



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

TARKWA NSUAEM MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASFR:	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR:	Crude Birth Rate
CDR:	Crude Death Rate
EA:	Enumeration Area
EU:	European Union
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
fCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
JHS:	Junior High School
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
KVIP:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LI:	Legislative Instrument
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MPCU:	Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit
NCA:	National Communications Authority
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NER:	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organizations
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PWDs:	Persons with disabilities
SHS:	Senior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
TFR:	Total fertility Rate
TNMA:	Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal Assembly
UN:	United Nations
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
W.C:	Water Closet
WHO:	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 90,477 with relatively more males (51.6%) than females (48.4%), giving a sex ratio of 106.5. The population of the Municipality is youthful with about two-fifth (38.1%) aged below 15 years and the elderly persons (aged 60 years and older) in smaller proportion (4.4%). Thus, the Municipality's population pyramid has a broad base and tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 69.6 with the females ratio (72.6) being higher than that of males (67.1).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the Municipality is 3.2 which is slightly lower than the regional average of 3.6. The General Fertility Rate is 99.7 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 25.2 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipality is 3.9 per 1000 live births which is lower than the regional average of 6.2 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 10.8 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 89.2 percent of deaths in the Municipality. Majority of migrants (61.1%) living in the Municipality were born elsewhere in another region while 38.9 percent were born elsewhere in the Western Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Central (30.5%) form the highest proportion followed by Ashanti (15.1%) and Volta (13.8%).

Household Size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 86,566 with a total number of 553,634 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 4.0 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household composition accounting for 43.5 percent of the total household population. Heads of households and spouses form one-quarter (25.1%) and 12.4 percent respectively of the household population. Nuclear households (head, spouses and children) constitute 37.0 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality.

Marital status

Nearly half (47.5%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, two fifth (40.0%) have never been married and 4.4 percent are in consensual unions. Among the married population, about one-fifth (22.1%) have no education and 59.0 percent have basic education.

For those who have never been married, only 7.5 percent have never been to school and 66.1 percent has basic education. Nearly eight in ten (78.3%) of the married population are employed, 3.2 percent are unemployed and 18.5 percent are economically not active. For those who have never been married, 29.3 percent are employed, 5.5 percent are unemployed and 65.2 percent are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipality is 96.7 percent. Those who have dual nationality constitute 1.4 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipality is 1.5 percent.

Religious affiliation

Majority (83.6%) of the population in the Municipality profess the Christians religion with Pentecostal/charismatic dominating with a proportion of 35.4 percent, followed by the Protestants (20.0%). Less than eight percent (7.5%) belong to no religion. The proportion of females (87.0%) who are affiliated to the Christian religion is higher than that of males (80.3%). On the contrary, the proportion of males (10.0%) who have no religion is higher than that of the females (4.9%).

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 82.4 percent are literate and 17.6 percent are non-literate. Of the literate population, 39.3 percent are able to read and write in English language only while 52.8 percent indicated they could read and write in both English and a Ghanaian language. Of the population aged 3 years and older in the Municipality, more than 15.6 percent has never attended school, 44.7 percent has attended in the past and 39.6 percent are currently attending. Of those currently attending, 14.8 percent are in Kindergarten, 46.0 percent are at primary level and 18.0 percent are in Junior High Schools. Thus, 78.8 percent of the pupils in the Municipality are in Basic schools.

Economic Activity Status

More than two-thirds (67.8%) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while nearly one-third (32.2%) are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 93.1 percent are employed while 6.9 percent are unemployed. Of the unemployed population, 70.4 percent are seeking work for the first time. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (45.4%) and 29.5 percent perform household duties.

Occupation

Of the total workforce in the Municipality, 31.5 percent are engaged as Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 24.8 percent are engaged as Plant and machine operators and assemblers and 18.7 percent are in Service and sales work. Whereas females (33.7%) are more likely than males (6.4%) to be engaged in service and sales work, males (40.0%) are more likely than females (6.3%) to be engaged as plant and machine operators and assemblers.

Industry

In terms of sector of employment of the workforce, about a third each is engaged by the Agriculture (32.2%), Industry (33.9%) and Services (33.9%) sectors. Whereas more males

than females are employed by the Agriculture and Industry sectors, more females (49.4%) than males (21.1%) are employed by the Services sector.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 year and older 56.6 percent are self-employed without employee, 25.8 percent are employees and 7.3 percent are contributing family workers. The proportion of male employees (37.4%) is more than twice the proportion of their female counterpart (11.7%). The private informal sector is largest employer in the municipality, employing 78.9 percent of the population followed by the private formal sector with 16.7 percent.

Information communication technology

Of the population 12 years and above, more than half (51.5%) own mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 59.1 percent as compared to 43.1 percent of females. Less than 8 percent (7.4%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality. Twice as many females (4.8%) as males (9.8%) use internet in the Municipality. About 7.0 percent of the total households in the Municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About three percent (3.1%) of the Municipality's total population has one form of disability or the other. The main types of disability in the Municipality are sight (36.1%) and intellectual (24.3%). Six in ten persons with disability (60.9%) are employed and 36.2 percent are economically not active. Of the population with disability, 30.2 percent have never been to school and more than half (53.2%) have up to basic level of school education.

Agriculture

Less than two-fifth (39.0%) of households in the Municipality are engaged in agricultural activities. An overwhelming majority (95.1%) of the households are involved in crop farming and one-fifth (20.4%) are also involved in livestock rearing. Poultry (76.3%) is the dominant animal reared in the Municipality.

Housing

The housing stock of Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality is 14,326 representing 3.8 percent of the total number of houses in the Western Region. The average number of persons per house is 6.0 which is slightly lower than the regional average of 6.1.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

About two-fifth (44.4%) of all dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses and 36.2 percent are separate houses. Nearly six in ten (56.0%) of the dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by members of the household; 24.9 percent are owned by private individuals and 11.7 percent are owned by relatives who are not household members.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality is cement/concrete which constitutes one-half (50.0%), followed by mud bricks/earth accounting for 43.0 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality. Cement (82.9%) and mud/earth (12.2%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units. Metal sheets (78.3%) and bamboo (12.8%) are the two main roofing materials for dwelling units in the Municipality.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (20.0%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the Municipality. About 3.6 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

Electricity (73.4%) and flashlight/torch (15.2%) are the two main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the Municipality. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality is wood (36.8%), charcoal (34.7%) and gas (19.2%). Bore-hole/pump/tube constitutes the major (24.0%) source of drinking water for dwelling unit in the municipality. The next major source of drinking water is pipe-borne outside dwelling (19.7%) and it is dominant in rural areas (20.4%) than in urban areas (18.0%).

Public toilet (51.9%) and pit latrine (22.6%) are the most widely used toilet facilities in the Municipality. Seven percent of households in the Municipality have no toilet facility.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 69.8 percent. About 7.6 percent of households dump their solid waste in public containers and 8.9 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (43.2%), onto the street (22.9%) and thrown into gutter (21.9%) are the commonest methods used by households in the Municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Tarkwa Nsuaem is one of the districts in the Western Region of Ghana. It is located between Latitude 4°5' and Longitude 5°5'. The Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality was created from the former Wassa West District under Legislative Instrument (LI) 1886 in 2007. It shares boundary with Prestea Huni-Valley to the north, the south by Ahanta West, the West by Nzema East and the East by Mpohor Wassa East. The Municipality has a total land area of 905.2 square km, and has Tarkwa as its capital. Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of its inhabitants through the provision of effective and efficient social and economic services.

The municipality could be said to be the first place mining activities started in the country. At the time the Geological Survey Department was established in 1913, underground gold mines had been operating in Tarkwa and Bogoso sites. In fact, before Europeans from Portugal and Britain arrived between 1453 and 1622, the Wassa indigenes of Apinto were mining gold. Men were extracting the minerals from deep pits and women and children were panning for gold dust in rivers and streams. Some of the underground mines have long been abandoned. The first mechanical dredge mining used in Ghana is at Awudua near Boocho presently called Gambia.

1.2 Physical features

1.2.1 Climate

Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality lies within the South-Western Equatorial climatic zone. Temperature ranges between 26°C in August and 30°C in March. Sunshine duration for most part of the year averages 7 hours per day. Relative humidity is generally high throughout the year between 70 - 80 percent in the dry season and 75 - 78 percent in the wet season.

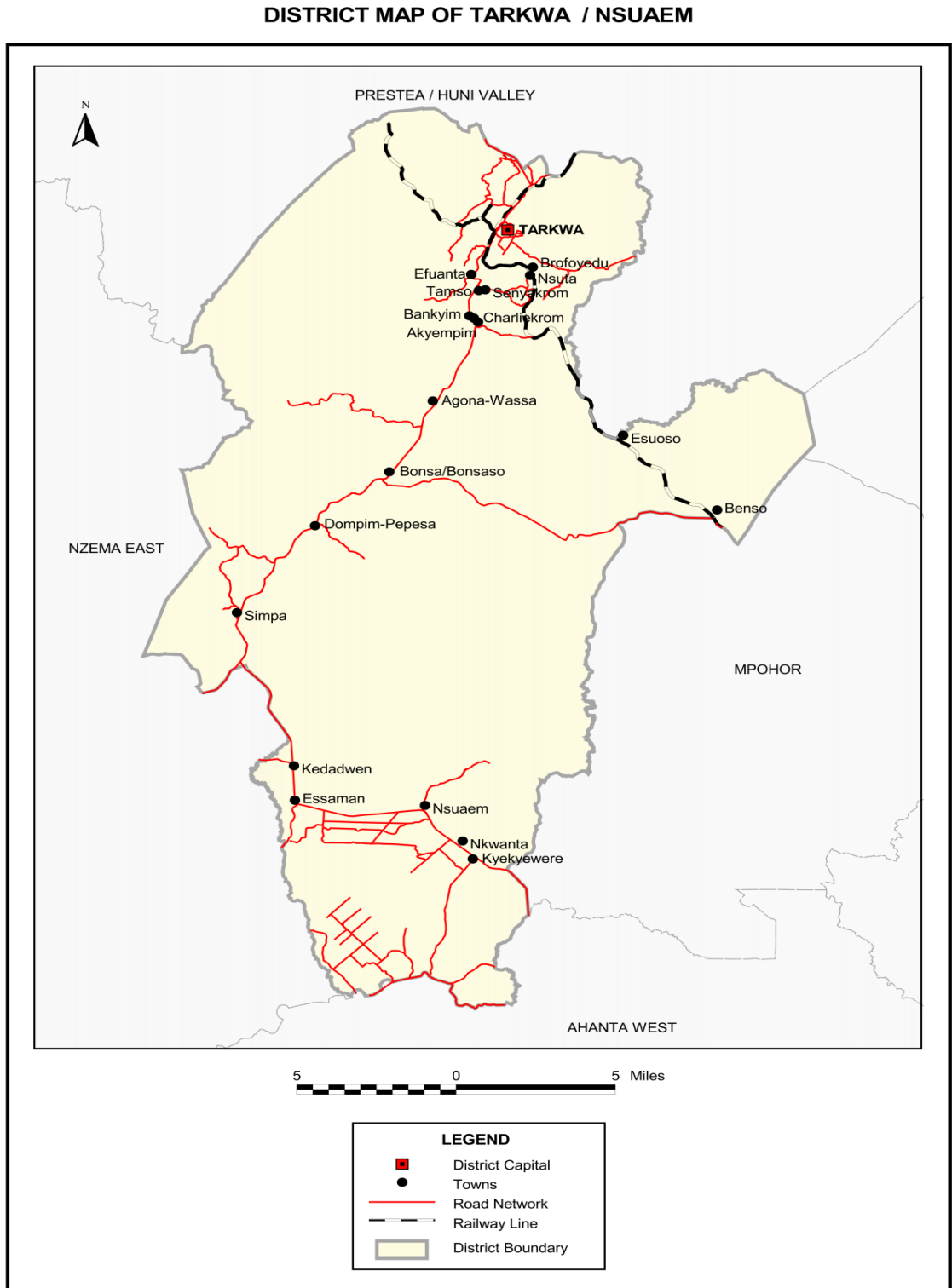
The Municipality experiences the highest rainfall in Ghana. It has a mean annual rainfall of 1,500mm with a double maximum rainfall starting from March to September as the main rainfall season. Between November and February, the North-East trade winds blow over the areas and very dry conditions are experienced. The municipality has a peculiar rainfall pattern, in that during the raining season it rains at 2 p.m. thus, the nickname of the municipality is "Tarkwa at 2".

1.2.2 Vegetation

The municipality falls within the rain forest belt with the height of trees ranging between 15 – 40 meters. The forest is full of climbers and lianas, which are able to reach into the upper tree layer. Economic trees include mahogany, wawa, odum, sapele among others.

Tarkwa Nsuaem can boast of large forest reserves like the Bonsa Reserve, Ekumfi reserve, Neung South reserve and Neung North reserve. The land rises from about 240 meters to about 300 meters above sea level.

Figure 1.1: Map of Tarkwa Nsueam Municipality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.3 Geology and soil

The district is part of the Birimian and Tarkwain geological formations. Economically, the Birimian rocks are regarded as the most important formations due to its mineral potentials. These geological formations are the reasons for the existence of high mineral deposits in the district. Consequently, many Gold and Manganese mining companies are located in the municipality.

Soils are deep, open and acidic in many places due to heavy leaching of bases from the top because of the high rainfall, humidity and temperatures. The acidic nature reduces availability of soil phosphorus, calcium and magnesium but generally, levels are acceptable for good plant growth, hence the extensive cultivation of cassava, maize plantain, rubber, cocoa and oil palm among others.

1.2.4 Relief and drainage

The area is generally undulating with an average height of about 70 meters. The highest elevation ranges between 150 and 300 meters above sea level.

The Bonsa River and its numerous tributaries including Buri, Anoni, Sumin, and Ayiasu drain the area depicting a dendritic pattern.

1.2.5 Political and administrative structure

The Municipality is made up of the Executive Committee with the District Chief Executive appointed by the President and approved by two-third majority of the Assembly members to become the political head. Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal has forty-three (43) Assembly members with thirty (30) as elected and thirteen (13) appointed by the government. A Presiding Member who presides over meetings of the General Assembly is elected by two-thirds majority of the members of the Assembly.

Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal Assembly is divided into six (6) area councils and 30 unit committees. The municipality has two (2) committees: Executive and Public Relations and compliant with Nine (9) sub-Committees. The Municipality has only one Member of Parliament as ex-officio member of the Assembly.

1.4 Cultural and administrative structure

1.4.1 Chieftaincy, religious beliefs and ethnicity

The Municipality has one paramountcy that is Wassa Fiase Traditional Council. The Traditional capital of the area is Benso where the Omanhene's stool is located. Under the traditional set-up, Omanhene is the head, supported internally by the Queen Mother and the Abusuapanyin who is the head of the Royal family. Directly under the Omanhene are the Adontenhene who also serve as the Tufuhene, (The Adviser) to the Omanhene. Also in the traditional hierarchy are the Nifahene (Right-Wing Chief) and the Benkumhene (Left-Wing chief). Together these three Chiefs form what is known as The Nkukusa (The Three Big Stools)

There are thirty nine (39) Divisional Chiefs serving under the Omanhene and under these Divisional Chiefs are the Sub-Chiefs (Odikros) who are directly accountable to the Divisional Chiefs who in turn pay allegiance to the Omanhene.

The Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal Assembly is predominantly inhabited by the Akan ethnic group that is mainly Wassa, Fanti, Twi and Ahanta. There are also other ethnic groups like Ewe, Hausa and Ga-Dangbe in the municipality.

Many of the inhabitants profess to the Christian religion mainly made up of Catholics, Protestants, Pentecostals/Charismatics and other Christian religious denominations. The rest practice the Islamic, Traditional and other religions.

