



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

NZEMA EAST MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

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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 Nzema East Municipal 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

AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS:	Children Surviving
CHIPS:	Community Health Planning Services
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DFID:	Department for International Development
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EMIS:	Education Management Information System
EU:	European Union
fCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GET Fund:	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GREDA:	Ghana Real Estate Developers Association
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
GSDP:	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GPRTU:	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GES:	Ghana Education Service
GDHS:	Ghana Demography and Health Survey
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
ISCO:	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC:	International Standard Classification of Industry
ICU:	International Communication Union
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
ISSER:	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
JHS:	Junior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
SHS:	Senior High School
LEAP:	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty Programme
LESDEP:	Local Enterprise and Skills Development
MMDAs:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies

MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MOE:	Ministry of Education
MOFA:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI:	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA:	National Communication Authority
NCTAC:	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NIPORT:	National Institute of Population Research and Training
NHIS:	National Health Insurance Scheme
ICT4AD:	National ICT for Accelerated Development Policy
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organisations
OIC:	Opportunities Industrialisation Centre
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PPP:	Public-Private Partnerships
PAS:	Population Analysis Spreadsheet
PWDs:	Persons with disabilities
SAP:	Structural Adjustment Programme
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
WHO:	World Health Organization
W.C:	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Nzema East Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 60,828 representing 2.6 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.2 percent and females represent 50.8 percent. About two-thirds (66.0%) of the municipality's population lives in the rural areas, and has a sex ratio of 97 males to a hundred females. About two-fifth (41.0%) of the population of the municipality is youthful (0-14 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (5.6%). The total age dependency ratio for the municipality is 81.2, and males have a higher dependency ratio of 84.1 compared to females who has a dependency ratio of 78.4.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the municipality is 3.7 with a General Fertility Rate of 114.4 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is above the regions rate of 105.8. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 28.5 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the municipality is 7.0 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above than for females. Majority of migrants (54.9 %) living in the municipality were born elsewhere in another region while 45.1 percent were born elsewhere in the region. Most of the migrants (33.1%) born elsewhere in another region were born in the Central Region.

Household Size, composition and structure

The municipality has a household population of 59,250 with a total number of 13,509 households. The average household size in the municipality is 4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 44.3 percent. The nuclear households system (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 30.6 percent of the total number of households in the municipality.

Marital status

About four in ten (39.6%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 39.7 percent have never married, 8.9 percent are in consensual unions, 4.5 percent are widowed, 5.0 percent are divorced and 2.3 percent are separated. Among the married, 39.6 percent have no education while about 12.5 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. About 8 in 10 (82.8%) of the married population are employed, 2.3 percent are unemployed and 14.8 percent are economically not active.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the municipality is 87.2 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the municipality is 5.9 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 69.9 percent are literate and 30.1 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males (54.0%) is slightly higher than that of females (46.0%). Six out of ten people (60.9%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian language. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the municipality, 26.9 percent has never attended school, 40.2 percent are currently attending and 33.0 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 69.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 30.7 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 94.4 percent are employed while 5.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, 43.4 percent are students, 28.2 percent perform household duties and 6.9 percent are disabled or too sick to work.

Occupation

Of the employed population, 57.1 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 13.3 percent as service and sales workers, 13.3 percent in craft and related trade, and 6.3 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 64.9 percent are self-employed without employees, 12.8 percent are employees, 13.4 are contributing family workers, 3.9 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except for self-employed without employees and contributing family workers. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the municipality, employing 90.1 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 5.5 percent and the private informal engaging 4.0 percent.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 32.1 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 38.2 percent as compared to 26.4 percent of females. Less than ten percent (2.8%) of the population 12 years and older uses internet facilities in the municipality. 359 households representing 2.7 percent of the total households in the municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.5 percent of the municipality's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability (2.5%) is slightly higher than that of females (2.4%). The types of disability in the municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 33.7 percent followed by physical disability (33.6%). There are more females with sight and

hearing disabilities than males in the municipality. Of the population disabled, 45.2 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

