf or raffia roofs, 3.9 percent have bamboo roofs whereas none have roofing tile as roof.

Metal sheets are the main roofing materials for both urban (89.4%) and rural (69.4%) though its use is more pronounced among the urban areas. The use of thatch/palm leaf or raffia for roofing is more discernible in the rural (22.5%) than in the urban (3.5%) areas, so is the use of bamboo (4.4%) in the rural and 3.0% in the urban areas.).

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	594,292	4,540.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,795	50.0	1.1	0.3	1.5
Wood	45,547	4,333	30.0	0.7	0.6	0.7
Metal sheet	4,152,259	375,579	3,466.0	76.3	89.4	69.4
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	90,669	6.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	35,736	29.0	0.6	1.1	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	2,538	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	32,363	177.0	3.9	3.0	4.4
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	43,836	721.0	15.9	3.5	22.5
Other	35,935	4,443	60.0	1.3	2.0	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units in the district. There are 4,138 occupied dwelling units in 3,409 houses, giving an average of 1.2 occupied dwelling units per house. Table 8.7 shows that nearly half (47.9%) of households in the district occupy one sleeping room, and more than one quarter (27.0%) occupy two rooms, Thus, almost three quarters (74.9%) of households sleep in one or two rooms; (11.9% and 6.5%)of households occupy 3 or 4 room respectively; and as low as 0.4 percent have seven sleeping rooms.

In terms of distribution of households according to number of rooms occupied, the table shows that about 9 out of 10 of all single member households (91.3%) occupy one room, while about half of households with four members (52.0%) occupy one room; (39.7%) of households with five members occupy one room. Also significant are the percentages six and seven member households that respectively have ((28.3%) and 22.5%) of households occupying single rooms. For (5, 6 and 7) member households, (37.6%, 41.0% and 41.1%) of households respectively sleep in 2 rooms. Thus households of sizes (5, 6 and 7) have respectively (77.3%, 69.3% and 63.6%) of households sleeping in one or two rooms; (31.8%) of four member households occupy two rooms while (8.1%) of nine member households occupy five rooms.

A comparison of the average household size of (4.8) for the district and the information above from table 8.7 gives the impression that there is overcrowding in rooms.

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

House-hold size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	4,138	100.0	47.9	27.0	11.9	6.5	3.2	1.3	0.4	0.5	1.3
1	530	100.0	91.3	5.5	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
2	489	100.0	76.1	17.0	3.5	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4
3	554	100.0	62.3	25.6	7.6	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.2
4	604	100.0	52.0	31.8	10.1	4.3	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3
5	529	100.0	39.7	37.6	11.9	5.3	4.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.8
6	424	100.0	28.3	41.0	19.3	7.3	0.9	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.5
7	316	100.0	22.5	41.1	16.8	12.0	4.7	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.6
8	214	100.0	12.6	33.2	28.5	16.4	4.2	4.2	0.5	0.5	0.0
9	185	100.0	7.6	29.7	21.6	22.7	8.1	3.8	1.1	1.6	3.8
10+	293	100.0	8.5	14.7	21.5	15.4	18.1	5.5	2.4	2.7	11.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household Facility

8.6.1   Main source of lighting

The nature and source of lighting is important in enhancing the quality of life. As society improves, the source of lighting shifts from use of low quality sources such as firewood to more efficient ones such as electricity. Table 8.8 presents the main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality in the Suaman District. The main sources of lighting are electricity (mains) and flashlight/torch. Between them they provide lighting for 84 percent of households in the district. Majority of urban households in the district use electricity (mains) as their main source of lighting constituting (82.7%) whiles only (21.8%) of household in the rural households use electricity (mains) as their main source of lightening; 57.2 percent of households in the rural areas use flashlight/torch as their main source of lighting compared to urban households (8.3%).

Table 8.8 clearly shows that electricity from the mains is the main source of lighting by urban households whiles flashlights/torch are the main source for rural households. The figure also shows that the use of electricity in urban households far exceeds the use in rural households whiles the use of flashlights/torch and kerosene lamps are dominant in rural households. the other sources of lighting are minimal in the district.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	4,138	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	360,079	1,846	44.6	82.7	21.8
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,931	26	0.6	1.1	0.3
Kerosene lamp	971,807	67,662	625	15.1	7.2	19.8
Gas lamp	9,378	915	6	0.1	0.3	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	928	7	0.2	0.1	0.2
Candle	41,214	2,085	6	0.1	0.2	0.1
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	114,514	1,609	38.9	8.3	57.2
Firewood	13,241	1,055	3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	315	8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	11,739	1,150	2	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census, Ghana Statistical Service