1.4.2 Festivals

The Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality has a lot of traditional festivals but due to protracted chieftaincy disputes, many important festivals are no longer celebrated. This is an activity that can attract tourist to open up most areas in the municipality. Only a few rich traditional festivals are celebrated. These include Apatho festival at Esuaso, Akpa festival at Dompim to mention but a few.

1.5 Economy

Tarkwa Nsuaem municipal is richly endowed with human and natural resources, particularly soil and timber species, mineral deposits, tourist attraction sites, good climatic conditions, oil palm and rubber plantations. The mineral's contribution to the municipality is a factor of the region earning the accolade the "best comes from the West".

1.5.1 Tourism

Tourism development is identified as one sector that holds the key to economic development of an area. Tarkwa Nsuaem is however blessed with lots of tourist attraction which includes: Bonsayirika Sacred Groove, Kobriko Sacred Groove Lake Abribe and Forest Reserves. The "Battle of Nsamankow" fought between the Asante's and the British is at a site near Bonsaso located in the district. This is the place where Sir Charles McCarthy one time governor was killed. The first mechanical dredge mining used in Ghana is at Awudua near Booho presently called Gambia which serves as an important tourist site in the district. There are also a good number of highly rated hotels, guest houses and restaurants to support this industry.

1.5.2 Mining and quarrying

Many of the communities have huge mineral deposits which are economically viable. These are gold, manganese, iron-ore and bauxite. The municipality has three major large-scale mining companies (Goldfields Ghana Ltd, AngloGold Ashanti, and Ghana Manganese Company) and a great number of Small-scale mining outlets which give employment to an appreciable percentage of the population.

1.5.3 Agricultural activities

The agricultural sector employs about 68 percent of the total labour force who are engaged in crop, livestock and fishery production. Large and medium scale cash crop production is a major economic activity for many farmers. The main cash crops in the area include coffee, rubber, citrus cocoa and oil palm (GOG, 2012).

The major staple food crops cultivated are maize, cassava, rice, plantain, cocoyam and yam. Improved agricultural technologies are pursued year after year to enable farmers to increase their yields. These techniques include planting improved varieties, correct planting distance, timely weeding, correct use of weedicides and insecticides, post-harvest loss management and effective fertilizer application.

The cultivation of non-traditional export crops in the municipality is gaining popularity. They include cola, pineapple, Piper Nigrum (Black pepper), mushroom, citrus and bananas. These crops have a bigger potential of diversifying the local economy and boosting the income base for the people.

A significant proportion of the farmers (20.4 %) are into poultry and livestock (cattle, sheep, goat and pig) production. Small-scale farmers dominate in sheep and goat rearing. Proper howling, good husbandry practices and constant consultation of veterinary services are becoming part of the strategies farmers use to improve production. More than 500 fish ponds have been constructed and all stocked with fingerlings in the district.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

The Census Secretariat was initially headed by an acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census. In 2009, the Census Secretariat was re-organised with the Government Statistician

as the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator, assisted by a Census Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team. The Census Management Team had oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census. It also had the responsibility of taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

The Cartography Unit of the Census Secretariat collaborated with the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission and the Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic

Information Services (CERSGIS) of the Department of Geography and Resource Development, University of Ghana, to determine the viability of migrating from analog to digital mapping for the 2010 PHC, as recommended in the 2000 PHC Administrative Report. Field cartographic work started in March 2008 and was completed in February 2010.

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census

questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration

period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, 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 Concepts and Definitions

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 recognized 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 centers
- (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.
 - i. Hunting and fishing camps.
 - ii. 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 Report

The entire report consists of nine chapters. Chapter one consists of the district profile; introduction, physical features, political administration, district figure (map), social and cultural structure, economy/ tourism, census methodology, concepts and definitions and organization of the report. Chapter two is made up of demographic characteristics; introduction, population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality.

Chapter three comprises social characteristics; introduction, household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, and literacy and education. Chapter four consists of economic characteristics; introduction, activity status, occupation, industry and employment status and sector. Chapter five is information communication technology (ICT); introduction, ownership of mobile phones, use of internet facility, household ownership of fixed telephone lines and household ownership of desktop/laptop computers. Chapter six constitutes disability; introduction, population with disability, types of disability, distribution by type of locality, disability and activity, disability, education and literacy.

Chapter seven also comprises agriculture; introduction, households in agriculture, and types of farming activities. Chapter eight consists of housing conditions; introduction, housing stock, type of dwelling holding and tenancy agreement, construction materials used, room occupancy, access to utility and household facility, main source of water for drinking and other domestic use, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal. The last chapter, nine, comprises summary and policy implications.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Understanding population size, distribution, composition and the processes driving the stability or change in population is crucial in the development and implementation of programs that serve the local community.

This chapter discusses the population size and distribution, the sex ratio, age-sex structure and age dependency ratio as well as its fertility, mortality and migration in Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality using the 2010 PHC data.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

2.2.1 Population Size

As shown in Table 2.1, Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality recorded a population of 90,477 representing 3.8 percent of the Western regional population according to the 2010 population and housing census. The sex distribution of the population indicates that there are more males (51.6%) than females (48.4%). The municipality is predominantly rural with 69.7 percent of its population residing in the rural areas.

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

Age Group	Sex				Sex ratio	Type of locality		
	Both Sexes	Male		Female		Urban		Rural
		Number	Percent			Number	Percent	
All Ages	90,477	46,662	51.6	43,815	106.5	27,405	30.3	63,072
0 - 4	13,124	6,841	52.1	6,283	108.9	3,824	29.1	9,300
9 - 9	11,106	5,491	49.4	5,615	97.8	3,105	28	8,001
14- 10	10,234	5,115	50	5,119	99.9	2,910	28.4	7,324
15 - 19	9,271	4,762	51.4	4,509	105.6	2,894	31.2	6,377
20 - 24	9,301	4,706	50.6	4,595	102.4	3,191	34.3	6,110
25 - 29	8,336	4,121	49.4	4,215	97.8	2,675	32.1	5,661
30 - 34	6,534	3,447	52.8	3,087	111.7	2,064	31.6	4,470
35 - 39	5,711	3,025	53	2,686	112.6	1,743	30.5	3,968
40 - 44	4,729	2,613	55.3	2,116	123.5	1,430	30.2	3,299
45 - 49	3,691	2,047	55.5	1,644	124.5	1,097	29.7	2,594
50 - 54	2,879	1,613	56	1,266	127.4	834	29	2,045
55 - 59	1,577	908	57.6	669	135.7	463	29.4	1,114
60 - 64	1,285	687	53.5	598	114.9	378	29.4	907
65 - 69	733	404	55.1	329	122.8	213	29.1	520
70 - 74	870	375	43.1	495	75.8	269	30.9	601
75 - 79	416	197	47.4	219	90	124	29.8	292
80 - 84	325	152	46.8	173	87.9	99	30.5	226
85+	355	158	131	197	80.2	92	82.7	263
All Ages	90,477	46,662	51.6	43,815	106.5	27,405	30.3	63,072
0-14	34,464	17,447	50.6	17,017	102.5	9,839	28.5	24,625
15-64	53,314	27,929	52.4	25,385	110	16,769	31.5	36,545
65+	2,699	1,286	47.6	1,413	91	797	29.5	1,902
Age-dependency ratio	69.7	67.1		72.6		63.4		72.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.2.2 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a given population, usually expressed as an index value as the number of males for every 100 females. Table 2.1 shows out of the total population of 90,477 in the municipality, there are more males (51.6%) than females (48.4%) and this translates into a sex ratio of 106.5 males to 100 females. This shows excess of males over females which is more pronounced in the urban areas than the rural areas. This may be due to the influx of migrants into the area who mainly work in the mining sector which is dominated by men.

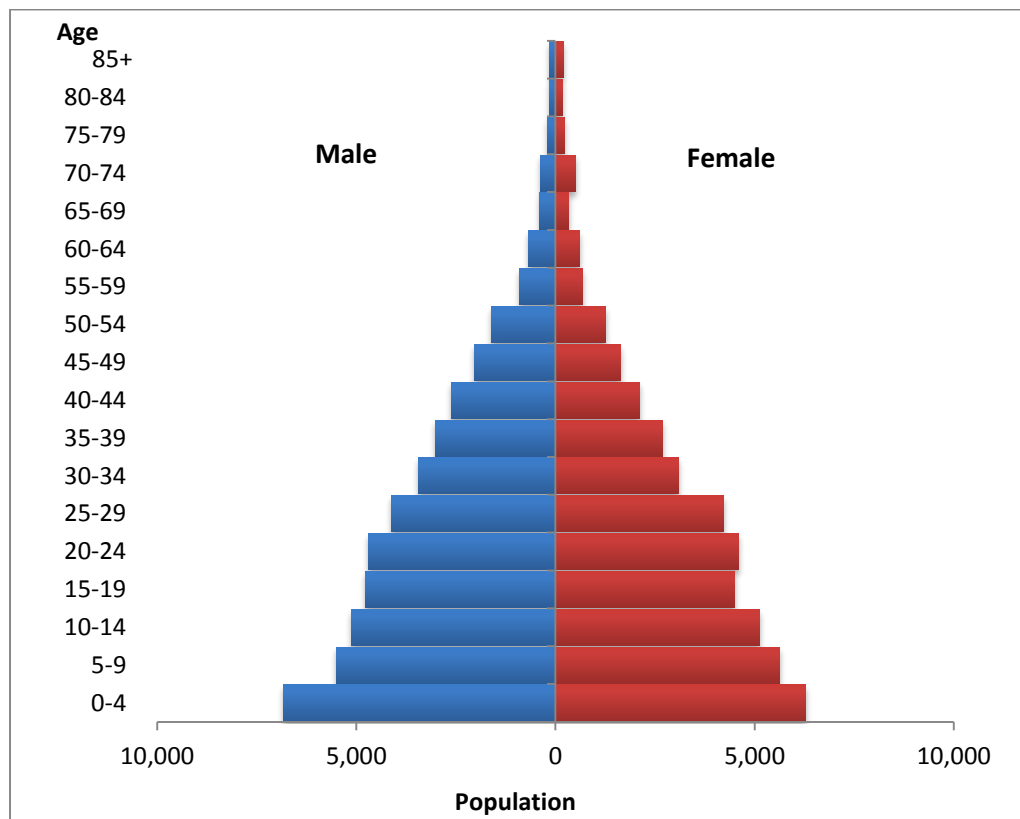
2.3 Age-Sex Structure

2.3.1 Age Structure

Table 2.1 indicates the age structure by sex and age group in the municipality. The municipality has a very youthful population with persons under 15 years forming the highest proportion representing 34,464 (38.1%) with the age group 0-4 years alone accounting for 13,124 (14.5%) of the entire population. This is followed by persons within the age group 30-59 who constitute 27.8 percent. Persons 60 years and older constitute the least in the municipality with 4.4 percent. Age groups 80-84 years and 85 years and older have the least proportion in the municipality with each accounting for 0.4 percent each.

The age-sex structure for Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality is shown in Figure 2.1. Two prominent features emerge from the population pyramid. Firstly, the population pyramid in the municipality depicts a typical scenario in developing countries, with broad base denoting a youthful population, and a narrow apex, indicating fewer aged persons.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Age Dependency Ratio

Age dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the “dependent” ages (generally under age 15 and over age 64) to the working population (15-64 years).

Table 2.1 shows the age dependency ratio by sex and the locality type in the municipality. The Table indicates that the total dependency ratio for the municipality is 69.7. The female dependency ratio (72.6) is high compare to the male (67.1) dependency ratio. Similarly, the rural dependency ratio of 72.6 is higher than the urban (63.4) dependency ratio.

2.4 Fertility, Migration and Mortality

2.4.1 Fertility

Table 2.2 shows Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality has a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3.2. This means that a woman in the municipality who lives through all the reproductive ages and follows the age-specific fertility rates of a given time is likely to have three children in her lifetime.

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 population

The municipality has a General Fertility Rate (GFR) of 99.7 which means that 12 months prior to the census night, there were 99 live births per 1000 women age 15-49. The municipality also has Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 25.2, implying there were about 25 live births per 1000 population in the 12 months preceding the census night.

Table 2.3 shows females 12 years and older by their age, sex of child, children surviving and ever born. The age group 20-24 (4,595) have the highest female population in the district, followed by age group 25-29 with a total population of (4,215). Age group 55-59 (669) have the least number of female population in the district

Children ever born for all ages in the municipality is 67,995. Out of this number, female children accounted for more than half (50.1%) while male children constitute 49.9 percent. Out of the total population of male children ever born, 15.5 percent, are aged 60 years and older. However, females (16.7%) born within the same category (60 and older) outnumbered males. The total number of children surviving in the municipality is 59,453. The total population of male children surviving is 49.6 percent while that of female children is 50.4 percent.

2.4.3 Mortality

Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. It is one of the three components of population growth.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born						Children Surviving					
		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	29,769	67,995	100.0	33,929	100.0	34,066	100.0	59,453	100.0	29,476	100.0	29,977	100.0
12-14'	2,971	17	0.0	11	0.0	6	0.0	12	0.0	8	0.0	4	0.0
15-19	4,509	579	0.9	303	0.9	276	0.8	504	0.8	252	0.9	252	0.8
20-24	4,595	3,643	5.4	1,810	5.3	1,833	5.4	3,363	5.7	1,632	5.5	1,731	5.8
25-29	4,215	7,143	10.5	3,602	10.6	3,541	10.4	6,575	11.1	3,245	11.0	3,330	11.1
30-34	3,087	8,836	13.0	4,438	13.1	4,398	12.9	8,274	13.9	4,134	14.0	4,140	13.8
35-39	2,686	9,879	14.5	4,978	14.7	4,901	14.4	9,035	15.2	4,537	15.4	4,498	15.0
40-44	2,116	9,314	13.7	4,656	13.7	4,658	13.7	8,342	14.0	4,152	14.1	4,190	14.0
45-49	1,644	7,681	11.3	3,869	11.4	3,812	11.2	6,737	11.3	3,394	11.5	3,343	11.2
50-54	1,266	6,425	9.4	3,187	9.4	3,238	9.5	5,543	9.3	2,718	9.2	2,825	9.4
55-59	669	3,555	5.2	1,829	5.4	1,726	5.1	2,980	5.0	1,524	5.2	1,456	4.9
60+	2,011	10,923	16.1	5,246	15.5	5,677	16.7	8,088	13.6	3,880	13.2	4,208	14.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Crude Death Rate

Crude death rate is the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year. Table 2.4 describes deaths in households and crude death rate. Table 2.4 shows that the crude death rate for the municipality is 3.9 deaths per 1000 live births as recorded by 2010 Population and Housing Census. The crude death rate of the municipality is lower than that of the region (6.2). The proportion of deaths in households in Tarkwa Nsuaem was 351 (0.4%) per 1,000 live births.