More than half (54.7%) percent of households in the municipality are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, seven out of ten households (77.2%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 16.5 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the municipality (94.7%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Nzema East Municipal is 11,168 representing 2.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Western Region. The average household size in the municipality is 4.4.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Nearly half (49.7%) of all dwelling units in the municipality are separate houses; 28.9 percent are compound houses and 11.7 percent are semi-detached houses. Two-thirds (69.2 %) of the dwelling units in the municipality are owned by members of the household; 11.8 percent are owned by private individuals; 13.9 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.9 percent are owned by public or government. Less than ten percent (1.6 %) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality is mud brick/earth accounting for 48.8 percent with cement/concrete constituting 42.2 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality. Cement (84.1%) is the main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the municipality. Metal sheet (39.8%) is the main roofing materials for dwelling units in the municipality with bamboo constituting 37.9 percent.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (46.1%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the municipality. About 13.7 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy one room in the municipality.

Utilities and household facilities

The main source of lighting in dwelling units in the municipality is electricity from the national grid which constitutes 51.1 percent. The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the municipality is wood (61.6%), with 28.2 percent using charcoal. A little over half of households (58.6%) cook in separate rooms for exclusive use of household, with 15.3 percent using the veranda to cook. The main sources of water in the municipality for drinking are borehole/pump/tube well, constituting 30.1 percent with 26.7 percent drinking from rivers and streams.

About four in ten (46.0) of households in the municipality use the public toilet with 13.2 percent having no toilet facility and therefore resort to the bush/beach/field. About a quarter (28.4%) of households in the municipality share separate bathrooms in the same house while 30.1 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

Most households (73.6 %) in the municipality have their solid waste disposed of at the public dump. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto compound (41.0%) and onto street/ outside (30.5%) are the two most common methods used by households in the municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Nzema East Municipality is one of the Twenty-two (22) Districts in the Western Region of Ghana. The Municipality was created in 2008 when Nzema East District was split into two; Nzema East Municipality and Ellembelle Districts in 2008 by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1840. The Municipality has Axim as its capital and is located on the southern end of the region between longitudes 2⁰05' and 2⁰35' west and latitudes 4⁰ 40' and 5⁰ 20' north. This makes it one of the best destinations for tourists in the region. The Municipality covers a total surface area of 1084.0 km². The Municipal map is shown in Figure 1.1.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Landscape of the Municipality and Drainage

The landscape of the Municipality is generally undulating with the highest point at about 450ft above sea level. The Municipality is mainly drained by the Ankobra River and its major tributaries like the Ahama and Nwini rivers. The Ankobra River at some places sets the boundaries between Nzema East Municipal and the Ellembelle District. Most of these rivers and streams flow throughout the year.

1.2.2 Rock and Soil Type

The type of rocks in the Municipality are mostly underlain by Cambrian Rocks of the Birimean formation and the Tarkwaian sandstone-Association Quartzite and Phyllites types which contain economic minerals like kaolin, silica, gold and sandstone deposits. The soil in the district is mainly of the ferric Acrisols and Dysricfluvisols type. The ferric Acrisols type of soil constitutes about 98.0 percent of the entire land area and support cultivation of a wide range of crops including cocoa, coffee, coconut; oil palm, plantain, and cassava (see www.ghanalocal.assemblies.com/district/).

The soils in the Municipality are acidic and low in nutrients due to high leaching. Leaching is the result of the high rainfall in the Municipality; hence only tree crops like rubber, cocoa and oil palm do well in the Municipality. The leaching process exposes the rocks and has therefore given rise to a number of small scale mining companies and “galamsey” (small scale illegal mining operations) in the Municipality. Though these offer potentials for employment generation, they also pose environmental and health challenges to the communities.

1.2.3 Climate (Temperature and Rainfall) of the Municipality

The Municipality lies between the wet semi-equatorial climate zone of the West African Sub-region. Rainfall is experienced throughout the year with temperatures ranging between 25⁰C - 30⁰C. According to Ghana Meteorological Service (Nzema East Office), the average temperature in the Municipality is about 29.4⁰ with annual average rainfall between 1800mm and 2000mm. The double maxima periods are in May-July and September-November as it peaks. The capital of Nzema East Municipality, Axim area, still records the highest rainfall in the country with the yearly average of about 2000 millimetres of rainfall. Mean annual

Figure 1.1: Nzema East Municipal Map



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

rainfall figures range from 26.8mm to 46.6mm. The average temperature in the district is about 29.40°C with variation in the mean monthly temperature ranging between 40°C to 50°C throughout the year. The district records high relative humidity figures ranging from 26.6 percent to 27.6 percent between May and June, and 27.3 percent to 27.9 percent during the rest of the year.