8.6.2 Main source of fuel for cooking

Table 8.9 shows the main source of cooking fuel by households in Suaman District. The main source of fuel for cooking is wood. The great majority (74.1%) of households in the district use wood for cooking. About 88 percent of households in the rural areas use wood as their main source for cooking while 51.6 percent of households in the urban areas use wood as their main fuel source for cooking. The use of charcoal as an alternative source of fuel is used more in the urban areas (28.9%) than in the rural areas (7.7%). The use of wood and charcoal together implies that deforestation in the district is more in the rural than in the urban areas.

8.6.3 Cooking space used by households

Table 8.9 also presents the main source of cooking space used by households in the district. The proportion of rural households (6.2%) using open space in compound as their main source of cooking space is lower than that of the urban households (8.4%). Again, separate room for exclusive use of households is used more by the rural households (58.8%) than by the urban households (44.4%). A high proportion of urban households (10.0%) have no cooking space compared to rural households (3.9%). There is a further indication that, many households (23.5%) in the urban areas use verandah as their main source of cooking space than households (12.6%) in the rural areas.

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

Cooking fuel/ Cooking space	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Total			
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	4,138	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,196	167	4.0	8.8	1.2
Wood	2,197,083	267,976	3,066	74.1	51.6	87.6
Gas	996,518	82,912	181	4.4	7.7	2.4
Electricity	29,794	3,314	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kerosene	29,868	2,413	10	0.2	0.4	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	164,627	649	15.7	28.9	7.7
Crop residue	45,292	1,864	20	0.5	0.3	0.6
Saw dust	8,000	597	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	211	4	0.1	0.3	0.0
Other	7,759	524	36	0.9	1.9	0.2
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	4,138	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,816	257	6.2	10.0	3.9
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	258,116	2,208	53.4	44.4	58.8
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	43,983	302	7.3	11.8	4.6
Enclosure without roof	117,614	6,279	33	0.8	0.4	1.0
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	26,140	346	8.4	1.2	12.6
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	3,685	4	0.1	-	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	115,053	690	16.7	23.5	12.6
Open space in compound	1,115,464	60,015	291	7.0	8.4	6.2
Other	21,007	1,547	7	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census, Ghana Statistical Service

8.7 Main Source of Drinking Water and for other Domestic use

8.7.1 Main source of drinking water

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Seven aimed to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhea. Table 8.10 presents information on the main sources of drinking water for dwelling units in Suaman District.

Majority of urban households (36.1%) use protected well as the main source of drinking water, followed by borehole/pump/tube well (23.9%) with the least source being rain water (0.1%). Protected well recorded more usage by urban than rural households (11.8%). More households in the rural areas reported using river/stream (46.2%) and unprotected well (17.6%) as their main source of drinking water than urban households.

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic purposes

Table 8.10 shows that a higher proportion of urban households (45.8%) use protected well as the main source of water for other domestic activities compared to rural households (13.1%). Pipe-borne outside dwelling and bore-hole or tube well are mostly used by urban households than by rural households, 5.4 and 21.6 percent and 3.6 and 11.9 percent respectively. More rural households (47.6%) use rivers or streams as the main source of water for other domestic activity than urban households (7.7%).

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District		Urban	Rural
			Total			
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	4,138	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	58,258	38	0.9	1.3	0.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	108,321	174	4.2	5.6	3.4
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	90,198	68	1.6	1.1	2.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	100,915	719	17.4	23.9	13.5
Protected well	321,091	39,026	866	20.9	36.1	11.8
Rain water	39,438	707	1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	1,857	12	0.3	0.2	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	1,734	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Satchet water	490,283	30,053	128	3.1	7.2	0.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	3,328	3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	22,976	697	16.8	15.5	17.6
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,850	33	0.8	0.7	0.9
River/Stream	502,804	90,453	1,311	31.7	7.4	46.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	3,517	79	1.9	0.2	2.9
Other	3,972	441	7	0.2	0.4	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	4,138	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	61,523	24	0.6	1.2	0.2
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	100,763	175	4.2	5.4	3.6
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	85,182	56	1.4	0.9	1.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	104,503	643	15.5	21.6	11.9
Protected well	465,775	61,075	1,048	25.3	45.8	13.1
Rain water	39,916	1,171	3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Protected spring	18,854	1,860	25	0.6	0.1	0.9
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	3,467	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	30,543	691	16.7	16.0	17.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,885	40	1.0	0.8	1.1
River/Stream	588,590	96,641	1,326	32.0	7.7	46.7
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,644	82	2.0	0.4	2.9
Other	10,302	1,377	23	0.6	0.1	0.9