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Age Specific Death Rate

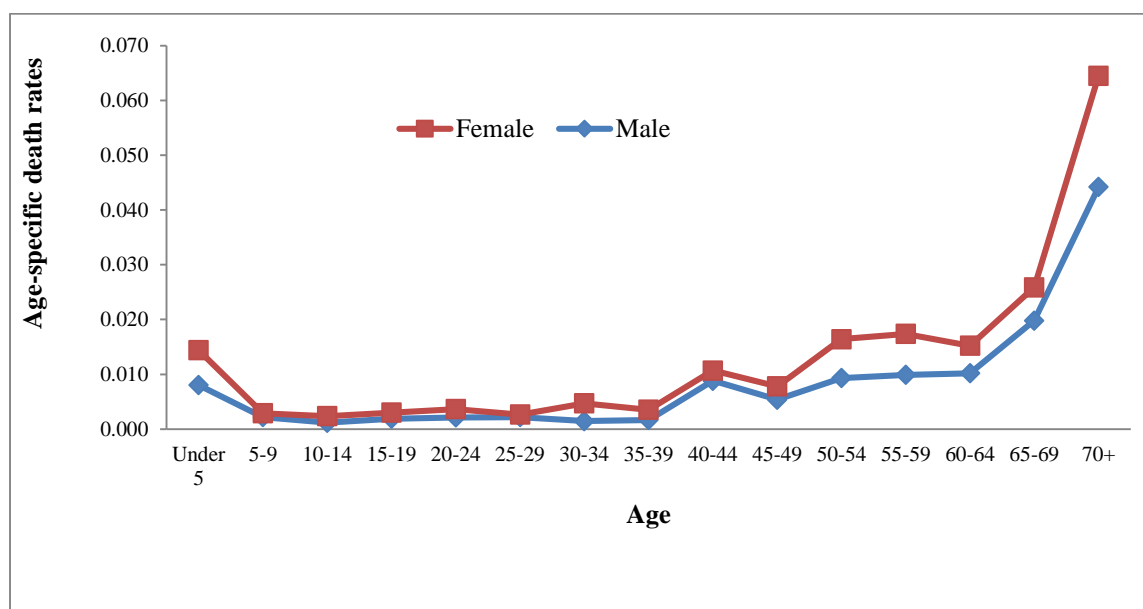
Age specific death rate is the number of death of people in a specified age group per 1000 population of that age group. Table 2.5 presents age specific death rate which shows that, death rates of males (40 years and older) is higher than those of females in the same age group. On the other hand, the age specific death rate for females in the 30-34 year-age group (3.2) is higher than that of males (1.5) within the same age group. This could be attributed to high maternal mortality in the municipality.

Table 2.5: Age specific death rates

Age	Male	per 1000	Female	per 1000
Under 5	0.008	8.0	0.006	6.4
5-9	0.002	2.2	0.001	0.7
10-14	0.001	1.2	0.001	1.2
15-19	0.002	1.9	0.001	1.1
20-24	0.002	2.1	0.002	1.5
25-29	0.002	2.2	0.000	0.5
30-34	0.001	1.5	0.003	3.2
35-39	0.002	1.7	0.002	1.9
40-44	0.009	8.8	0.002	1.9
45-49	0.005	5.4	0.002	2.4
50-54	0.009	9.3	0.007	7.1
55-59	0.010	9.9	0.007	7.5
60-64	0.010	10.2	0.005	5.0
65-69	0.020	19.8	0.006	6.1
70+	0.044	44.2	0.020	20.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.5 further indicates that the death rate in the under 5 group is higher in males (8.0) than females (6.4). This indicates that, infant and child mortality is higher in males than females in the municipality. This is graphically presented in Figure 2.2.

Figure 2.2: Age-specific death rate

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Causes of death

Table 2.6 shows the causes of death in households in the municipality, which indicates that there were 351 deaths in the municipality compared with the regional (14,825) and national deaths (163,534). Out of the total number (351), 10.8 percent were caused by accident/violence/homicide/suicide while 89.2 percent resulted from other causes which were slightly higher than that of the regional (86.6%) and national level (88.4%).

Table 2.6: Causes of death in households

District	Total deaths	Accident/Violence/ homicide/suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ghana	163,534	18,938	11.6	144,596	88.4
Western	14,825	1,982	13.4	12,843	86.6
Tarkwa Nsuaem	351	38	10.8	313	89.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Migration

Migration can be defined as movement from one geographical location to another involving a change of a usual place of residence over a defined territory beyond a defined period.

Table 2.7 shows that, the total number of migrants in the municipality is 40,659 (44.9%) which is almost a half of the total population in the municipality. This can be attributed to the high agriculture and mining activities in the municipality. The proportion of persons who have lived in the municipality for 1-4 years is 30.9 percent. About thirteen percent of the migrants have lived in the municipality for 20 years and over, 19.5 percent have stayed in the municipality for 10-19 years. Persons who live in the municipality but were born elsewhere in the region is 15,812. Approximately 31.4 percent of these people have lived in the municipality between 1-4 years. Out of this number, more than half (7,590) were born in the Central region. This might be due to the fact that the region shares boundary with the western region. Persons living in the municipality but were born outside Ghana are 653 and 19.6 percent of them have live in the municipality for less than a year.

Table 2.7: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	40,659	18.1	30.9	18.2	19.5	13.3
Born elsewhere in the region	15,812	18.2	31.4	18.2	18.9	13.4
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Central	7,590	16.7	27.9	16.0	21.1	18.3
Greater Accra	1,637	17.7	33.7	14.6	21.3	12.8
Volta	3,417	22.0	28.9	19.4	19.8	9.8
Eastern	2,555	17.2	28.6	16.5	23.5	14.2
Ashanti	3,754	19.8	30.5	17.5	19.4	12.8
Brong Ahafo	1,281	19.2	29.9	19.8	19.6	11.5
Northern	1,510	18.5	36.4	23.9	13.2	7.9
Upper East	1,565	13.9	37.4	24.7	16.7	7.2
Upper west	885	15.4	32.5	25.9	17.5	8.7
Outside Ghana	653	19.6	41.5	15.8	15.3	7.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Understanding the dynamics of households is fundamental to the understanding of the characteristics of a country's population because the size of a nation's population is mainly an aggregation of individual household members.

This chapter analyses household size, composition, structure and sex of household population. In addition, an analysis of household headship, marital status, literacy and education, nationality and other social and economic characteristics of household heads will also be discussed.

3.2 Household Composition, Size and Headship

Household size

The 2010 Population and Housing Census, defined household as “a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangements and recognize one person as the head of household” (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010). Household size on the other hand refers to the total number of persons in a household. The 2010 census results show that Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality has a total household population of 86,566 and household of 21,713. The average household size of 4.0 persons for the municipality is lower than the Western regional average (4.2). The rural average household size is the same as the urban areas and the municipal average (Table 3.1). The average households per house for the municipality is 1.5 which is the same as the averages for the urban, rural and Western region.

Table 3.1: House hold size by locality of residence

Household size	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	86,566	25,433	61,133
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	21,713	6,379	15,334
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Average household size	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1 Household Composition

Table 3.2 presents the composition of households in the district. The 2010 census results show that the total household population in the municipality is 86,566. Child (son/daughter) 37,615 constitutes the largest proportion of the household members with 43.5 percent. The adopted/Foster children 291 (0.3%) constitute the least proportion of the household composition. The table further shows that the proportions of male heads (36.1%) is higher than the female heads (13.6%). On the other hand female spouses (24.0%) is higher than the male (1.1%) in the municipality.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Relationship to head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	86,566	44,155	42,411	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	21,713	15,947	5,766	25.1	36.1	13.6
Spouse (wife/husband)	10,691	501	10,190	12.4	1.1	24.0
Child (son/daughter)	37,615	19,115	18,500	43.5	43.3	43.6
Parent/Parent in-law	430	68	362	0.5	0.2	0.9
Son/Daughter in-law	319	110	209	0.4	0.3	0.5
Grandchild	4,671	2,294	2,377	5.4	5.2	5.6
Brother/Sister	3,530	2,140	1,390	4.1	4.9	3.3
Step child	663	309	354	0.8	0.7	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	291	128	163	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other relative	5,046	2,437	2,609	5.8	5.5	6.2
Non-relative	1,597	1,106	491	1.8	2.5	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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. Classifications 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.

As presented in Table 3.3, households that are composed of nuclear family that is head, spouse(s) and children constituted about one-third (37.0%) of the total households structure in the district. Households which are composed of the head and his or her spouse constituted only 2.6 percent. Of the total household population in the district, households with head only (single person households) constitute 5.0 percent of the total household population. Extended (Head spouse(s), heads relatives forms 19.2 percent while single parent nuclear constitute 10.9 percent.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	86,566	44,155	42,411	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head only	4,332	3,160	1,172	5.0	7.2	2.8
Head and a spouse only	2,222	1,118	1,104	2.6	2.5	2.6
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s), and children)	32,021	16,446	15,575	37.0	37.3	36.7
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	16,614	8,357	8,257	19.2	18.9	19.5
Extended and non-relatives	1,458	732	726	1.7	1.7	1.7
Head spouse(s) and other composition	3,174	1,652	1,522	3.7	3.7	3.6
Single parent Nuclear	9,474	4,139	5,335	10.9	9.4	12.6
Single parent Extended	9,070	3,621	5,449	10.5	8.2	12.9
Single parent, Extended and non-relatives	769	354	415	0.9	0.8	1.0
Head and other composition but no spouse	7,432	4,576	2,856	8.6	10.4	6.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is considered obligatory among all the ethnic groups in Ghana (Nukunya, 2003). One of the underlying reasons for marriage includes the desire to maintain the lineage, the need to have a spouse as a companion and the prestige attached to the institution of marriage. In 2010 Census, questions on marital status were answered by persons aged 12 years and older.

3.3.1 Population 12 years and older by marital status and sex

Table 3.4 presents information on marital status of population 12 years and older by age and sex. The Table shows that 40 percent of the population 12 years and older are never married, 47.5 percent are married with 3.6 percent divorced. More males (45%) had never married as compared to 34.6 percent females. On the other hand, more females (48.4%) are married compared to 46.6 percent males. The Table further shows that a higher proportion of the never married population occurs in the ages 12-24 while that of the married occur in ages 25-59 years and divorced and widowed in 60 years and older. A similar trend is observed among the sexes.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	61,977	100.0	40.0	4.4	47.5	1.4	3.6	3.1
12-14	5,964	100.0	90.8	0.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	9,271	100.0	87.8	2.4	9.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	9,301	100.0	64.2	7.6	26.5	0.6	0.8	0.2
25 - 29	8,336	100.0	37.1	8.2	51.1	1.2	1.9	0.4
30 - 34	6,534	100.0	15.8	6.3	71.3	2.0	3.6	0.9
35 - 39	5,711	100.0	8.4	4.7	77.8	2.1	5.5	1.5
40 - 44	4,729	100.0	4.8	3.3	80.9	2.5	5.9	2.5
45 - 49	3,691	100.0	3.5	2.4	78.9	2.9	7.7	4.6
50 - 54	2,879	100.0	1.7	2.1	76.4	3.0	9.9	6.9
55 - 59	1,577	100.0	1.3	1.2	73.9	3.6	10.8	9.3
60 - 64	1,285	100.0	1.8	1.6	62.8	2.7	12.6	18.4
65+	2,699	100.0	7.3	1.5	48.5	2.0	10.2	30.5
Male								
Total	32,208	100.0	45.0	4.0	46.6	1.1	2.4	1.0
12-14	2,993	100.0	90.7	0.4	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,762	100.0	91.9	0.8	7.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	4,706	100.0	80.2	5.1	14.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
25 - 29	4,121	100.0	51.0	8.1	38.8	0.8	1.1	0.2
30 - 34	3,447	100.0	22.1	7.4	66.2	1.9	2.2	0.3
35 - 39	3,025	100.0	11.7	5.1	77.4	1.6	3.4	0.7
40 - 44	2,613	100.0	6.0	3.8	83.3	2.0	4.1	0.9
45 - 49	2,047	100.0	3.6	2.7	84.6	2.0	6.0	1.1
50 - 54	1,613	100.0	1.5	2.4	85.7	2.6	5.8	1.9
55 - 59	908	100.0	1.1	1.5	84.5	2.0	8.5	2.4
60 - 64	687	100.0	1.6	1.6	80.9	1.7	8.2	6.0
65+	1,286	100.0	9.7	2.2	69.6	2.6	6.6	9.3

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Female								
Total	29,769	100.0	34.6	4.9	48.4	1.8	4.9	5.4
12-14	2,971	100.0	90.9	0.8	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,509	100.0	83.6	4.2	11.3	0.5	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	4,595	100.0	47.7	10.3	39.4	0.9	1.3	0.3
25 - 29	4,215	100.0	23.6	8.3	63.2	1.5	2.7	0.7
30 - 34	3,087	100.0	8.8	5.1	77.0	2.2	5.2	1.7
35 - 39	2,686	100.0	4.7	4.3	78.2	2.6	7.8	2.4
40 - 44	2,116	100.0	3.4	2.7	78.0	3.1	8.2	4.5
45 - 49	1,644	100.0	3.5	2.1	71.8	4.0	9.8	8.9
50 - 54	1,266	100.0	2.0	1.7	64.5	3.5	15.0	13.3
55 - 59	669	100.0	1.6	0.7	59.5	5.7	13.9	18.5
60 - 64	598	100.0	2.0	1.7	42.0	3.8	17.7	32.8
65+	1,413	100.0	5.2	0.9	29.2	1.5	13.4	49.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Population 12 years and older by marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education in the municipality. Widowed persons (59.6%) who are 12 years and older constitute the majority of people who have no formal education which is quite alarming. The Table shows that 61.3 have attained basic education, 11.6 percent have attained secondary and 2.6 percent tertiary. More than half of all categories of marital status have attain basic education with the exception of the widowed (35.1%). Among the never married population, 16.3 percent have attain secondary with 4.3 percent attaining tertiary education and this is similar to what pertains for the sexes.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	61,977	100.0	17.9	61.3	11.6	2.6	4.1	2.6
Never married	24,787	100.0	7.5	66.1	16.3	2.3	3.6	4.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,723	100.0	19.5	66.2	8.5	2.2	1.4	2.2
Married	29,414	100.0	22.1	59.0	9.2	3.0	5.1	1.6
Separated	887	100.0	33.0	56.8	5.0	1.9	2.6	0.7
Divorced	2,252	100.0	35.4	56.0	4.5	1.5	2.2	0.4
Widowed	1,914	100.0	59.6	35.1	2.7	0.7	1.9	0.1
Male								
Total	32,208	100.0	12.1	61.9	13.8	3.1	5.3	3.8
Never married	14,482	100.0	7.6	63.6	16.6	2.6	4.0	5.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,274	100.0	14.4	65.6	11.7	2.5	2.1	3.7
Married	14,995	100.0	14.8	60.1	11.9	3.7	7.0	2.4
Separated	363	100.0	26.4	57.3	6.6	4.4	4.1	1.1
Divorced	784	100.0	20.5	66.5	6.9	2.2	3.2	0.8
Widowed	310	100.0	37.4	50.0	6.8	1.3	4.2	0.3
Female								
Total	29,769	100.0	24.3	60.6	9.2	1.9	2.7	1.3
Never married	10,305	100.0	7.2	69.6	15.8	1.8	2.9	2.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,449	100.0	23.9	66.7	5.7	2.0	0.7	1.0
Married	14,419	100.0	29.6	58.0	6.4	2.3	3.1	0.7
Separated	524	100.0	37.6	56.5	3.8	0.2	1.5	0.4
Divorced	1,468	100.0	43.3	50.4	3.3	1.2	1.7	0.1
Widowed	1,604	100.0	63.9	32.2	1.9	0.6	1.4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

¹ Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

² Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

³ Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agric, Nursing, University Diploma, HND, etc.