1.2.4 Relief, Drainage and Vegetation

The vegetation is made up of the moist semi-deciduous rain forest mainly in the northern part, followed by secondary forest southwards mainly due to human activities like tree felling and farming and coastal savannah in the south along the 30km coastal belt. All these comprise of large areas of forest resources which include various timber species and other non-timber forest products like rattan, bamboo, game and wildlife all of which offer opportunities to generate resources for development. There are three forest reserves in the Municipality. These are the Shelter Forest Reserve, Draw River Forest Reserve, and Ndumfri Forest which is the largest of the three.

1.3 Political Administration

The Municipality is headed by a Municipal Chief Executive as the political head and an Administrative Head who is the Municipal Co-ordinating Director. It has one Constituency namely, Evalue-Ajomoro Gwira headed by an elected Member of Parliament. It has one (1) Urban Council which is the capital town, Axim and a total of eleven (11) Area Councils, eleven Unit Committees and eleven Electoral Areas. Evalue-Gwira Constituency has three (3) Zonal Councils namely; Axim Zonal Council, Nsein Zonal Council, and Bamiankor Zonal Council.

1.3.1 Administrative Unit

The Nzema East Municipal Assembly (NEMA) is the highest administrative and political authority in the Municipality charged with the responsibility of formulating and implementing development plans, programmes and projects. It is responsible for the overall development of the municipality through the preparation of development plans and related budget. The Assembly is also to implement, monitor and evaluate programmes, strategies and projects for effective mobilization of resources for development.

1.3.2 Composition of the Municipal Assembly

In consonance with the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462), the Nzema East Municipal Assembly consists of the Municipal Chief Executive, forty eight Assembly Members and the Member of Parliament for Evalue-Gwira Ajomoro constituency. The Chief Executive is appointed by Government and approved by 2/3 majority of the members of the Assembly. The Member of Parliament is elected during parliamentary elections which go along with the presidential elections. Thirty four of the Assembly members are elected from the 35 electoral areas through universal adult suffrage while the rest of the 14 members appointed by government in consultation with the Traditional Authorities and other interested groups. The Presiding Member is elected by 2/3 majority of all the members of the Assembly.

1.3.3 The Structure of the District Assembly

The Assembly, by law is the highest administrative and political body in the district. The Member of Parliament for Evalue-Gwira Ajomoro is an ex-officio member of the assembly. Nzema East Municipal has an executive committee made up of 27 members. They formulate

and execute policies of the Assembly. The DCE representing the central governments chairs the committee. It operates through the following sub-committees of the assembly:

- Finance and Administration Sub-Committee
- Social Service Sub Committee
- Development Sub-Committee
- Works Sub-Committee
- Justice and Security Sub-Committee
- Municipal Environmental Management Sub-Committee
- Municipal Tourism Sub-Committee

The sub-committees principally deliberate on specific issues and make recommendations to the Executive Committee, and they in turn present them to the Assembly for ratification and adoption. The Executive Committee Co-ordinators plan programmes of sub-committees and oversee the smooth operation of the administration. It also has the power to recommend the appointment or replacement of officials in the district. There is a municipal planning Coordinating Unit, which provides advisory services to the Executive Committee.

Area Councils and unit committees are pivotal in local level development as they assist the Assembly and local communities and act as the points of development at the local levels. There are 10 area councils and one urban council. The Municipal Chief Executive heads the office of the Municipal Assembly. There are 11 departments under the office of the assembly. The activities of these departments are co-o-coordinated by the Municipal Co-ordinating Director.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Chieftaincy/ Traditional area

Interestingly, with the splitting of the old district into two (Nzema East Municipality and Ellembelle District), the Municipality still has five Paramountcies. These are

- Lower Axim Traditional Council - Axim
- Upper Axim Traditional Council - Axim
- Nsein Traditional Council - Nsein
- Ajomoro Traditional Council - Apataim
- Gwira Traditional Council - Bamiankor

These paramount chiefs are members of District House of Chiefs (DHC). That is Nzema Manle Council.