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census, Ghana Statistical Service

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Bathing facility

A bathroom may be a small walled enclosure or cubicle built with cement or wood, normally without a roof but with a door that can be locked both from inside and outside, and located either inside or outside the house. Table 8.11 shows the types of bathroom facilities used by households in the district. From the table 28.0 percent of households in urban areas use own exclusive bathroom compared to rural households (50.4%) while a large proportion of urban households (52.4%) use shared separate bathroom in same house; (5.2%) of urban households and (10.2%) of rural households use open space around their houses.

8.8.2 Toilet facility

Figure 8.1 and Table 8.11 shows the type of toilet facilities used by households in the district. Households in the district predominantly use the following toilet facilities; pit latrine (45.1%), no facility (21.8%) and public toilet (17.2) in the urban areas whereas pit latrine (74.9%), no facility (9.8%) and public toilet (9.9%) are used in the rural areas.

Figure 8.1: Toilet facilities used by households by type of locality

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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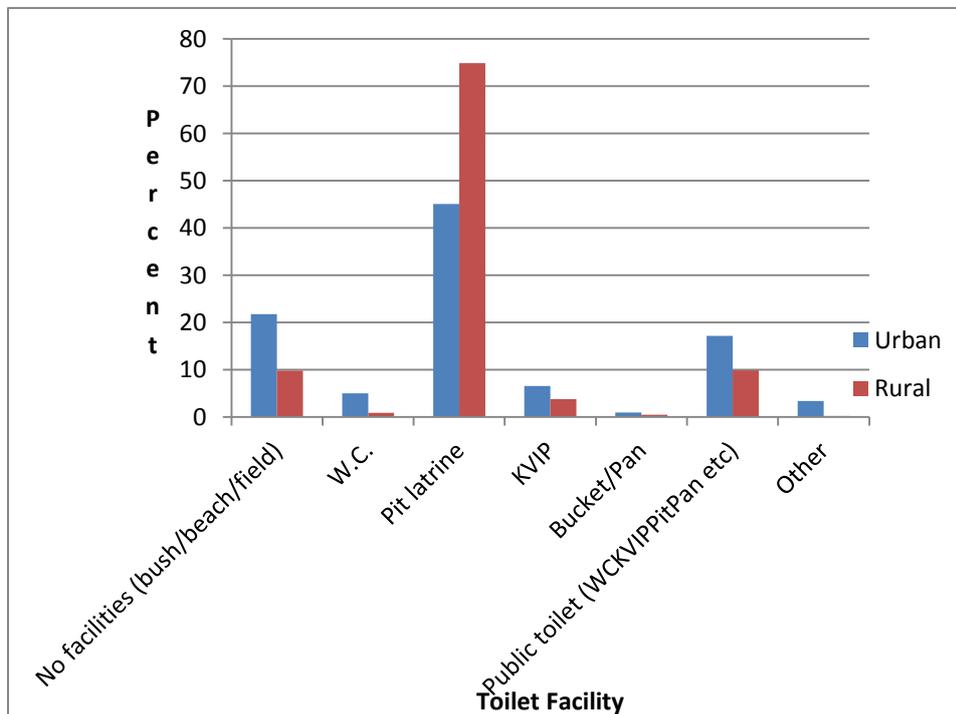
Table 8.11: Bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Toilet facility/ Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	District Urban Number	District Urban Percent	District Rural Number	District Rural Percent
Toilet facility used by household								
Total	5,467,054	553,634	4,138	100.0	1,551	100.0	2,587	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	65,781	591	14.3	338	21.8	253	9.8
W.C.	839,611	74,100	100	2.4	77	5.0	23	0.9
Pit latrine	1,040,883	166,530	2,637	63.7	700	45.1	1,937	74.9
KVIP	572,824	34,822	201	4.9	102	6.6	99	3.8
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,263	27	0.7	15	1.0	12	0.5
Public toilet (WC/KVIP PitPan etc)	1,893,291	207,221	524	12.7	267	17.2	257	9.9
Other	23,385	2,917	58	1.4	52	3.4	6	0.2
Bathing facility used by household								
Total	5,467,054	553,634	4,138	100.0	1,551	100.0	2,587	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	172,397	1,737	42.0	434	28.0	1,303	50.4
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	184,496	1,352	32.7	812	52.4	540	20.9
Private open cubicle	381,979	29,430	324	7.8	81	5.2	243	9.4
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	81,605	246	5.9	85	5.5	161	6.2
Public bath house	140,501	12,880	32	0.8	4	0.3	28	1.1
Bathroom in another house	187,337	32,531	70	1.7	34	2.2	36	1.4
Open space around house	372,556	34,738	357	8.6	92	5.9	265	10.2
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	4,159	10	0.2	2	0.1	8	0.3
Other	16,276	1,398	10	0.2	7	0.5	3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9   Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1   Method of rubbish disposal by household