⁴ Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

3.3.3 Population 12 years and older by marital status and economic activity status

Table 3.6 discusses information on population 12 years and older by activity status. The table shows that 57.3 percent are employed, 4.3 percent are unemployed and 38.4 percent are economically not active. From the table, all the categories of the marital status have more than half (50%) of their members being employed with the exception of the never married group. Among the never married group, higher proportion (65.2%) are economically not active followed by the widowed (48.1%). A similar pattern is observed among the sexes though there are variations within the various categories of marital status.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	61,977	100.0	35,511	57.3	2,637	4.3	23,829	38.4
Never married	24,787	100.0	7,257	29.3	1,358	5.5	16,172	65.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,723	100.0	1,957	71.9	195	7.2	571	21.0
Married	29,414	100.0	23,028	78.3	954	3.2	5,432	18.5
Separated	887	100.0	636	71.7	35	3.9	216	24.4
Divorced	2,252	100.0	1,658	73.6	77	3.4	517	23.0
Widowed	1,914	100.0	975	50.9	18	0.9	921	48.1
Male								
Total	32,208	100.0	19,457	60.4	1,332	4.1	11,419	35.5
Never married	14,482	100.0	4,791	33.1	842	5.8	8,849	61.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,274	100.0	1,063	83.4	65	5.1	146	11.5
Married	14,995	100.0	12,575	83.9	395	2.6	2,025	13.5
Separated	363	100.0	247	68.0	9	2.5	107	29.5
Divorced	784	100.0	597	76.1	19	2.4	168	21.4
Widowed	310	100.0	184	59.4	2	0.6	124	40.0
Female								
Total	29,769	100.0	16,054	53.9	1,305	4.4	12,410	41.7
Never married	10,305	100.0	2,466	23.9	516	5.0	7,323	71.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,449	100.0	894	61.7	130	9.0	425	29.3
Married	14,419	100.0	10,453	72.5	559	3.9	3,407	23.6
Separated	524	100.0	389	74.2	26	5.0	109	20.8
Divorced	1,468	100.0	1,061	72.3	58	4.0	349	23.8
Widowed	1,604	100.0	791	49.3	16	1.0	797	49.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

3.4 Nationality

Nationality refers to the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization. As shown in Table 3.7 an overwhelming majority (96.7%) of the population in the municipality are Ghanaians by birth while 1.4 percent (1,229) have dual nationality status. The population with an ECOWAS nationality is 0.8 percent whereas 0.3 percent are non-Africans.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	90,477	100.0	46,662	100.0	43,815	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	87,514	96.7	45,049	96.5	42,465	96.9
Dual Nationality	1,229	1.4	635	1.4	594	1.4
Ghanaian by naturalization	390	0.4	197	0.4	193	0.4
ECOWAS	712	0.8	424	0.9	288	0.7
Africa other than ECOWAS	360	0.4	211	0.5	149	0.3
Other	272	0.3	146	0.3	126	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the population by religion and sex in the municipality. About four in five of the population (83.6%) profess the Christian religion comprising Catholic (10.0%), Protestant (20.0%), Pentecostal/Charismatic (35.4%), and Other Christian (18.1%). This is followed by Islam (7.2%) and other (1.3%). Those who have no religion are 7.5 percent, Traditionalist are the least with 0.6 percent in the municipality. This shows that the once dominant religion of the people which was Traditional religion is gradually fading out due to the advent of Christianity. For the sexes, more females (87.0%) than males (80.3%) profess the Christian religion. On the contrary, more male (10.0%) than female (4.9%) are not adhere to any religion. Similarly, more males (7.8%) than female (6.5%) professed the Islamic religion.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	90,477	100.0	46,662	100.0	43,815	100.0
No Religion	6,802	7.5	4,665	10.0	2,137	4.9
Catholic	9,107	10.1	4,912	10.5	4,195	9.6
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	18,057	20.0	9,048	19.4	9,009	20.6
Pentecostal/Charismatic	32,011	35.4	15,337	32.9	16,674	38.1
Other Christians	16,337	18.1	8,158	17.5	8,179	18.7
Islam	6,494	7.2	3,629	7.8	2,865	6.5
Traditionalist	520	0.6	311	0.7	209	0.5
Other (Specify)	1,149	1.3	602	1.3	547	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Education is an essential aspect of societal development. It is the means of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal wellbeing. There exists a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011). It is for this reason that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is achieving universal primary education by 2015 (United Nations Development Programme, 2010). This section discusses literacy and education for the population in the municipality.

3.6.1 Literacy

Literacy is measured by the ability to read and write a simple statement in any language with understanding. Table 3.9 shows that generally, the population 11 years and older in the municipality can be considered as a literate population, as the literate population has a total number of 52,505 (82.4%) while the non-literate is 11,181 (17.6%). Among the literate population, English and Ghanaian languages are the most dominant representing 52.8 percent, followed by English only (39.3%) and Ghanaian language only (6.9%).

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 & Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	11,181	52,505	100.0	39.3	6.9	52.8	0.2	0.8
11-14	231	7,442	100.0	49.1	5.7	44.4	0.2	0.6
15-19	598	8,673	100.0	40.1	4.5	54.3	0.2	1.0
20-24	1,127	8,174	100.0	37.0	5.5	56.1	0.2	1.2
25-29	1,334	7,002	100.0	39.2	7.4	52.5	0.2	0.7
30-34	1,263	5,271	100.0	38.0	9.4	51.6	0.2	0.7
35-39	1,344	4,367	100.0	38.7	9.6	51.0	0.4	0.3
40-44	1,101	3,628	100.0	38.7	8.3	52.0	0.4	0.6
45-49	928	2,763	100.0	35.3	8.5	55.2	0.4	0.7
50-54	770	2,109	100.0	33.0	7.5	58.8	0.1	0.5
55-59	472	1,105	100.0	30.8	7.1	61.1	0.1	0.9
60-64	524	761	100.0	27.9	8.0	63.7	0.1	0.3
65+	1,489	1,210	100.0	32.5	8.9	57.7	0.2	0.7
Male								
Total	3,920	29,165	100.0	37.4	5.6	55.9	0.3	0.8
11-14	112	3,758	100.0	48.7	5.6	45.2	0.1	0.4
15-19	281	4,481	100.0	38.9	4.2	55.8	0.2	0.9
20-24	426	4,280	100.0	34.8	4.3	59.2	0.3	1.5
25-29	475	3,646	100.0	36.2	6.1	56.5	0.2	0.9
30-34	477	2,970	100.0	34.9	7.7	56.3	0.2	0.8
35-39	488	2,537	100.0	38.4	6.3	54.5	0.4	0.4
40-44	351	2,262	100.0	38.3	5.6	54.8	0.5	0.8
45-49	319	1,728	100.0	34.2	6.2	58.4	0.5	0.7
50-54	240	1,373	100.0	31.2	5	63.1	0.1	0.6
55-59	165	743	100.0	30.6	5.5	62.6	0.1	1.2
60-64	146	541	100.0	27.0	6.7	66.0	0.2	0.2
65+	440	846	100.0	30.0	6.3	62.5	0.4	0.8
Female								
Total	7,261	23,340	100.0	41.6	8.6	48.9	0.2	0.7
11-14	119	3,684	100.0	49.6	5.7	43.6	0.2	0.8
15-19	317	4,192	100.0	41.4	4.7	52.6	0.2	1.1
20-24	701	3,894	100.0	39.5	6.8	52.7	0.2	0.9
25-29	859	3,356	100.0	42.5	8.7	48.1	0.1	0.5
30-34	786	2,301	100.0	42.0	11.5	45.6	0.2	0.7
35-39	856	1,830	100.0	39.1	14.2	46.3	0.3	0.2
40-44	750	1,366	100.0	39.3	12.7	47.4	0.3	0.4
45-49	609	1,035	100.0	37.0	12.3	49.8	0.3	0.7
50-54	530	736	100.0	36.5	12.2	51.0	0.0	0.3
55-59	307	362	100.0	31.2	10.5	58.0	0.0	0.3
60-64	378	220	100.0	30.0	11.4	58.2	0.0	0.5
65+	1,049	364	100.0	38.2	15.1	46.4	0.0	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

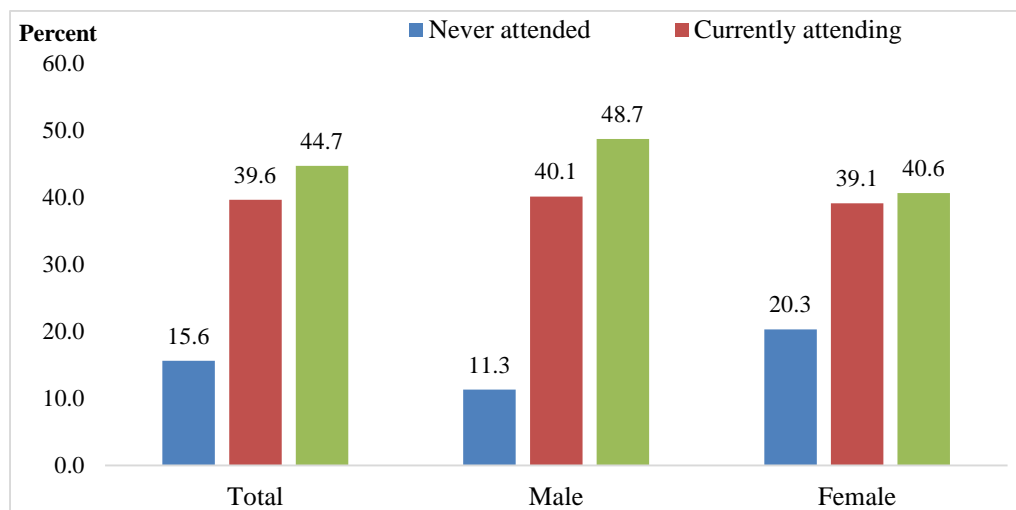
The data revealed that persons within the age group 15-19 are the most literate having a total population of 8,673, followed by age group 20-24 (8,174). Persons 65 years and older constitute the majority of not literate population with 1,489. Majority of male's population in the municipality are literate (29,165) compare to the female (23,340). Males and females 15-19 years are the most literate among their age groups with a total population of 4,481 and 4,192 respectively.

3.6.2 Education

Figure 3.1 present information on the population 3 years and older by school attendance.

The figure shows that 15.6 percent of population, 3 years and older in the municipality have never been to school, 39.6 percent are currently in school and 44.7 percent have attended school in the past. Among the sexes, 40.1 percent of the male population 3 years and older are currently attending school compare to 39.1 percent of the female. Similarly, males who have attended school in the past (48.7%) is higher than the female (40.6%).

Figure 3.1: School attendants by sex for population 3 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 shows population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. The data indicates that persons 3 years and older who attended school in the past in the municipality is 36, 810, a figure higher than persons 3 years and older currently attending school (32,579). The number of females currently attending school (15,619) has declined compared to females who attended school in the past (16,192).

Data on Nursery and Kindergarten could not be obtained during the 2010 PHC because it did not exist in the past. It became a part of Ghana's educational system in recent times as part of the several reforms undertaken by the government. Table 3.10 also shows that the number of people currently in primary school is significantly higher (46.0%) than in the past (10.6%). A possible assumption for the dominance of persons 3 years and older in primary school now could be that most parents now have realized the need for education and so do no longer send their children to the farm or to run errands. Government has also instituted measures such as capitation grant which is used to pay certain fees for basic school pupils, school feeding, and free uniform and free text books amongst others. These measures have widely been reported to have increased school enrolment in public schools.

Data on middle and secondary levels of education could not be obtained as at 2010 because it had been removed from our educational system albeit it functioned in the past. More males (5.2%) than females (2.4%) are in tertiary level education. The trend is similar to what pertained in the past.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,579	100.0	16,960	100.0	15,619	100.0	36,810	100.0	20,618	100.0	16,192	100.0
Nursery	2,929	9.0	1,550	9.1	1,379	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	4,835	14.8	2,427	14.3	2,408	15.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	14,987	46.0	7,525	44.4	7,462	47.8	5,186	14.1	2,190	10.6	2,996	18.5
JSS/JHS	5,880	18.0	3,071	18.1	2,809	18.0	13,444	36.5	6,718	32.6	6,726	41.5
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,240	25.1	5,708	27.7	3,532	21.8
SSS/SHS	2,352	7.2	1,307	7.7	1,045	6.7	3,383	9.2	2,097	10.2	1,286	7.9
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,431	3.9	1,035	5.0	396	2.4
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	237	0.7	160	0.9	77	0.5	1,344	3.7	848	4.1	496	3.1
Post middle/secondary certificate	100	0.3	38	0.2	62	0.4	688	1.9	443	2.1	245	1.5
Tertiary	1,259	3.9	882	5.2	377	2.4	2,094	5.7	1,579	7.7	515	3.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The overall development of any country is based on the production of goods and services. A vital asset to the production process is the human resource of the country. Albeit 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 denoted as the “employed”. In general, the larger the employed population of a country, the more wealth it generates leading to the general well-being of the population.

This chapter analyses the economic activities status population of population 15 years and older in the municipality. This economic activities are analysed by age, sex, locality of residence (urban or rural area), employment status and sector.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows the population 15 years and older by economic activity status and sex. Table 4.1 shows that, 67.8 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active within the seven days preceding the census night and 32.2 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 93.1 percent are employed and 6.9 percent are unemployed. As shown in the Table those who worked constitute 96.3 percent, 3.3 percent did not work but had job to go back to and 0.4 percent did voluntary work without pay. About 70 percent of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time and are available.

Table 4.1 further indicates that the proportion of males that are economically active constitute 70.8 percent while females constitute 64.4 percent. Males who worked (97 %) are more than the females who worked (95.4 %). Among the economically active population, a higher proportion (45.4%) are in full time education followed by those did home duties. More males are in full time education (55.6%) as compare to the female (36.3%). On the other hand, more females (37.2%) do home duties than the males (20.8%).

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	56,013	100.0	29,215	100.0	26,798	100.0
Economically active	37,950	67.8	20,691	70.8	17,259	64.4
Employed	35,319	93.1	19,360	93.6	15,959	92.5
<i>Worked</i>	34,000	96.3	18,781	97.0	15,219	95.4
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,175	3.3	531	2.7	644	4.0
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	144	0.4	48	0.2	96	0.6
Unemployed	2,631	6.9	1,331	6.4	1,300	7.5
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	780	29.6	394	29.6	386	29.7
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,851	70.4	937	70.4	914	70.3
Economically not active	18,063	32.2	8,524	29.2	9,539	35.6
Did home duties (household chore)	5,326	29.5	1,773	20.8	3,553	37.2
Full time education	8,201	45.4	4,742	55.6	3,459	36.3
Pensioner/Retired	383	2.1	292	3.4	91	1.0
Disabled/Sick	698	3.9	294	3.4	404	4.2
Too old/young	1,426	7.9	479	5.6	947	9.9
Other	2,029	11.2	944	11.1	1,085	11.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows the population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status. The Table clearly indicates that the highest proportion (80.5%) of 15-19 age group are not economically active, followed by 65 years and older cohort (55.9%), 20-24 (40.3%) and 60-64 (30.9%). All the age group have more than half of their respective people employed with the exception of ages 15-19 and 65 years and older group. Among the unemployed, 20-24 (9.7%) recorded the highest followed by 25-29 (7.5%) and 30-34 (4.8%) age group. The highest employment group for both sexes occurred in 40-44 and 45-49 age groups. However that of the male is higher ((89.8 percent for 40-44 and 90.8 percent for 45-49) than the females (82.1 percent for 40-44 and 83.2 percent for 45-49 percent). The proportion of 15-19 age group who economically not active is higher for males (81.5%) than the female (79.4%).