1.4.2 Festivals and Cerebrations

One significant feature in the municipal is the traditional festival of Kundum which is celebrated in four of the Paramountcies between August and October each year. The only exception here is the Gwira Traditional Area which celebrates the Odwira (Yam Festival). The Kundum Festival every year sets the Municipality alight with colour, pomp and pageantry. To provide hospitality services to tourists, there are a number of hotels such as Ankobra Beach Resort, Axim Beach Resort and Lou-Muun Hotel all in Axim.

1.4.3 Ethnicity, Language and Religious Compositions

The ethnic groups in the Municipality are mainly Nzemas and Gwiras. There are other minority groups such as Ahantas, Fantes, and other smaller ethnic groups. The predominant Ethnic grouping is Akan (89.0%), Ga-Adangbe (3.0%), Ewe (4.0%) and Mole – Dagbani (4.0%). The major language spoken all over the municipality is Nzema with other dialects like Evalue and Gwira, Fanti and Twi.

In terms of Religion, Christianity constitutes the highest percentage followed by Islam, Traditional religion and other religions. There are a few who do not adhere to any religion.

1.5 Economy of the Municipality

There is a mechanized quarry plant presently located at Bamiankor which is producing quarry stones for both building and road construction.

1.5.1 Fishing and Fish Farming/Marine Fishing

The Municipality is a major player as far as marine fishing in the country is concerned. Of the 90 landing beaches in the region, four are found in the Municipality. The major fishing season is between July & September with minor season occurring in November – January. The common types of fish are sardinella and the tuna. The Municipality is one of the major fish producing areas in the region. Despite this potential, fishing activities are still based on traditional techniques.

1.5.2 Agriculture Activities

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the Municipality in terms of employment and income generation, with about 65.0 percent of the economically active population engaged in it. Fishing and agro-processing constitute the main source of household income in the municipality.

1.5.3 Tourism attractions

Nzema East's capital town, Axim, is home to the second oldest Fort in sub-Saharan Africa. This Fort was built in the year AD1515 by the Portuguese and is now being used by Ghana Museum for tourist attraction. Axim is also reported to have witnessed the establishment of the first Bank in the then Gold Coast. The Building for the first Bank in the then Gold Coast is still there but not inhabited. The "Ahunyame" mysterious rock formation is also an attraction for tourists.

The Municipality is rich in tourist attractions although most of these are still undeveloped. It is endowed with a huge potential for Tourism Development. The district is replete with warm sandy beaches, which provide conventional beach tourism. The navigable Ankobra River is another tourist attraction, since it affords tourists the opportunity to enjoy river boat trips.

Naturists have plenty to see as well, especially with the district's vast forest reserves, network of rivers, interesting landscape and wide assortment of wildlife. Axim hosts two important tourist attractions. One is Fort St. Antonio, a relatively well preserved castle dating back several centuries and the other is the renowned "Boboyise" Island, an enticing retreat for both solitude and celebration.

1.5.4 Social Infrastructure and Amenities

The municipality has Trans – ECOWAS Highway running through it from east to west in the southern part. This makes for easy accessibility to the markets in the country and outside. It also has a total of 154 kilometres of trunk roads.

1.5.5 Rural Transport infrastructure

River transport is an important means of transportation in the municipality. Rivers like Ankobra are being used as means of transportation by the people, especially those in the rural areas. One of the major problems confronting farmers is how to transport their produce, at minimum cost to the marketing centres. The Municipality has 120km of trunk roads of which 30km is tarred representing 25.0percent. It must be noted that this forms part of the Trans-African Highway. The rest of the trunk roads are either gravelled or earth surfaced. Apart from these trunk roads the Municipality has 200km of feeder roads. Out of this, only about 100km is motorable all year round. It must also be noted that about 70.0 percent of these feeder roads can be located in the southern part of the Municipality. Cars are absent and the transportation of foodstuff from farms is by foot. Lack of maintenance coupled with heavy rainfall make these roads inaccessible especially during the rainy season.

The absence of bridges and culverts along some feeder roads also render some of the major food producing areas inaccessible. Besides the poor nature of the roads, road density is also low. Due to the poor road network a number of major farming communities are not linked by road at all. Some parts of the Municipality can only be reached by going through other districts, as is the case of Kutukrom, and most part of the Gwira areas. The use of fibre glass boats to cart food items, goods and building materials to parts of the Gwira areas on the Ankobra River also contributes to the rural transport infrastructure in the Municipality.