Table 8.12 presents method of solid waste disposal by type of locality in the district. The Table shows that about 55 percent of households in the district dispose of their solid waste through public dump (open space) of which79.8 percent of households are in urban areas and 39.6 percent in rural areas; 10.8 percent of households use the collected method of disposing waste with urban households constituting 1.4 percent and 16.5 percent for rural households. Also 22 percent of the households dump waste indiscriminately while only 2.4 percent of households in the district use the public dump (container).

8.9.2   Method of liquid waste disposal

Table 8.12 as well, presents method of liquid waste disposal by type of locality. About 62 percent of households in the district throw their liquid waste unto compound while a little over 6 percent dispose of their liquid waste onto the street or outside. An insignificant proportion of households (0.4%) in the district dispose of their liquid waste through the sewerage system whereas 27 percent of households throw their liquid waste onto

street/outside; 50.1 percent of urban households throw their liquid waste onto compound while 68.7 percent of households do same in the rural areas.

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

Waste disposal	Total country	Region	Total		Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Method of rubbish disposal by household								
Total	5,467,054	553,634	4,138	100.0	1,551	100.0	2,587	100.0
Collected	785,889	45,630	448	10.8	21	1.4	427	16.5
Burned by household	584,820	32,348	160	3.9	34	2.2	126	4.9
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	116,994	101	2.4	75	4.8	26	1.0
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	280,109	2,262	54.7	1,237	79.8	1,025	39.6
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	53,725	911	22.0	77	5.0	834	32.2
Buried by household	182,615	19,641	219	5.3	88	5.7	131	5.1
Other	53,805	5,187	37	0.9	19	1.2	18	0.7
Method of liquid waste disposal by household								
Total	5,467,054	553,634	4,138	100.0	1,551	100.0	2,587	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	14,000	18	0.4	6	0.4	12	0.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	60,735	63	1.5	49	3.2	14	0.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,486	77	1.9	7	0.5	70	2.7
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	131,104	1,118	27.0	513	33.1	605	23.4
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	119,736	263	6.4	169	10.9	94	3.6
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	211,768	2,555	61.7	777	50.1	1,778	68.7
Other	38,294	4,805	44	1.1	30	1.9	14	0.5

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census, Ghana Statistical Service

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1   Introduction

This report is produced with the aim of providing useful information for planners, academics and policy makers as well as the general public on some of the results from the 2010 PHC. Like previous censuses, the 2010 PHC collected data on basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as, age, sex, and relationship to head of household, marital status, ethnicity, religion, literacy, education, economic characteristics and housing. But unlike previous censuses, the census of 2010 collected data on Information and Communications Technologies (ICT), disability, emigration, maternal mortality and agriculture. Censuses are organized every ten years, the results of which form the basis of a wide range of planning, policy-making and research activities.

9.2   Summary of Findings

9.2.1   Demographic characteristic

Population size and distribution

The total population reported for the district is 20,529 persons. Males (10,646) constitute 51.9 percent while females (9,883) constitute 48.1 percent. The age distribution of the population in the district indicates a reduction in the population across the age groups as age increases which are mainly influenced by the effect of mortality.

Age sex structure

About 52 percent of the population of the district fall within the aged cohort of 0-19 years, with those within the age cohort of 0-14 forming about 40% and those in 15- 24 years constituting (22.0%), This implies that all those within the age bracket of 0-24 make about 62% of the population of the district. The population within age group 60 years and older constitute only (3.8%) of the population, making the population of the district a youthful one. The distribution by sex also reveals a similar pattern where most of the population is concentrated in the age group 0-24 years (60.9%) for males and (63%) for females. The high proportion of children and youths constituting the population could put much strain on the district's resources in the provision of educational and social amenities. The dependency ratio 74.7 was reported for the district with the rural areas accounting for a higher dependency ratio of 80.0 compared to 67.0 for urban areas.