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	56,013	100.0	35,319	63.1	2,631	4.7	18,063	32.2
15-19	9,271	100.0	1,470	15.9	342	3.7	7,459	80.5
20-24	9,301	100.0	4,656	50.1	901	9.7	3,744	40.3
25-29	8,336	100.0	6,012	72.1	628	7.5	1,696	20.3
30-34	6,534	100.0	5,297	81.1	314	4.8	923	14.1
35-39	5,711	100.0	4,820	84.4	181	3.2	710	12.4
40-44	4,729	100.0	4,084	86.4	100	2.1	545	11.5
45-49	3,691	100.0	3,226	87.4	55	1.5	410	11.1
50-54	2,879	100.0	2,434	84.5	30	1.0	415	14.4
55-59	1,577	100.0	1,293	82.0	28	1.8	256	16.2
60-64	1,285	100.0	846	65.8	42	3.3	397	30.9
65+	2,699	100.0	1,181	43.8	10	0.4	1,508	55.9
Male								
Total	29,215	100.0	19,360	66.3	1,331	4.6	8,524	29.2
15-19	4,762	100.0	740	15.5	141	3.0	3,881	81.5
20-24	4,706	100.0	2,309	49.1	437	9.3	1,960	41.6
25-29	4,121	100.0	3,123	75.8	308	7.5	690	16.7
30-34	3,447	100.0	2,930	85.0	184	5.3	333	9.7
35-39	3,025	100.0	2,671	88.3	100	3.3	254	8.4
40-44	2,613	100.0	2,347	89.8	67	2.6	199	7.6
45-49	2,047	100.0	1,858	90.8	31	1.5	158	7.7
50-54	1,613	100.0	1,430	88.7	18	1.1	165	10.2
55-59	908	100.0	795	87.6	20	2.2	93	10.2
60-64	687	100.0	495	72.1	20	2.9	172	25.0
65+	1,286	100.0	662	51.5	5	0.4	619	48.1
Female								
Total	26,798	100.0	15,959	59.6	1,300	4.9	9,539	35.6
15-19	4,509	100.0	730	16.2	201	4.5	3,578	79.4
20-24	4,595	100.0	2,347	51.1	464	10.1	1,784	38.8
25-29	4,215	100.0	2,889	68.5	320	7.6	1,006	23.9
30-34	3,087	100.0	2,367	76.7	130	4.2	590	19.1
35-39	2,686	100.0	2,149	80.0	81	3.0	456	17.0
40-44	2,116	100.0	1,737	82.1	33	1.6	346	16.4
45-49	1,644	100.0	1,368	83.2	24	1.5	252	15.3
50-54	1,266	100.0	1,004	79.3	12	0.9	250	19.7
55-59	669	100.0	498	74.4	8	1.2	163	24.4
60-64	598	100.0	351	58.7	22	3.7	225	37.6
65+	1,413	100.0	519	36.7	5	0.4	889	62.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 presents information on occupation of the employed population 15 years and older. About a third (31.5%) of the population are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. Another 24.8 percent are, machine operators and assemblers while service and sales workers constitute 18.7 percent. The two leading occupational categories do not require highly skilled expertise and high educational training. The proportions of the occupations which require high skills and years of training such as professionals (3.7%), managers (2.2%) and technicians (1.5%) account for 7.4 percent of the employed persons.

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,319	100.0	19,360	100.0	15,959	100.0
Managers	774	2.2	245	1.3	529	3.3
Professionals	1,291	3.7	743	3.8	548	3.4
Technicians and associate professionals	536	1.5	420	2.2	116	0.7
Clerical support workers	242	0.7	135	0.7	107	0.7
Service and sales workers	6,604	18.7	1,230	6.4	5,374	33.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	11,122	31.5	6,151	31.8	4,971	31.1
Craft and related trades workers	4,193	11.9	2,204	11.4	1,989	12.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8,742	24.8	7,736	40.0	1,006	6.3
Elementary occupations	1,798	5.1	479	2.5	1,319	8.3
Other occupations	17	0.0	17	0.1	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are variations between the sexes. For example, the proportion of females (7.4%) in the occupational category which requires high skills and years of training that is, managers, professionals and technicians is slightly higher than males (7.3%). More males (31.8%) than females (31.1%) are in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. On the other hand, the proportion of females employed who are into service and sales are far higher (33.7%) than their male counterparts (6.4%)

4.4 Industry

As shown in Table 4.4, agriculture, forestry and fishing, constitute the largest industry employing 32.2 percent of the workforce aged 15 years and older. Other major industries are mining and quarrying (22.6%), wholesale and retail/ repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (14.4%) and manufacturing (8.3%).

More males (33.0%) are employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing than females (31.3.0%). Again, more males (36.0%) than females (6.3%) are employed in mining and quarrying. On the other hand, more females (24.2%) are engaged in the wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles than males (6.4%). Similarly, more female (14.2%) than male (1.0%) are engaged in accommodation and food service sectors.

Table 4.4: Distribution of employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,319	100.0	19,360	100.0	15,959	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	11,390	32.2	6,390	33.0	5,000	31.3
Mining and quarrying	7,988	22.6	6,977	36.0	1,011	6.3
Manufacturing	2,947	8.3	954	4.9	1,993	12.5
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	23	0.1	18	0.1	5	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	85	0.2	39	0.2	46	0.3
Construction	939	2.7	913	4.7	26	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,101	14.4	1,239	6.4	3,862	24.2
Transportation and storage	950	2.7	927	4.8	23	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	2,466	7.0	196	1.0	2,270	14.2
Information and communication	46	0.1	39	0.2	7	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	96	0.3	59	0.3	37	0.2
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	151	0.4	125	0.6	26	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	383	1.1	345	1.8	38	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	161	0.5	130	0.7	31	0.2
Education	983	2.8	496	2.6	487	3.1
Human health and social work activities	244	0.7	78	0.4	166	1.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	88	0.2	80	0.4	8	0.1
Other service activities	1,156	3.3	280	1.4	876	5.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	122	0.3	75	0.4	47	0.3
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

The employment status data presented in Table 4.5 indicate that 56.6 percent of the workforce are self-employed without employees followed by employees (25.8%). More females (67.0%) were self-employed without employees than males (48.0%). The self-employed with employees constitute 3.7 percent of the employed population. Further disaggregation shows that more males (3.9%) than females (3.5%) are self-employed with employees. Female contributing family workers constitute 11.5 percent compared to 3.8 percent for males contributing family workers.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,319	100.0	19,360	100.0	15,959	100.0
Employee	9,118	25.8	7,245	37.4	1,873	11.7
Self-employed without employee(s)	19,980	56.6	9,286	48.0	10,694	67.0
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,309	3.7	754	3.9	555	3.5
Casual worker	1,359	3.8	976	5.0	383	2.4
Contributing family worker	2,570	7.3	737	3.8	1,833	11.5
Apprentice	755	2.1	257	1.3	498	3.1
Domestic employee (House help)	204	0.6	96	0.5	108	0.7
Other	24	0.1	9	0.0	15	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows that the private informal sector (78.9%) is the largest employer in the municipality. The proportion of employed females working in the private informal sector is 90.3 percent while that of males is 69.5 percent. Irrespective of sex, the private informal sector is the dominant employer of the workforce. Among the workforce 16.7 percent was employed in the private formal sector, the public sector (government ministries, departments and agencies) had a proportion of 4 percent.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,319	100.0	19,360	100.0	15,959	100.0
Public (Government)	1,387	3.9	897	4.6	490	3.1
Private Formal	5,888	16.7	4,880	25.2	1,008	6.3
Private Informal	27,873	78.9	13,458	69.5	14,415	90.3
Semi-Public/Parastatal	30	0.1	21	0.1	9	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	114	0.3	80	0.4	34	0.2
Other International Organisations	27	0.1	24	0.1	3	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technologies (ICT) have become important tools in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. This role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's, has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres.

The impact of these developments on the economic and social transformation of Ghana seems to have been positive. The contribution of ICT to the Gross Domestic Product increased from 2.3 percent in 2009 to 10.5 percent in 2011 and the industry created 3,500 additional jobs in 2011 compared to 3,050 in 2010 (National Development Planning Commission, NDPC, 2011). Mobile penetration rate increased from 74 percent in 2009 to 84.6 percent in 2011. At the same period, the number of internet subscribers also increased almost fourfold from 1,296,047 to 4,086,428 (National Communications Authority, 2011).

To understand some of these developments, a module was included in the 2010 PHC on ownership and use of ICT facilities. This chapter analyses access to these ICT technologies/facilities by various socio-demographic characteristics such as age and sex in Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows the ownership of mobile phones and internet facility usage by persons 12 years and older. A total of 61,977 persons, comprising 52 percent males and 48 percent females answered questions on mobile phone and internet access and usage. A total of 31,890 constituting 51.5 percent of the population 12 years and older owned mobile phones. Sex aggregation of mobile phone ownership shows that more males (59.1%) than females (43.1%) owned mobile phones.

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	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,977	100.0	31,890	51.5
Male	32,208	100.0	19,050	59.1
Female	29,769	100.0	12,840	43.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

The internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organisations. Some of the common uses of the internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions, social networking and shopping. As indicated in Table 5.2, population 12 years and older in the municipality who have access to internet facilities is 4,595 representing 7.4 percent. Males (9.8%) have the highest proportion of population using internet facilities compared to 4.8 percent of females.

Table 5.2: Population 12 years and older by internet facility usage and sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,977	100.0	4,595	7.4
Male	32,208	100.0	3,154	9.8
Female	29,769	100.0	1,441	4.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

Despite the widespread use of the mobile phone, fixed line telephones remain important, particularly at workplaces and parts of the country where mobile phone network access is poor or non-existent. Table 5.3 shows households having fixed telephone lines by sex of household head. The total number of households in the municipality is 21,713, only 204 households, constituting 0.9 percent of all household owed fixed lines. Many households with male heads (1.1%) had fixed lines than those with female heads (0.4%).

Table 5.3: Households having fixed telephone lines and sex of head

Sex	Number of households		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,713	100.0	204	0.9
Male	15,947	100.0	183	1.1
Female	5,766	100.0	21	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.5 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

Desktop and laptop computers are useful for accessing and processing information, including the use of the internet, electronic mail and other services. The data in Table 5.4 show that, 7 percent of households in the municipality own desktop/laptop computers. The table further shows that 8.1 percent of male headed households have desktop/laptops compare to 4.0 percent of the female headed households.

Table 5.4: Households having desktop/laptop and sex of head

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptops	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	21,713	100.0	1,524	7.0
Male	15,947	100.0	1,296	8.1
Female	5,766	100.0	228	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). PWDs therefore face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type can reduce an individual's ability to perform to his or her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life.

The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana provides for the guarantee of the fundamental human rights of all persons including PWDs. In Ghana, PWDs in general suffer from discrimination as a result of their disability status. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts.

In an attempt to understand the situation of PWDs as a guide for policy formulation, the Ghana Statistical Service, for the first time, collected specific data on PWDs in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. This chapter discusses the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of PWDs from the data. It describes PWDs with respect to sex, type of locality, disability type and activity status.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows the population of persons with disability by locality, disability type and sex in the municipality. As shown in Table 6.1, about three percent (3.1%) of the total population (90,477) is disabled. PWDs in rural areas (3.2%) are higher than that of urban areas (2.9%). An equal number of males and females are disabled (3.1%) each.

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

Disability Type	Total	Percent		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
All Localities				
Total	90,477	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	87,687	96.9	96.9	96.9
With disability	2,790	3.1	3.1	3.1
Sight	1,007	36.1	34.7	37.6
Hearing	286	10.3	9.0	11.5
Speech	445	15.9	18.4	13.4
Physical	581	20.8	19.1	22.6
Intellect	679	24.3	25.1	23.5
Emotion	472	16.9	16.7	17.1
Other	142	5.1	5.0	5.1
Urban				
Total	27,405	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	26,615	97.1	97.2	97.0
With disability	790	2.9	2.8	3.0
Sight	265	33.5	30.9	36.2
Hearing	63	8.0	7.8	8.2
Speech	114	14.4	17.6	11.2
Physical	109	13.8	11.3	16.3
Intellect	289	36.6	38.7	34.4
Emotion	112	14.2	14.6	13.8
Other	34	4.3	4.3	4.3
Rural				
Total	63,072	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	61,072	96.8	96.8	96.9
With disability	2,000	3.2	3.2	3.1
Sight	742	37.1	36.1	38.1
Hearing	223	11.2	9.5	12.9
Speech	331	16.6	18.7	14.3
Physical	472	23.6	22.1	25.2
Intellect	390	19.5	19.9	19.1
Emotion	360	18.0	17.5	18.5
Other	108	5.4	5.3	5.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

Six types of disability namely, sight, hearing, speech, intellect, physical and emotional disability have been identified (see Table 6.1). Persons with sight disability are in the majority with 36.1 percent, followed by persons with intellect disability (24.3%). Persons with hearing disability constituted the least among all the types of disability representing 10.3 percent. About five percent (5.1%) have more than one form of disability. A similar pattern is observed for the sexes.

6.4 Distribution by type of locality

The proportion of PWDs is more in the rural areas (3.2%) than the urban areas (2.8%) (Table 6.1). Sight disability is the most dominant form of disability in both rural and urban areas, with the rural areas (37.1%) being higher than the urban areas (33.5%). PWDs in intellect are found to be higher in urban areas (36.6%) than rural areas (19.5%). Persons with more than one form of disability are dominant in the rural areas (5.4%) than the urban centres (4.3%). Female PWDs are mostly dominant in urban areas (3.0%) while male PWDs constitute the majority in rural areas (3.2%).

6.5 Disability and Activity Status

Activity status refers to the economic and non-economic activity of persons during the reference period (the seven days preceding the census night). Persons who worked for pay, profit or family gain, those who did not work but had jobs to return to and those unemployed, are referred to as economically active. The economically not active are persons who did not work and were not seeking for work. These included homemakers, students, retired persons, disabled and are unable to work and those with ill-health or too old to work.

Table 6.2 shows that a higher proportion (60.9%) of the PWDs are employed, 36.2 percent are economically not active with 2.8 percent being unemployed. Among the various types of disability, hearing (46.0%) and physical recorded the lowest proportion of employment. The table further shows that 65.6 percent of the male disability are employed compare to 56.3 percent female disability who are employed. Persons with intellectual disability constitute the majority of those employed (66.1%) followed by speech (62.9%) and sight (62.8%)

Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older with disability, 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	56,013	100.0	35,319	63.1	2,631	4.7	18,063	32.2
No disability	53,850	100.0	34,001	63.1	2,570	4.8	17,279	32.1
With a disability	2,163	100.0	1,318	60.9	61	2.8	784	36.2
Sight	911	100.0	572	62.8	17	1.9	322	35.3
Hearing	202	100.0	93	46.0	3	1.5	106	52.5
Speech	272	100.0	171	62.9	5	1.8	96	35.3
Physical	494	100.0	206	41.7	9	1.8	279	56.5
Intellectual	336	100.0	222	66.1	11	3.3	103	30.7
Emotional	408	100.0	256	62.7	15	3.7	137	33.6
Other	114	100.0	71	62.3	9	7.9	34	29.8
Male								
Total	29,215	100.0	19,360	66.3	1,331	4.6	8,524	29.2
No disability	28,137	100.0	18,653	66.3	1,295	4.6	8,189	29.1
With a disability	1,078	100.0	707	65.6	36	3.3	335	31.1
Sight	447	100.0	306	68.5	10	2.2	131	29.3
Hearing	89	100.0	38	42.7	2	2.2	49	55.1
Speech	164	100.0	113	68.9	2	1.2	49	29.9
Physical	221	100.0	96	43.4	7	3.2	118	53.4
Intellectual	170	100.0	116	68.2	9	5.3	45	26.5
Emotional	211	100.0	156	73.9	7	3.3	48	22.7
Other	60	100.0	38	63.3	3	5.0	19	31.7
Female								
Total	26,798	100.0	15,959	59.6	1,300	4.9	9,539	35.6
No disability	25,713	100.0	15,348	59.7	1,275	5.0	9,090	35.4
With a disability	1,085	100.0	611	56.3	25	2.3	449	41.4
Sight	464	100.0	266	57.3	7	1.5	191	41.2
Hearing	113	100.0	55	48.7	1	0.9	57	50.4
Speech	108	100.0	58	53.7	3	2.8	47	43.5
Physical	273	100.0	110	40.3	2	0.7	161	59.0
Intellectual	166	100.0	106	63.9	2	1.2	58	34.9
Emotional	197	100.0	100	50.8	8	4.1	89	45.2
Other	54	100.0	33	61.1	6	11.1	15	27.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 6.3 shows that 30.2 percent of persons with disability in the Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality have never attended formal education, 53.2 percent have attained basic education, 4.7 percent (pre-primary) and 11.9 percent (Sec/SHS and higher). Among the sight disability, 44 percent have never been to school with 48.5 percent attaining the basic level of education. Among the male PWDs, 36.5 percent have never been to school compare to 53.8 percent of the females. On the hand more male (53.7%) PWDs have attained basic education compare to the females (40.7%). Again, the more male (7.4%) PWDs than their female (3.0%) counterparts have attained Sec/SHS/higher. The Tables shows that only few PWDs are managed to make it up to the Sec/SHS/ and higher levels. Comparatively, the male PWDs

are faring well than the females in terms of education attainment. There is therefore the need for policy interventions to address these disparities among PWDs in the District.