Fertility

The total fertility rate for the district is 3.2 children per woman, lower than the regional rate of 3.6. The reported crude birth rate is 23.5 signifying that the number of births in 2010 divided by the mid-year population is about 24. The general fertility rate of the district is about 94 births per 1000 women aged 15.49 years.

Mortality

The total number of deaths reported is 98 with a CDR of about 5 deaths per 1000 of the total population. The district also recorded the least number of deaths in households (0.7%) compared to all other districts in the region. More female children 6,704 survived than their male counterparts (6,499).

Migration

The total number of migrants in the district was 8,827. More than four fifth (83.1%) of these migrants were born elsewhere in another region whiles 14.2 percent were born elsewhere in the region. Upper East region has the highest number of migrants in the district (1,546).Majority of the migrants have resided in the district for 1-4 years.

9.2.2   Social Characteristics

Household composition

The total household population recorded in the district is 19,999. The highest proportion of the household population are children (44.2%), with the males constituting (44.6%) and the female (43.9%). It is also worth noting that, the male-headed household pop1ulation (29.1%) is higher than the female headed household (11.7%).

Household Population by Sex

Majority of the households is nuclear –Head, spouse(s) and children) with the male headed households constituting 34.1 percent and the females-headed households 34.0 percent.

Marital Status

Nearly half (47%) of persons 12 years and older are married, followed by never married (42.1%). Age group 12-14 has the highest percentage (89.7%) of persons who have never married. A higher proportion of the never married (59.3%) have attained basic education as compared with 43.1 percent of those who have married.. Another level of education worthy of note is those with no education (35.9%)' Among the employed,86 percent are married and 12.3 percent of the economically not active population are married.

Nationality

Ghanaian nationals constitute 98 percent of the total population of the district. Out of this, 95.3 percent are Ghanaians by birth, 2.1 percent have dual nationality (Ghanaian and other), and Ghanaian by naturalization (0.6%) while 1.2 percent are ECOWAS nationals.

Religious affiliation

Pentecostal/Charismatic is the largest religious group with 28.6 percent of the total population, followed by Protestants (Anglican, Lutheran etc) (19.6%). Those with no religion recorded 6.7 percent while Islam constitutes 14.7 percent.

Literacy and education

The total literate population of the district is 9,266, constituting (65%). The literate population with the highest proportion is English and Ghanaian language (64.9%). Majority of the population are currently attending primary school (47.1%) with 46.8 percent being males and 47.4 percent females.

9.2.3 Economic characteristics

Economic activity

The economically active and the economically not active constitute (72.3%) and (27.7%) of the population 15 years and older in the district respectively.. About 96 percent of the economically active population is employed while 4 percent is unemployed. Majority of the employed persons are aged 25-29 years (78.1%). The age group 20-24 has the highest proportion of unemployed (6.9%) followed by 25-29 age group (6.2%).).

Occupation

The main occupation of the people is skilled agricultural forestry and fisheries (76.1%). The proportion of males (79.4%) in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery is higher than that of the females (72.1%). On the other hand, the proportion of the females is higher (14.5%) than that of the males (3.6%) in the service and sales workers sector.

Industry

Most of the people in Suaman District are farmers with agriculture, forestry and fishing constituting 76.3 percent of the population 15 years and older. Whereas females dominate the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicle and motorcycles (10.0%), accommodation and food service activities (4.0%) and other service activities (5.1%), the males predominate in the mining and quarrying industry (0.4%), construction (1.5%) and transportation and storage (3.2%) sectors..

Employment status

Majority of population 15years and older are self-employed without employees (55.1%), followed by contributing family worker (17.4%), the least being 'other' (0.2%).

Employment sector

Private informal sector has the highest proportion of the employed population (94.1%), followed by public (Government) (2.8%).

9.2.4 Information Communication Technology

About two fifth (40.4%) of the population 12 years and older in the district own mobile phones; 45.9 percent are males and 34.3 percent are females. Only 1.4 percent use internet facility, 1.9 percent males and 0.9 percent females. Furthermore, only 0.1 percent of households in the district own fixed telephone lines while 3.9 percent own desktop/laptop computers.

9.2.5 Disability

There are a total of 276 persons with disability in the district, constituting 1.3 percent of the district population. Males constitute a higher proportion (1.4%) of persons with disability than females (1.3%). Visual or sight impairment (40.6%) is the most common disability. This is followed by those with physical disability (22.8%).

There are more persons with disability in the rural communities of the district (1.6%) as compared to the urban areas (1.0%); 1.8 percent of PWDs 15 years and older are employed, with males (2.0%) and females (1.5%). Among the unemployed. 2.3 percent are disabled, with 1.7 percent .being males and 2.8 percent and females . Furthermore, 2.1 percent of the economically not active population has disability with 1.8 percent being males and 2.4 percent females

9.2.6 Agriculture

About 77 percent of the total households in the district are engaged in agriculture. A higher percentage of households engaged in agriculture are in the rural areas (70.6%) than in the urban areas (29.4%).

The two most important type of agricultural activities engaged in by the households are crop farming (98.9%) and livestock rearing (21.5%). Similar pattern is observed in both the urban (29.3%) and rural (70.7%) areas for crop farming and livestock rearing (25.1%) and (74.9%) in the urban and rural areas respectively. Chicken constitutes 62.0 percent of livestock, birds, fishes and others are reared in the district. This is followed by fish farming (14.4%) and sheep (5.9%).

9.2.7 Housing

Housing stock

There are 4,138 households in the district with (37.5%) in the urban area and (62.5%) in the rural areas. There is a higher proportion of houses in the rural area (75.3%) as compared to the urban area (24.7%).

Type of dwelling

More than half (55.1%) of dwelling units in the district are owned by household members followed by a relative who is not a household member (14.3%). This is followed by other private individual (13.5%). Dwellings owned by public /government constitute only 0.7 percent. The main type of dwelling unit in the district is separate house (45.5%), followed by compound house (43.4%). Majority of compound housing units are in urban areas (68.0%) with (28.6%) in rural areas while 26.1 percent of separate houses are in the urban areas with 57.1 percent in the rural areas. Also, whereas 7.7 percent of rural dwellers live in huts/buildings, 0.5 percent of households live in such structures in the urban areas.

The main construction material used for outer walls in the district is mud brick/earth (67.3%), followed by cement blocks/concrete (20.9%). Though the district is endowed with bamboo, it is one of the least types of construction materials used by the households (0.1%). Again, majority of households (58.1%) adopt cement/concrete as the main material for the floor of their dwelling units followed by earth/mud (39.7%).

The use of electricity (mains) is the major source of energy used by households in the district (44.6%). A higher proportion of dwelling units in the urban areas use electricity (main) (82.7%) as compared to that in the rural areas (21.8%).

With regards to type of cooking fuel, a higher proportion of rural dwellers (87.6%) resort to the use of wood as compared to 51.6 percent of the urban dwellers However, more urban dwellers used gas (7.7%) and charcoal (28.9%) as compared to their rural counterparts of gas users (2.4%) and charcoal users (7.7%). A higher proportion of rural households (58.8%) to use separate room for exclusive use as cooking space than that of the urban households (44.4%).

The three most common sources of drinking water used by households are river/stream (31.7%), protected well (20.9%) and borehole/Pump/Tube well (17.4%). Only 0.9 percent of households have piped-borne water inside dwelling. Furthermore, 32.0 percent of households in the district use river/stream for other domestic purposes whereas 25.3 percent use protected

well. A higher proportion of urban households (45.8%) use protected well for other domestic use whereas a higher proportion of rural households (46.7%) use river/stream.

Pit latrine is the main type of toilet facility used by majority of the households (63.7%) in the district; 14.3 percent of the households in the district have no toilet facility while only 2.4 percent use water closet (WC). The distribution of toilet facility by locality shows that 21.8 percent of urban and 9.8 percent of rural households have no facility. About half (50.4%) of rural households use exclusive bathrooms of their own while more than half (52.4%) of urban households use shared separate bathroom in the same house.

9.3   Conclusion

The population of Suaman is a youthful one with 34.6 percent of the population aged 10-24 years and this has implications for fertility and youth related infrastructure (schools, hospitals, employment etc.) provision.

Though more than half of the population 11 years and older are literate, majority of them end their education at the JHS level, hence the need to consider teaching and learning methods in the schools, as well as level of commitment by parents/guardians, teachers and students towards teaching and learning. Investigation could also be carried out to establish the true effect of the frequent restructuring of the educational system in Ghana, and its impact on the school children.

Four fifth of the unemployed population is within the youthful age and this creates more pressure on the work force. Also, there are more rural dependents than the urban dependents. Furthermore, about 14 percent of the households in the districts have no toilet facilities and hence resort to bushes which have negative effect on the environment and subsequently on health.