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	82,258	12,869	7,764	48,737	12,888	100.0	15.6	9.4	59.2	15.7
No disability	79,575	12,059	7,639	47,309	12,568	100.0	15.2	9.6	59.5	15.8
With a disability	2,683	810	125	1,428	320	100.0	30.2	4.7	53.2	11.9
Sight	991	284	20	532	155	100.0	28.7	2.0	53.7	15.6
Hearing	269	102	15	122	30	100.0	37.9	5.6	45.4	11.2
Speech	396	116	33	204	43	100.0	29.3	8.3	51.5	10.9
Physical	566	197	13	300	56	100.0	34.8	2.3	53.0	9.9
Intellectual	611	267	68	246	30	100.0	43.7	11.1	40.3	4.9
Emotional	464	107	11	287	59	100.0	23.1	2.4	61.9	12.7
Other	140	34	7	73	26	100.0	24.3	5.0	52.1	18.6
Male										
Total	42,346	4,768	3,977	25,212	8,389	100.0	11.3	9.4	59.5	19.8
No disability	40,973	4,464	3,905	24,428	8,176	100.0	10.9	9.5	59.6	20.0
With a disability	1,373	304	72	784	213	100.0	22.1	5.2	57.1	15.5
Sight	487	86	10	296	95	100.0	17.7	2.1	60.8	19.5
Hearing	124	36	11	60	17	100.0	29.0	8.9	48.4	13.7
Speech	238	62	23	123	30	100.0	26.1	9.7	51.7	12.6
Physical	265	57	9	163	36	100.0	21.5	3.4	61.5	13.6
Intellectual	326	131	36	138	21	100.0	40.2	11.0	42.3	6.4
Emotional	238	46	5	148	39	100.0	19.3	2.1	62.2	16.4
Other	72	16	5	35	16	100.0	22.2	6.9	48.6	22.2
Female										
Total	39,912	8,101	3,787	23,525	4,499	100.0	20.3	9.5	58.9	11.3
No disability	38,602	7,595	3,734	22,881	4,392	100.0	19.7	9.7	59.3	11.4
With a disability	1,310	506	53	644	107	100.0	38.6	4.0	49.2	8.2
Sight	504	198	10	236	60	100.0	39.3	2.0	46.8	11.9
Hearing	145	66	4	62	13	100.0	45.5	2.8	42.8	9.0
Speech	158	54	10	81	13	100.0	34.2	6.3	51.3	8.2
Physical	301	140	4	137	20	100.0	46.5	1.3	45.5	6.6
Intellectual	285	136	32	108	9	100.0	47.7	11.2	37.9	3.2
Emotional	226	61	6	139	20	100.0	27.0	2.7	61.5	8.8
Other	68	18	2	38	10	100.0	26.5	2.9	55.9	14.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC collected data on agricultural activity, the first of such data to be collected in a PHC in the country. Agriculture is a crucial sector for reducing poverty and achieving many of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) in Ghana because agriculture has been the mainstay of the economy. Agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the municipality. This chapter presents analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the municipality, with a main focus on households in agriculture, types of farming activities, livestock reared and fish farming.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

In the 2010 PHC, an agricultural household was defined as one in which at least one person in the household is engaged in farming/fishing/animal husbandry. Table 7.1 shows the size of households by agricultural activities. Basically, four types of agricultural activities were identified: tree growing, crop farming, livestock rearing and fish farming.

The agricultural households is 8,469 and account for 39.0 percent. There are a greater number of households engaged in agriculture in the rural areas (43.0%) than in the urban areas (29.3%) as shown in Figure 7.1.

The high proportion of agricultural households in rural areas in the municipality can be attributed to the fact that agriculture is mostly a rural activity. Crop farming is the major agricultural activity of households in agriculture, with the rural areas (95.6%) having a high proportion as compared to urban areas (93.3%), followed by livestock rearing (20.4%). Fish farming (0.4%) is the least practiced agricultural activity for the households in Tarkwa Nsuaem municipality. The proportion of households engaged in tree planting in urban localities (1.7%) is higher compared to rural localities (0.4%).

Table 7.1: Size of households by agricultural activities

Agricultural Activities	Total		Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent		
Total Households	21,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	8,469	39.0	29.3	43.0
Crop Farming	8,052	95.1	93.3	95.6
Tree Planting	58	0.7	1.7	0.4
Livestock Rearing	1,726	20.4	23.3	19.5
Fish Farming	32	0.4	0.5	0.3

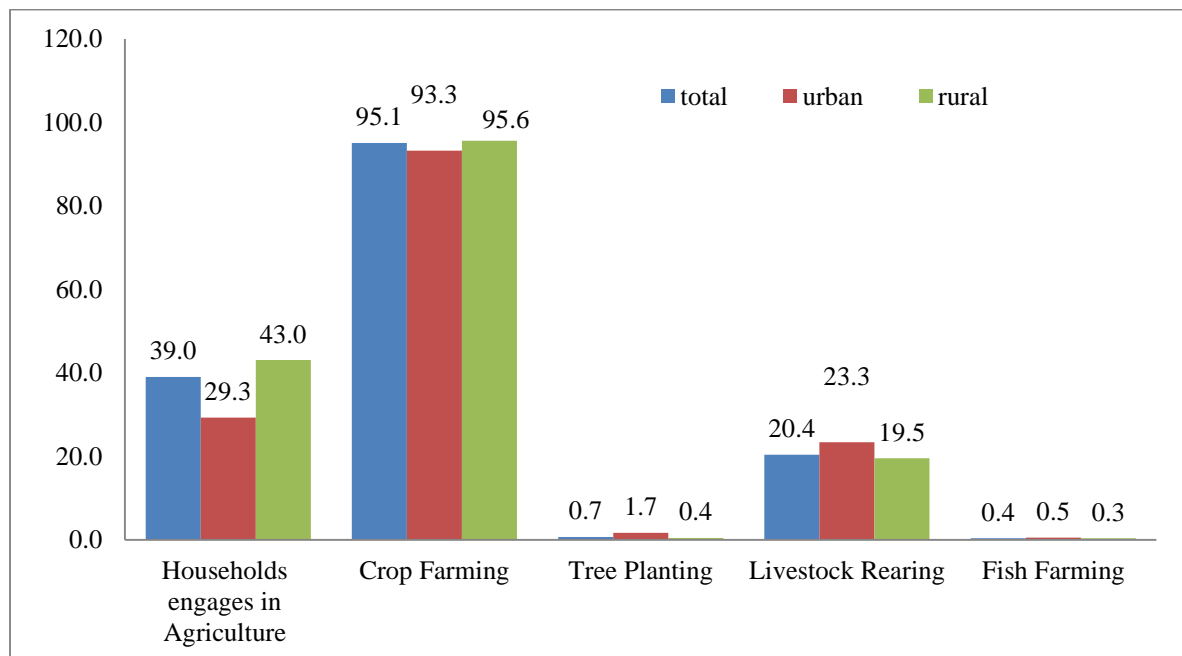
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Livestock and Other Animals reared

In Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality, there are four main types of farming activities namely: crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. Crop farming (95.1%) is the major

farming activity for households engaged in agriculture in the municipality and it is mostly practiced by rural households which constitute 95.6 percent. It can be assumed that most households practice crop farming as their source of livelihood or to serve as a substitute to feed themselves. Livestock rearing (20.4%) is equally another dominant agricultural activity in the municipality since it's believed to be a very lucrative venture when commercialised. (Table 7.1). Fish farming (0.4%) is the least practiced agricultural activity for the households in Tarkwa Nsuaem municipality. The proportion of households engaged in tree planting in urban localities (1.7%) is higher compared to rural localities (0.4%). Figure 5.1 shows the types of agricultural activities by type of locality by households in the Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality.

Figure 7.1: Household size and agricultural activities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Distribution of livestock and keepers

Table 7.2 presents the distribution of livestock and keepers. Table 7.2 shows that the total number of livestock in the district is 51,263 with 2,375 numbers of keepers. The average number of animal per keeper is 22. The most reared animal is chicken (76.3%), followed by goat (10.7%) and sheep (5.3%). Inland fishing also recorded less than on percent. From Table 7.2 it can be seen that there is no marine fishing, this is because Tarkwa Nsuaem is not a coastal district.

The most reared ruminants in are goats (5,502), sheep (2,737), pig (648) and cattle (176). For the bird's category, 39,113 chicken, 705 ducks, 291 guinea fowl and 46 turkey are recorded. Among the non-traditional livestock, grass-cutter and rabbits recorded 289 and 248 respectively.

Chicken had the highest number of keepers (1,364) with an average of 29 animals per keeper, followed by goats which had 560 keepers and an average of 10 animals per keeper, sheep with 239 keepers and an average of 11 animals per keeper, the least is inland fishing (1) with an average of 5 animals per keeper.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/Other animals	Number of animals		Number of keepers		Average animal per keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	51,263	100.0	2,375	100.0	22
Beehives	99	0.2	6	0.3	17
Cattle	176	0.3	8	0.3	22
Chicken	39,113	76.3	1,364	57.4	29
Dove	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Duck	705	1.4	43	1.8	16
Goat	5,502	10.7	560	23.6	10
Grass-cutter	289	0.6	20	0.8	14
Guinea fowl	291	0.6	25	1.1	12
Ostrich	22	0.0	2	0.1	11
Pig	648	1.3	34	1.4	19
Rabbit	248	0.5	17	0.7	15
Sheep	2,737	5.3	239	10.1	11
Silk worm	10	0.0	1	0.0	10
Snail	40	0.1	2	0.1	20
Turkey	46	0.1	8	0.3	6
Other	216	0.4	39	1.6	6
Fish farming	1,116	2.2	6	0.3	186
Inland fishing	5	0.0	1	0.0	5
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census included a comprehensive housing census data. Among the issues covered are the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and main materials used in the construction of outer walls, occupancy status, methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities, etc. It can be used to determine the adequacy of housing stock and assessment of the need for additional housing.

8.2 Housing Stock

As shown in Table 8.1, out of the regional total household population of 2,307,395, Tarkwa-Nsuaem accounts for 86,566 with household population being concentrated more in the rural areas (61,133) than the urban areas (25,433). The number of houses in the municipality is 14,326 with the rural areas constituting the majority (10,210).

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and household

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,376,021	90,477	27,405	63,072
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	86,566	25,433	61,133
Number of houses	3,392,745	380,104	14,326	4,116	10,210
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	21,713	6,379	15,334
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.0
Average household size	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*This excludes homeless and institutional households

The data in Table 8.1 shows that there is an equal distribution of average households per house in the region and district with each representing 1.5 percent. It is the same for both urban and rural dwellings despite rural areas being dominant in number of households and total household population. Urban areas (6.2%) have a higher proportion in population per house than rural areas (6.0%). Average household size is the same for both urban and rural areas which is the same for the district. However, the regional average household size (4.2%) is slightly higher than the district (4.0%).

8.3 Type of Dwelling and Ownership status

8.3.1 Type of occupied dwelling unit

Table 8.2 shows that there were 21,713 dwelling units in municipality. For the municipality as a whole, 44.4 percent of all dwelling units are compound houses, making the compound house the most common type of dwelling unit in Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality. The proportion of separate house dwelling units is 36.2 percent, making separate house also a common type of dwelling unit next to compound houses. Tent, improvised home (kiosk, containers, etc.), living quarters attached to office/shop, uncompleted building and other are about one percent of the total dwelling units, and thus the least common type of dwelling units.

Table 8.2 further shows that the proportion of compound houses is higher (47.7%) in urban than rural localities (43.0%). Conversely, the percentage of separate houses is higher in rural areas (38.2%) than urban areas (31.6%). The proportion of huts is slightly higher in rural localities (2.2%) than urban localities (1.5%) while the proportion of improvised homes (containers and kiosks) is higher in rural localities (0.3%), this can be attributed to the activities of ‘Galamsey’ operators in the rural localities in the municipality.

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	21,713	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	185,809	7,865	36.2	37.5	32.8	31.6	38.2
Semi-detached house	391,548	48,683	2,316	10.7	10.6	10.8	10.0	10.9
Flat/Apartment	256,355	33,980	1,159	5.3	5.9	3.8	7.6	4.4
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	259,471	9,635	44.4	42.4	49.9	47.7	43.0
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	13,962	431	2.0	2.2	1.3	1.5	2.2
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,158	105	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
Tent	10,343	1,120	49	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,707	56	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,743	43	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,049	46	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1
Other	9,846	952	8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 House ownership

Owning a house is the dream of many Ghanaians. Table 8.3 indicates the number of houses owned by members of the household is 56.1 percent which is almost the same as that of the region (56.6 %) but slightly higher than that of the national (52.7%). The number of houses owned by a relative who was not a household member is 2,543.

This high figure could be explained by an increase in the practice where relatives (who may be living abroad, or in the case of rural areas, the owners may be family members living in cities in Ghana) build houses and allow other family members to occupy them. The number of purchased dwelling units is 85 (0.004%) indicating many people are interested in putting up their own houses rather than buying.

About, 71 percent of the dwelling units owned by the member of the household are in the rural localities. Other private individuals have dwelling units in the rural localities (3,571) more than the urban localities (1,834). The males headed households dominate in ownership status.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	553,634	21,713	100.0	73.4	26.6	29.4	70.6
Owned by household member	2,883,236	313,579	12,170	100.0	73.4	26.6	28.6	71.4
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	5,093	85	100.0	82.4	17.6	32.9	67.1
Relative not a household member	851,630	71,742	2,543	100.0	62.8	37.2	23.2	76.8
Other private individual	1,439,021	123,401	5,405	100.0	75.6	24.4	33.9	66.1
Private employer	83,610	15,343	769	100.0	87.5	12.5	23.9	76.1
Other private agency	21,123	2,689	107	100.0	80.4	19.6	23.4	76.6
Public/Government ownership	118,804	19,307	534	100.0	80.1	19.9	37.6	62.4
Other	24,000	2,480	100	100.0	76.0	24.0	33.0	67.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

Houses in Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality are constructed using various materials. This section describes the type of construction material for the wall, the floor and the roof.

8.4.1 Materials for outer wall

The main construction materials for outer walls are cement, concrete and mud/earth bricks. Table 8.4 shows that one-half (50.0%) of the outer walls are constructed with cement blocks/concrete followed by Mud brick/Earth (43.0%). Only 1.9 percent of outer walls of buildings are made of wood. The proportion of outer walls constructed with Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia is 0.1 percent which is the least common material for outer walls.

About five in ten dwellings units in the urban localities (51%) and five in ten dwellings in the rural localities (49.6%) have their outer walls built of cement. A small proportion of dwelling units in the rural localities (1.5%) have their outer walls made of landcrete as compared to about seven percent in the urban localities.

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

Material for outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	594,292	22,425	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	241,414	9,637	43.0	37.1	45.4
Wood	200,594	19,221	421	1.9	2.5	1.6
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,170	137	0.6	0.8	0.5
Stone	11,330	835	13	0.1	0.0	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,273	133	0.6	0.7	0.6
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	297,909	11,209	50.0	51.0	49.6
Landcrete	104,270	9,463	714	3.2	7.3	1.5
Bamboo	8,206	1,957	90	0.4	0.3	0.4
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,618	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	39,206	3,432	54	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for floor

Type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance and quality of a house. Some floors are easily contaminated and difficult to clean or disinfect. As indicated in Table 8.5, floors of dwelling units in the municipality are largely made of cement or concrete (82.9%) and earth/mud (12.2%). The proportion of floors made of ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble, vinyl and terrazzo is 3.9 percent.