9.4   Policy Implications

Policy formulation and implementation are often data-driven. Data enrich the goals and objectives of policies, the targets to be achieved and the strategies for achieving such targets. The generation of a new set of data therefore has policy implications that may require changing strategies and setting new goals or the data might call for the introduction of new policies with new sets of goals and objectives.

The results show clearly that the demographic structure has important consequences on the quality of life of the people. The age structure exhibits the normal structure typical of a growing population with a higher proportion of young people aged less than 25 years. This should be a cause of concern for policy makers. For such a young age structure, the population will continue to grow even if fertility declines. In the interim also, resources need to be channelled to cater for these teaming youth particularly in the area of education, health and employment opportunities. Authorities in the district should also consider establishing a technical/vocational training institution to cater for the large proportion of the youth 15-24 years who cannot continue their education.

The enforcement of government policy on Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE), free exercise books, school feeding programme in the district would help to reduce the proportions who have never attended school (37.8%). All efforts must be made to retain boys and girls in the school system beyond the JHS level. Retention of girls in school would improve and enhance them economically, and this could help reduce or possibly eliminate the high proportions in informal/consensual unions.

With agriculture as the major economic activity undertaken in the district there should be strategies to modernize agriculture such as improved seeds, access to credit, provision of farm inputs and access to good roads, especially in the rural areas and in crop and animal rearing sectors. The District Authorities must again, make frantic efforts to create the enabling environment for investors to set up factories within the district for the teeming youth to get employed. For instance efforts at the proposed establishment of cocoa husk processing factory in the district which will use cocoa husk to manufacture fertilizer for the farmers should be intensified.

There is the need for institutions such as Religious Organizations, Department of Social Welfare, Chiefs and family heads to do all they can within their powers to make the family union stable, to reduce the incidence of single parenting especially in relation to teenagers with all its social and economic consequences.

The fact that 80 percent of the unemployed are young with most of them being first time job seekers indicates the unavailability of jobs for the youth in the labour market. Necessary steps must be taken to provide facilities like start-up capital and other factors needed for the establishment of small businesses by the youth.

Clearly from the findings, it can be concluded that very few households have mobile phones, have access to internet facilities and fixed telephone lines. This has negative implications on access to quick and easy information for development purposes. The district assembly and government must improve access of these facilities by creating more public internet centres and ensure that, the distribution of laptops get to students in the districts.

The district Assembly should intensify sanitation campaigns so as to improve the quality of environmental sanitation in the district. Also, immunization at birth should be given the necessary attention to minimize if not eliminate the menace of disability. Furthermore, skill development training centres should be built and equipped to train PWDs in various skills that will make them employable. This would go a long way to reduce their vulnerability.

There is a higher proportion of the population without access to adequate and hygienic toilet facilities. The district assembly should enforce Laws on sanitation such as ensuring maintenance and clean public toilet facilities, a must for every house to have a toilet facility and also punish those who defecate in the open. Access to potable water supply especially in the rural areas remains a big challenge hence efforts should be geared to provide more potable water in these areas.

Rural electrification projects should be intensified as a significant proportion of households in these areas are still without electricity. Also, the use of solar energy should be intensified.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total country	Region	District Total	District Urban	District Rural
Total	5,467,136	553,635	4,138	1,551	2,587
Household with head and a spouse only	208,340	24,223	205	63	142
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	-	-	-	-
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	158,818	1,307	338	969
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	63,239	596	173	423
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	4,482	96	55	41
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	17,258	194	58	136
Head only	960,700	100,607	530	260	270
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	71,491	419	194	225
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	51,138	310	157	153
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	3,353	49	34	15
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	59,026	432	219	213