In urban and rural localities the most common material for floors is cement/concrete with 82.0 percent in urban areas and 83.2 percent in rural areas. In urban areas 10.6 percent of floors are constructed from earth/mud bricks compared to 12.9 percent in the rural areas.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	553,634	21,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	77,859	2,658	12.2	10.6	12.9
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	450,286	17,994	82.9	82.0	83.2
Stone	32,817	2,432	115	0.5	0.9	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	569	26	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	2,848	26	0.1	0.3	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	4,158	447	2.1	3.4	1.5
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	6,608	245	1.1	1.6	0.9
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	7,055	146	0.7	1.0	0.6
Other	15,567	1,819	56	0.3	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for roof

The main construction materials for roofing are metal sheets, bamboo, slates/asbestos, thatch/palm leaf or raffia and cement/concrete. Table 8.6 indicates that 78.3 percent of dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets and 12.8 percent are roofed with bamboo. The proportion of dwelling units that are roofed with slates/asbestos, thatch/palm leaf or raffia and cement/concrete is 6.6 percent. In urban and rural localities the most common material for roofing is metal sheets with 84.5 percent in urban areas and 75.7 percent in rural areas. The proportion of rural dwelling units that are roofed with slate/asbestos is 3.3 percent as compared to 0.9 percent urban dwelling units. Interestingly, the percentage of urban dwelling units that are roofed with tiles (0.2%) is the same for rural dwelling units that are roofed with tiles.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	594,292	22,425	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,795	178	0.8	0.5	0.9
Wood	45,547	4,333	157	0.7	0.6	0.7
Metal sheet	4,152,259	375,579	17,552	78.3	84.5	75.7
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	90,669	581	2.6	0.9	3.3
Cement/Concrete	141,072	35,736	335	1.5	1.7	1.4
Roofing tile	31,456	2,538	49	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	32,363	2,867	12.8	8.7	14.4
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	43,836	571	2.5	2.1	2.7
Other	35,935	4,443	135	0.6	0.6	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons give the space available per person. Also the number of 'sleeping rooms' provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications; crowded living conditions increase the risk of the spread of infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis, measles and respiratory infections. This situation can lead to psychological distress; lack of tolerance, reduced levels of concentration and can affect mental health taking into consideration the hot weather conditions.

Table 8.7 provides information on the number of 'sleeping rooms' per household. More than half of the households (61.6%) occupy one sleeping room, indicating people are sleeping in crowded rooms. More than half (61.6%) & 51.4%) of households with four and five members respectively, 39.7 percent of those with six members, 31.7 percent of households with seven members and a little below one-quarter of households with eight members occupy one sleeping room.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	21,713	100.0	61.6	24.4	8.0	3.5	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
1	4,332	100.0	90.7	6.9	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.2
2	3,173	100.0	77.1	18.9	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	0.1
3	3,153	100.0	71.3	22.9	4.0	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
4	2,966	100.0	61.6	27.5	8.0	1.7	0.6	0.4	-	0.1	0.2
5	2,615	100.0	51.4	33.7	11.0	2.3	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
6	2,042	100.0	39.7	36.9	14.0	6.8	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.5
7	1,343	100.0	31.7	38.5	18.0	8.3	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1
8	826	100.0	23.1	38.5	22.0	10.3	3.9	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.1
9	491	100.0	16.5	34.6	25.0	15.3	5.5	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.6
10+	772	100.0	10.0	27.3	21.0	18.8	8.2	5.4	4.1	2.7	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

This section analyses household amenities, cooking space and sanitation issues in dwelling units at Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality.

8.6.1 Main Source of Lighting

As shown in Table 8.8, the main source of lighting for households in the district is electricity (mains) which constitutes 73.4 percent. One of the reasons accounting for this high percentage could be attributed to the mining activities in the municipality. This is followed by flashlight/torch (15.2%) and kerosene lamp (9.1%). Only a percentage (1%) of the household population use gas lamp, solar energy, candle, firewood and other as a source of lighting.

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

Main source of light	District					
	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	553,634	21,713	100.0	100	100
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	360,079	15,942	73.4	77.7	71.6
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,931	278	1.3	1.6	1.2
Kerosene lamp	971,807	67,662	1,980	9.1	8.6	9.3
Gas lamp	9,378	915	37	0.2	0.3	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	928	24	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,085	75	0.3	0.3	0.4
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	114,514	3,299	15.2	11.2	16.9
Firewood	13,241	1,055	34	0.2	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	315	6	0	0	0
Other	11,739	1,150	38	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In both urban and rural localities, the number of dwelling units using electricity as the main source of lighting is relatively high (77.7 percent and 71.6 percent respectively). One can therefore say that rural communities in Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality have also had a fair share in development with regards to electricity as a main source of lighting. The proportion of dwelling units using kerosene as a source of lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (9.3%) than urban areas (8.6%).

8.6.2 Main Source of cooking fuel

Table 8.9 shows that, the main source of cooking fuel used by households in the municipality for cooking is wood (36.8%), charcoal (34.7%) and gas (19.2%) with variations based on localities. In the rural areas, firewood (40.5%) and charcoal (33.4%) remain the main cooking fuels for households. In urban areas however, charcoal (37.7%) and gas (25.7%) are the dominant cooking fuels. The proportion of households using electricity (1.3%) or kerosene (0.3%) as a main source of cooking fuel is minimal compared to the three major sources of cooking fuel in the municipality.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	21,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,196	1,566	7.2	7	7.3
Wood	2,197,083	267,976	7,992	36.8	28	40.5
Gas	996,518	82,912	4,160	19.2	25.7	16.5
Electricity	29,794	3,314	293	1.3	1	1.5
Kerosene	29,868	2,413	73	0.3	0.2	0.4
Charcoal	1,844,290	164,627	7,542	34.7	37.7	33.5
Crop residue	45,292	1,864	52	0.2	0.2	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	597	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	211	8	0	0	0
Other	7,759	524	6	0	0	0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	21,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,816	1,806	8.3	7.8	8.5
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	258,116	8,511	39.2	38.4	39.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	43,983	1,838	8.5	7.6	8.8
Enclosure without roof	117,614	6,279	270	1.2	0.9	1.4
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	26,140	858	4	3.2	4.2
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	3,685	120	0.6	0.5	0.6
Verandah	1,173,946	115,053	6,444	29.7	32.3	28.6
Open space in compound	1,115,464	60,015	1,822	8.4	9	8.1
Other	21,007	1,547	44	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

One factor leading to a minimal proportion of households using electricity for cooking fuel could be due to the increasing cost of electricity. About eight percent of households do not cook (7.2%) in the municipality and a probable reason leading to this could be that, they buy food from food vendors.

8.6.3 Main cooking space used by household

Table 8.9 presents the distribution of cooking spaces used by households in the municipality. A larger proportion of households constituting 39.2 percent use a separate room for exclusive as cooking space with the rural areas dominating with about forty percent (39.5%). This is followed by the proportion of households using verandah (29.7%) as cooking space and separate room shared with other household(s) which constituted 8.5 percent. About nine percent of households have no cooking space (8.3%). About eight percent of households do their cooking in open space in the compound (8.4%), urban households (9.0%) have a higher proportion compared to rural households (8.1%) and a likely cause of this might be due to the nature of housing arrangement.

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

8.7.1 Main source of Water for drinking

The availability of and accessibility of improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal Seven (MDG7) aimed to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on disease burden of households. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhoea.

Generally, water sources are classified into two categories namely ‘improved’ and ‘unimproved’. The improved sources are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, river/ stream, dug out, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000).

Table 8.10 indicates that, bore-hole/pump/tube well constitute the major (24.0%) source of drinking water for dwelling unit in the municipality. The next major source of drinking water is pipe-borne outside dwelling (19.7%) and it is dominant in rural areas (20.4%) than urban areas (18.0%). Pipe-borne inside dwelling unit which is believed to be one of the major characteristics associated with urban areas (11.6%) than rural localities (6.0%) constituted 7.7 percent. Sachet water which is a source of water for drinking is dominant in rural areas (10.8%) than urban areas (10.5%). River/stream (13.4%) is another source of drinking water for households in the municipality with the rural households (14.8%) having a higher proportion than the urban households (10.3%).

8.7.2 Main source of Water for other Domestic use

Table 8.10 indicates that the main source of water for other domestic use is similar to that of water for drinking: bore-hole/pump/tube well (24.7%) constituted the majority with a greater proportion urban households (25.2%) than rural households (24.4%). This is followed by protected well (18.6%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (18.5%) and river/stream (14.2%). About four percent of households in the municipality resorted to unprotected well (3.6%) as a source of water for other domestic use.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	21,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	58,258	1,664	7.7	11.6	6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	108,321	4,280	19.7	18.0	20.4
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	90,198	2,562	11.8	8.4	13.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	100,915	5,215	24.0	25.8	23.3
Protected well	321,091	39,026	2,133	9.8	11.6	9.1
Rain water	39,438	707	35	0.2	0.1	0.2
Protected spring	19,345	1,857	110	0.5	0.4	0.5
Bottled water	20,261	1,734	70	0.3	0.5	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	30,053	2,327	10.7	10.5	10.8
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	3,328	23	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	22,976	271	1.2	1.7	1.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,850	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	90,453	2,919	13.4	10.3	14.8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	3,517	82	0.4	0.9	0.1
Other	3,972	441	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other domestic purposes						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	21,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	61,523	1,793	8.3	12.4	6.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	100,763	4,008	18.5	16.8	19.2
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	85,182	2,302	10.6	8.6	11.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	104,503	5,356	24.7	25.2	24.4
Protected well	465,775	61,075	4,041	18.6	19.8	18.1
Rain water	39,916	1,171	54	0.2	0.3	0.2
Protected spring	18,854	1,860	120	0.6	0.3	0.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	3,467	28	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	30,543	782	3.6	5.4	2.8
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,885	25	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	96,641	3,075	14.2	10.1	15.8
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,644	83	0.4	1	0.1
Other	10,302	1,377	46	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet Facilities used by Household

Table 8.11 present information type of toilet facilities available to households in Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality. As shown in Table 8.11, four main types of toilet facilities are reported in the 2010 PHC. The toilet facility use by majority of households in the municipality is public toilet (51.9%), followed by pit latrine (22.6%), Water Closet (WC) (10.8%) and Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP) (7.0%). Though bucket/pan latrines have been banned by law in the country as a whole, 0.3 percent of households in the municipality resorted to this unapproved facility. The Table further indicates that 7.0 percent of households in the municipality use no toilet facility. But the phenomenon is more pronounced in urban areas which recorded 8.6 percent than the rural areas (6.3%). These households resort to bush/beach/field which poses health and environmental hazards.

Generally, public toilet facilities is the most patronised by households in the municipality with rural areas (54.5%) having a higher proportion over urban areas (45.7%).

Table 8.11: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	21,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	65,781	1,524	7.0	8.6	6.3
W.C.	839,611	74,100	2,340	10.8	15.6	8.8
Pit latrine	1,040,883	166,530	4,904	22.6	23.8	22.1
KVIP	572,824	34,822	1,529	7.0	5.6	7.6
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,263	71	0.3	0.3	0.3
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.)	1,893,291	207,221	11,269	51.9	45.7	54.5
Other	23,385	2,917	76	0.4	0.3	0.4
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	21,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	172,397	4,844	22.3	24.6	21.4
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	184,496	7,004	32.3	37.5	30.1
Private open cubicle	381,979	29,430	1,436	6.6	4.6	7.4
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	81,605	3,312	15.3	13.7	15.9
Public bath house	140,501	12,880	716	3.3	1.2	4.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	32,531	2,726	12.6	12	12.8
Open space around house	372,556	34,738	1,392	6.4	5.5	6.8
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	4,159	262	1.2	0.9	1.3
Other	16,276	1,398	21	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing facilities used by Households

Table 8.11 shows different types of bathing facilities available in dwelling units in the municipality. Shared separate bathroom in the same house (32.3%) is the commonest. The proportion of households using this facility is high in urban areas (37.5%) than rural areas (30.1%). The other dominant bathing facilities used by households are; own bathroom for exclusive use (24.6%), shared open cubicle (15.3%) and bathroom in another house (12.6%). As shown in Table 8.11, the proportion of households that have bathrooms for exclusive use is higher in urban areas (24.6%) than rural areas (21.4%). On the other hand, 6.8 percent of rural households resorted to open space around house compared with 5.5 percent in the urban localities.

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid Waste Disposal

Adopting modern and hygienic solid waste disposal systems in Ghana is one of the challenges for both rural and urban areas. Acceptable and proper waste management helps to prevent the spread of diseases. It also helps in improving the quality of the environment. Table 8.12 shows that the most widely used means of disposing solid waste (refuse) by households is dumping unto public dump (open space) which constituted about seventy percent (69.8%). The main method of solid waste disposal for rural households is dumping in an open space (70.9%). The proportion in urban localities is 67.0 percent. About nine percent (8.9%) of households in the municipality resorted to dumping indiscriminately as their method of solid waste disposal, and urban areas in this category have a higher proportion compared to rural areas. About six percent (5.8%) of rural households dumped their refuse in public containers compared to urban households (11.9%). The low proportion of households in rural areas could be due to the limited availability of public containers for waste disposal.

8.9.2 Liquid Waste Disposal

There are three major methods of liquid waste disposal resorted to by households in the municipality (Table 8.12). These are throwing onto compound (43.2%), onto the street/outside (22.9%) and into gutters (21.9%). The most dominant or widely practiced method of liquid waste disposal of households in rural areas is throwing liquid waste onto compound which constituted 46.0 percent compared to about thirty seven percent (36.6%) for households in urban areas. The proportion of households which reported throwing liquid waste onto the street/outside (25.3%) and gutters (22.2%) is higher in urban areas within the municipality compared to rural areas which constituted (21.9%) and (21.7%) respectively. Table 8.12 further indicated that, 7.4 percent of dwelling units disposed of liquid waste through a drainage system into a gutter and another 3.1 percent have it through the sewerage system. Only 1.2 percent of households disposed of liquid waste through drainage into a pit (or soak away system).

Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	21,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	45,630	670	3.1	4.0	2.7
Burned by household	584,820	32,348	940	4.3	6.1	3.6
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	116,994	1,641	7.6	11.9	5.8
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	280,109	15,151	69.8	67.0	70.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	53,725	1,922	8.9	6.0	10
Buried by household	182,615	19,641	1,264	5.8	4.6	6.3
Other	53,805	5,187	125	0.6	0.4	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality (Cont'd)

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	21,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	14,000	682	3.1	3.4	3
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	60,735	1,610	7.4	10.6	6.1
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,486	256	1.2	1.8	0.9
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	131,104	4,970	22.9	25.3	21.9
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	119,736	4,748	21.9	22.2	21.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	211,768	9,389	43.2	36.6	46
Other	38,294	4,805	58	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Summary of findings

9.1.1 Demographic characteristics

The population of Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality is 90,477 comprising 51.6 percent males and a sex ratio of 106.0. The population of the Municipality is 3.8 percent of the regional population. The population is significantly urban based with 69.7 percent of its population living in the urban centres.

The municipality generally depicts a typical youthful population and with dependency ratio of 69. The proportion of the municipality population under 15 years is 38.1 percent. Tarkwa Nsuaem recorded a general fertility rate (GFR) of 99.7 and the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is 3.2 per woman. Crude death rate in the municipality is 3.88 deaths per 1000 population. About 45 percent of the enumerated populations of the municipality are migrants with about, 31 percent of the migrants having lived in the municipality for 1-4 years.

9.1.2 Social characteristics

There are 21,713 households in the municipality predominantly headed by males (73.4%). About 48 percent of the population 12 years and older are married, 4.4 percent are living together or in informal consensual union and 40 percent have never married.

An overwhelming majority of the population are Ghanaians by birth. Persons with dual nationality are 1.4 percent and ECOWAS nationals are 0.8%. On Religious affiliation, about 84 percent of the population profess the Christian faith, followed by Islam (7.2%) and the least is traditionalist (0.7%). Only 11,181 of population 11 years and older are not in any language. Persons 3 years and older who attended school in the past 36,810 (44.7%) are more than person's currently attending school 32,579 (39.6%). The proportion of persons who have never attended school was 15.6 percent.

9.1.3 Economic characteristics

The total number of population 15 years and older is 56,013, of which 67.8 percent are economically active. About 93 percent (93.1%) of the economically active population are employed. The proportion of males (54.5%) that are economically active is higher than the females (45.5%). Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers are the biggest occupational group (31.5%). Plant and machine operators/assemblers are the second largest group in the Municipality. Males dominate in plant and machine operators/assemblers while females dominate in service and sales.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (32.2%) employ the highest proportion of the employed population. This is followed by mining and quarrying (22.6%) and the least is information and communication. About 57 percent (56.6%) of the workforce are self-employed without employees. Female contributing family workers (11.5%) are higher compared to males (3.8%).

9.1.4 Information Communication Technology

More than half (51.5%) of the population 12 years and older own mobile phones in the municipality and 7.4 percent have access to internet usage. A total number of 1,524 (7.0%) households had desktops or laptop computers.

9.1.5 Disability

In the Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality, 3.1 percent of the populations have some form of disability. There is an even population between males and females PWDs with both having 3.1 percent respectively. The highest proportion of disability type is sight disability (36.1%), and intellect (24.3%) and the least is hearing (10.3%). About 5 percent had more than one form of disability. Persons with disability are found more in the rural areas (3.2%) than the urban areas (2.8%). Among the disability population 15 years and older 60.9 percent are employed. PWDs who are economically not active were 784 (36.2%).

9.1.6 Agricultural activities

There are 8,469 (39.0%) households in the municipality engaged in farming. There is a high proportion of households engaged in agriculture in the rural areas (43.0%) than the urban areas (29.3%). Crop farming is the major agricultural activity of households in agriculture, followed by livestock rearing (20.4%) and the least is fish farming (0.4%). The most reared animal is chicken 39,113 (76.3%) and goat 5,502 (10.7%).

9.1.7 Housing conditions

The number of houses in the municipality is 14,326 with the rural areas constituting the majority (71.3%). The average household per house is 1.5, and population per house 6.0 with average household size of 4.0. The proportion of houses owned by members of the household is 56.1 percent, which is almost the same as that of the regional (56.6%). In the rural areas, about 71 percent (71.3%) of houses are owned by a member of the household compared to urban areas (28.7%). Males dominate in ownership of houses. There are 21,713 dwelling units in the districts. A little below one-half (44.4%) of all dwelling units are compound houses making the compound house the most common type of dwelling unit. The percentage of separate house is slightly higher in rural areas (38.2%) than urban areas (31.6%). The main construction materials for outer wall are cement/concrete and mud/earth bricks. One-half (50.0%) of the outer walls were constructed with cement blocks/concrete.

Floors are largely made of cement or concrete (82.9%) and earth/mud (12.2%). The most common material for roofing is metal sheets in both urban (84.5%) and rural (75.7%). Majority (61.6%) of all households in the municipality occupy one room. This is indicative of overcrowding.

Main source of lighting and cooking fuel

Electricity (74.7%) (Main (73.4%), private generator (1.3%)) is the main source of lighting in the district. Wood (36.8%), charcoal (34.7%) and gas (19.2%) constitute the main source of cooking fuel used by households in the municipality. A large proportion of the households have a separate room for exclusive use of household (39.2%) as cooking space. This is followed by veranda (29.7%) and bedroom/hall/living room 0.6 percent. This has no variation in terms of locality.

Main source of water for drinking and domestic use

Pipe borne water is the main source of drinking water for more than one-third (39.2%) of all households in the Municipality followed by borehole/pump/tube well (24.0%). The major sources of water for other domestic use are the same for drinking water but with varying proportions.

Toilet and bathing facilities

Public toilet (51.9%) and pit latrine (22.6%) are the main toilet facility for the municipality. Though bucket/pan latrine has been banned by law in the country as a whole, 0.3 percent of households in the district are still using this type of facility. Shared separate bathroom in the same house (22.3%) and own bathroom for exclusive use (32.3%) are the main types of bathing facilities.

Solid and liquid waste disposal

About 70 percent (69.8%) of households dump their solid waste in an open space. Majority of the households in the municipality throw their liquid waste unto compound (43.2%) and streets/outside (22.9%) and into gutter (21.9%).

9.2 Conclusion

Tarkwa Nsuaem is one of the districts in the western region with diverse physical features and topography that support diverse economic activities in the municipality. These include agriculture, forestry and fishery, plant and machine operators and assemblers. Administratively, the political and social organisations of the municipality are based on modern and traditional institutions.

With regards to population; the municipality has a high sex ratio and a low dependency ratio but the population is still largely youthful with a potential to continue to grow in the near future. The relatively high fertility level in the municipality also indicates prospects of future population growth. The municipality experienced a high infant mortality in males less than 5 years. Migrant population is relatively high in the municipality which might be as a result of the relative mining activities in the municipality.

Ghanaians by birth constituted the largest proportion of the population in the municipality. Majority of the population in the municipality reside in rural areas. Residents within the municipality are of diverse, socio-economic, religious and other backgrounds. Generally, the population in the municipality can be considered as a literate population albeit levels of education and literacy rate are lower among females than males.

The occurrence of disability is quite low with the dominant type being visual or sight disability in the municipality. PWD in rural areas was higher than that of urban areas. Agricultural production is the predominant economic activity in the municipality. Majority of the households in the District are engaged in it, and mostly into crop farming. Access to ICT is generally low among households in the municipality. Males constitute the majority in the usage of internet facilities and ownership of mobile phones though it is generally low in the municipality.

Households in the municipality are generally male-headed and the houses are mostly owned by a household member. Most households sleep in one sleeping room indicating that overcrowding exists in the households in the municipality. Access to social amenities like

electricity is generally high in the municipality. Majority of the population depend on charcoal and wood as their main source of cooking fuel.

9.3 Policy Implications

Fertility (defined by total fertility rate) is still high in the municipality as seen in the youthful structure of the population. Advocacy and awareness creation on population issues and their implications need to be intensified in the municipality. The National Population Council and The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection for example need to collaborate more effectively with the municipal assembly to intensify the education on the relevance and benefits of having a smaller number of children.

Illiteracy levels are low in the municipality. Persons who attended school in the past are higher than those currently attending school. Females' currently attending school has declined as compared with those attending school in the past. Promotion of the Girl Child Education by the Ministry of Education should be encouraged in the municipality.

The circumstance of over 70 percent of the unemployed being first time job seekers reveals the unavailability of jobs for fresh entrants into the labour market. Steps must be taken to provide the infrastructure, start-up capital and other factors needed for the establishment of small businesses by fresh entrants to the labour market. This would help reduce unemployment thereby enhancing high productivity.

The population engaged in agriculture should be given incentives and loans to enable them to procure improved storage facilities to preserve their farm products and ensure food security. Provision of good and accessible roads in the municipality can be used to facilitate the transport of farm produce to market centres which would reduce post-harvest losses.

The causes of the physical disabilities may be due to poor environmental conditions and lack of immunization of children during the relevant ages. The Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU) should intensify their immunization and sanitation campaigns through the mass media for example to reach all persons in the desired ages.

Environmental and housing conditions can be improved by increasing the housing stock to eliminate over-crowding, provision of potable water to all communities (rural and urban) can help eliminate water borne diseases, proper and safe disposal of liquid and solid waste can also help in reducing the burden of disease. More boreholes should be constructed in the municipality since it's relatively cheaper to construct and it is the main source of water for most households in the municipality.

The use of gas for cooking fuel is limited in the municipality since charcoal and wood are overwhelmingly used. This is continually causing the depletion of the forest cover in the municipality and leading to a negative impact on rainfall and farming. In order to stamp this act out of the municipality, re-forestation programmes should be considerably intensified especially in the rural areas in the municipality. Cheaper and smaller single-ring gas cylinder cookers should be manufactured to encourage the use of gas for cooking so as to reduce the reliance on wood and charcoal.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	86,566	100.0	25,433	100.0	61,133	100.0
Head only	4,332	5.0	1,254	4.9	3,078	5.0
Household with head and a spouse only	2,222	2.6	708	2.8	1,514	2.5
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	9,474	10.9	3,031	11.9	6,443	10.5
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	32,021	37.0	9,129	35.9	22,892	37.4
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	16,614	19.2	4,884	19.2	11,730	19.2
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,458	1.7	555	2.2	903	1.5
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	3,174	3.7	957	3.8	2,217	3.6
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	9,070	10.5	2,686	10.6	6,384	10.4
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	769	0.9	267	1.0	502	0.8
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	7,432	8.6	1,962	7.7	5,470	8.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged

Households/ Type of crop	House holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	21,713	86,566	44,155	42,411	17,438	9,653	7,785
Households engaged in agricultural activities	8,469	40,746	20,844	19,902	17,438	9,653	7,785
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	8,086	38,770	19,833	18,937	16,292	9,079	7,213
Households engaged in crop farming	8,052	38,594	19,744	18,850	16,231	9,044	7,187
Households engaged in tree growing	58	310	145	165	102	56	46
Agro forestry (tree planting)	58	310	145	165	102	56	46
Alligator pepper	1	6	4	2	6	4	2
Apples	9	56	18	38	11	3	8
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	3	7	6	1	6	6	0
Avocado	9	56	25	31	35	19	16
Banana	11	41	15	26	18	7	11
Beans	24	118	63	55	50	28	22
Black pepper	4	15	6	9	4	1	3
Black berries	2	10	6	4	2	2	0
Cabbage	14	72	45	27	44	28	16
Carrot	68	280	155	125	148	92	56
Cashew	18	80	40	40	45	25	20
Cassava	3,418	16,437	8,281	8,156	7,031	3,613	3,418
Citronella	10	45	25	20	20	12	8
Citrus	29	139	88	51	50	32	18
Cloves	3	12	8	4	7	6	1
Cocoa	4,074	20,204	10,537	9,667	8,831	5,034	3,797
Coconut	224	1,192	631	561	466	271	195
Cocoyam	175	866	423	443	403	194	209
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	31	174	85	89	75	35	40
Cola	18	83	44	39	32	23	9
Cotton	2	10	6	4	3	1	2
Cucumber	2	19	11	8	6	4	2

Table A2: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (Cont'd)

Households/ Type of crop	House holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	21,713	86,566	44,155	42,411	17,438	9,653	7,785
Households engaged in agricultural activities	8,469	40,746	20,844	19,902	17,438	9,653	7,785
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	8,086	38,770	19,833	18,937	16,292	9,079	7,213
Households engaged in crop farming	8,052	38,594	19,744	18,850	16,231	9,044	7,187
Households engaged in tree growing	58	310	145	165	102	56	46
Agro forestry (tree planting)	58	310	145	165	102	56	46
Alligator pepper	1	6	4	2	6	4	2
Apples	9	56	18	38	11	3	8
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	3	7	6	1	6	6	0
Avocado	9	56	25	31	35	19	16
Banana	11	41	15	26	18	7	11
Beans	24	118	63	55	50	28	22
Black pepper	4	15	6	9	4	1	3
Black berries	2	10	6	4	2	2	0
Cabbage	14	72	45	27	44	28	16
Carrot	68	280	155	125	148	92	56
Cashew	18	80	40	40	45	25	20
Cassava	3,418	16,437	8,281	8,156	7,031	3,613	3,418
Citronella	10	45	25	20	20	12	8
Citrus	29	139	88	51	50	32	18
Cloves	3	12	8	4	7	6	1
Cocoa	4,074	20,204	10,537	9,667	8,831	5,034	3,797
Coconut	224	1,192	631	561	466	271	195
Cocoyam	175	866	423	443	403	194	209
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	31	174	85	89	75	35	40
Cola	18	83	44	39	32	23	9
Cotton	2	10	6	4	3	1	2
Cucumber	2	19	11	8	6	4	2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Sex, age group, number households and houses in the 20 largest Communities

S/No.	Locality Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Tarkwa	27,954	14,737	13,217	6,385	5,092
2	Nsuaem	5,555	2,733	2,822	1,518	653
3	Tamso	5,396	2,695	2,701	1,219	597
4	Simpa	3,854	1,832	2,022	917	386
5	Dompim-Pepesa	3,637	1,858	1,779	870	404
6	Senyakrom	2,833	1,431	1,402	652	311
7	Nsuta	2,386	1,267	1,119	564	367
8	Charliekrom	1,984	1,014	970	482	256
9	Benso	1,962	1,016	946	587	288
10	Bankyim	1,828	893	935	478	177
11	Esuoso	1,823	950	873	458	278
12	Nkwanta	1,793	902	891	578	281
13	Essaman	1,771	833	938	450	306
14	Brofoyedu	1,728	889	839	366	305
15	Kedadwen	1,609	796	813	386	200
16	Efuanta	1,534	797	737	406	280
17	Kyekyewere	1,398	660	738	351	290
18	Agona-Wassa	1,378	668	710	318	190
19	Bonsa/Bonsaso	1,355	713	642	344	224
20	Akyempim	1,321	687	634	318	136

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Age group in the 20 largest Communities

S/No.	Community Name	Age Group																
		All ages	0-4	9-May	14-Oct	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	Tarkwa	27,954	3,995	3,262	3,080	2,925	3,218	2,624	2,019	1,764	1,435	1,130	878	466	384	211	267	296
2	Nsuaem	5,555	811	755	607	564	586	509	404	308	274	205	171	102	75	39	60	85
3	Tamso	5,396	710	594	613	587	513	540	421	400	328	220	183	93	69	38	46	41
4	Simpa	3,854	563	521	467	400	321	299	236	211	198	185	140	78	68	42	56	69
5	Dompim-Pepesa	3,637	567	456	411	358	364	325	238	225	189	127	119	73	53	36	37	59
6	Senyakrom	2,833	385	339	361	284	233	272	270	200	171	119	77	35	25	11	15	36
7	Nsuta	2,386	271	257	280	267	239	214	200	152	162	123	104	59	25	7	6	20
8	Charliekrom	1,984	310	230	233	186	186	222	166	141	95	74	53	31	18	13	7	19
9	Benso	1,962	264	222	586	191	161	178	154	146	123	104	59	32	29	18	25	26
10	Bankyim	1,828	229	219	236	199	205	168	130	113	104	84	42	23	26	10	13	27
11	Esuoso	1,823	256	252	200	141	193	188	247	116	112	56	61	40	42	19	13	21
12	Nkwanta	1,793	240	213	199	195	197	179	126	122	112	57	39	23	24	21	26	20
13	Essaman	1,771	297	238	175	166	196	141	108	98	79	75	45	27	48	17	28	33
14	Brofoyedu	1,728	218	198	200	187	157	196	147	112	99	60	44	33	26	19	8	24
15	Kedadwen	1,609	262	211	161	188	175	161	95	103	69	58	45	24	15	11	16	15
16	Efuanta	1,534	236	189	165	143	134	159	133	115	84	54	48	23	13	11	16	11
17	Kyekyewere	1,398	243	183	167	143	138	109	82	81	69	47	43	22	26	16	14	15
18	Agona-Wassa	1,378	189	188	173	149	125	115	82	76	44	76	42	33	27	12	22	25
19	Bonsa/Bonsaso	1,355	188	152	148	143	146	127	76	72	54	69	53	45	26	16	14	26
20	Akyempim	1,321	197	179	134	144	125	116	118	85	76	50	39	22	14	12	7	3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

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

Writers

Mr. Piesie Anto Agyapong
Mrs. Rhoda Y. A. Otoo

Consultant

Mr. Jasper Adeku

Editor/ Reviewers

Dr. Joseph A. Yaro
Mr. Emmanuel Boateng
Mr. Johnson Owusu Kagya