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of Education

Sex/ Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nurs ery	Kinder- garten	Primary	JSS/ JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Secon dary	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Both Sexes														
Total	18,811	5,976	684	1,000	4,781	2,989	1,375	1,431	135	92	117	186	34	11
No disability	18,542	5,847	680	996	4,737	2,964	1,335	1,421	130	91	113	184	33	11
With a disability	269	129	4	4	44	25	40	10	5	1	4	2	1	-
Sight	111	52	2	-	17	12	15	6	3	-	1	2	1	-
Hearing	59	29	1	-	12	3	7	1	2	-	4	-	-	-
Speech	44	20	-	1	6	2	12	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Physical	61	29	-	3	7	3	14	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
Intellectual	33	16	1	1	2	2	8	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Emotional	50	28	-	-	4	6	9	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Other	40	14	-	-	10	8	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Male														
Total	9,756	2,742	347	491	2,448	1,535	935	875	91	46	75	132	29	10
No disability	9,614	2,681	345	488	2,427	1,524	908	869	86	45	73	130	28	10
With a disability	142	61	2	3	21	11	27	6	5	1	2	2	1	-
Sight	56	25	-	-	10	3	7	4	3	-	1	2	1	-
Hearing	36	20	1	-	5	2	3	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
Speech	27	12	-	1	3	-	8	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Physical	31	12	-	3	2	-	11	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Intellectual	17	9	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Emotional	31	17	-	-	4	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Other	25	10	-	-	4	4	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Female														
Total	9,055	3,234	337	509	2,333	1,454	440	556	44	46	42	54	5	1
No disability	8,928	3,166	335	508	2,310	1,440	427	552	44	46	40	54	5	1
With a disability	127	68	2	1	23	14	13	4	-	-	2	-	-	-
Sight	55	27	2	-	7	9	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hearing	23	9	-	-	7	1	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Speech	17	8	-	-	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical	30	17	-	-	5	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intellectual	16	7	-	1	1	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emotional	19	11	-	-	-	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	15	4	-	-	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Population by sex, number households and number of houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Dadieso	7,987	3,882	4,105	1,551	843
2	Obengkrom	1,212	664	548	216	174
3	Karlo	1,023	519	504	210	192
4	Berekum	818	472	346	210	185
5	Bediaben (Dansokrom)	538	323	215	116	102
6	Kwablah Nartey	538	277	261	80	67
7	Kwabenakrom	528	285	243	135	131
8	Lugu	476	257	219	92	91
9	Asuo Pokua	470	245	225	56	116
10	Vinyokrom	470	269	201	97	85
11	Kwasuo	455	256	199	92	87
12	Sunkwa	436	223	213	94	74
13	Torya Campso	428	227	201	86	83
14	Asikafo Amma Ntem	400	216	184	71	63
15	Manhyia	369	209	160	94	100
16	Torya Sukuumu	367	182	185	88	62
17	Badu Nyambekyere	358	181	177	71	69
18	Okyerekrom (3 Miles)	356	185	171	65	53
19	Siakakrom	307	164	143	71	59
20	Gyaketeykrom	297	156	141	62	67

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Dadieso	7,987	878	975	1,083	1,160	928	741	534	406	328	272	203	119	91	69	73	127
2	Obengkrom	1,212	210	195	134	118	122	113	94	73	39	45	20	16	16	5	4	8
3	Karlo	1,023	158	122	127	106	93	94	66	47	53	34	38	27	17	11	9	21
4	Berekum	818	140	88	84	58	95	94	68	49	42	33	32	18	3	6	4	4
5	Bediaben (Dansokrom)	538	128	81	56	39	50	46	54	27	19	17	12	3	1	1	1	3
6	Kwablah Nartey	538	100	76	72	59	52	36	26	28	26	17	17	9	5	1	6	8
7	Kwabenakrom	528	77	75	63	45	47	50	46	38	19	13	21	9	8	7	8	2
8	Lugu	476	89	81	47	45	37	39	42	22	23	16	10	6	3	10	3	3
9	Asuo Pokua	470	54	51	586	70	56	44	22	19	22	20	17	3	2	1	2	5
10	Vinyokrom	470	65	72	61	62	55	45	39	26	21	15	5	2	2	0	0	0
11	Kwasuo	455	70	56	50	43	38	43	247	28	32	27	9	6	4	2	3	4
12	Sunkwa	436	56	48	66	38	37	56	25	32	16	14	11	6	4	7	9	11
13	Torya Campso	428	71	67	48	53	21	53	34	18	26	13	9	3	2	1	2	7
14	Asikafo Amma Ntem	400	68	50	38	45	38	41	40	35	14	14	8	3	2	2	1	1
15	Manhyia	369	51	58	52	28	24	32	23	24	23	13	15	7	8	6	0	5
16	Torya Sukuumu	367	46	42	51	42	33	29	33	26	18	8	14	1	5	4	7	8
17	Badu Nyambekyere	358	66	43	40	27	39	34	28	21	15	10	15	7	6	1	1	5
18	Okyerekrom (3 Miles)	356	73	57	56	26	22	24	23	15	12	13	16	4	3	3	4	5
19	Siakakrom	307	44	51	40	31	31	39	24	13	21	6	4	1	0	1	1	0
20	Gyaketeykrom	297	37	44	54	24	23	22	14	25	11	23	12	3	2	0	1	2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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