1.5.6 Financial Institutions

The financial institutions in the Municipality are the Ghana Commercial Bank, Lower Pra Rural Bank, Nzema Manle Rural Bank, Ahantaman Rural Bank and other credit union groups located in the Municipality's Capital. These institutions give credits to customers to enable them meet their personal and business transaction obligations.

1.5.7 Mining

Large deposits of gold have been discovered at Ankyeryin and its surrounding areas and prospecting is ongoing. Adamus Resource Limited, a mining company, has been established at Salma in the Ellembelle District but some of their mining areas are in the Nzema East Municipality. It commenced commercial production in 2004 and contributes to the internally generated funds of the Assembly and also provides employment opportunity for the people.

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

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

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

- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.
- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of districts to 170. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in these 170 administrative districts (these are made-up of 164 districts/municipals and 6 metropolitan areas). In 2012, 46 new districts were created to bring the total number of districts to 216.

There was urgent need for data for the 46 newly created districts for planning and decision-making. To meet this demand, the 2010 Census data was re-programmed into 216 districts after carrying out additional fieldwork and consultations with stakeholders in the districts affected by the creation of the new districts.

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

- a. Educational Institutions
- b. Children's and Old People's Homes
- c. Hospitals and Healing centres
- d. Hotels
- e. Prisons
- f. Service Barracks
- g. Soldiers on field exercise
- h. Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Demographic characteristics take account of the size of the population, its distribution, and the Age-sex structure of the people in the Nzema East Municipality. It also looks at fertility, mortality, and migration of the people in the district. The size of a Population, its composition and age-sex structures are very important in understanding the fertility, mortality and migration dynamics of the people.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Population size refers to the number of individuals in a given population within a specified period of time. Population change refers to the changes in the size of the population of a given area over a period. From the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010PHC) the total population of the Nzema East municipality is 60, 828, made up of 29,947 males and 30,881 females. The district's population constitutes 2.6 percent of Western Regional population of 2,376,021 and the lowest compared to the other twenty-one Districts in the region. Table 2.1 indicates that out of the total population of 60,828, 14.6 percent are in the age group of 0-4, and 13.9 percent are in the age group 5-9, whilst those aged between 10-14 account for 12.6 percent. Those in the age bracket of 15-19 record 10.9 percent. However, those aged 70 years and above constitute 2.8 percent.

Table 2.1: Age structure by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	60,828	100.0	29,947	100.0	30,881	100.0
0 – 4	8,864	14.6	4,530	15.1	4,334	14.0
5 – 9	8,429	13.9	4,246	14.2	4,183	13.5
10 – 14	7,667	12.6	4,026	13.4	3,641	11.8
15 – 19	6,654	10.9	3,423	11.4	3,231	10.5
20 – 24	5,339	8.8	2,491	8.3	2,848	9.2
25 – 29	4,765	7.8	2,237	7.5	2,528	8.2
30 – 34	3,882	6.4	1,837	6.1	2,045	6.6
35 – 39	3,449	5.7	1,675	5.6	1,774	5.7
40 – 44	2,978	4.9	1,424	4.8	1,554	5.0
45 – 49	2,364	3.9	1,189	4.0	1,175	3.8
50 – 54	1,981	3.3	934	3.1	1,047	3.4
55 – 59	1,068	1.8	545	1.8	523	1.7
60 – 64	1,095	1.8	510	1.7	585	1.9
65 – 69	563	0.9	232	0.8	331	1.1
70 – 74	744	1.2	292	1.0	452	1.5
75 – 79	390	0.6	155	0.5	235	0.8
80 – 84	292	0.5	81	0.3	211	0.7
85 +	304	0.5	120	0.4	184	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The current population size of the Municipality, 60,828, is lower than the 142,876 which was recorded by the Nzema East District in the 2000 population and housing Census. This is because the then Nzema East District has been split into two forming the Nzema East Municipality and the Ellembelle District.

2.3 Age-Sex structure

The Nzema East municipality has a youthful population structure (Table 2.1a); with a broad base consisting of youth (age 0-14) who constitute 41.0 percent of the population and a small number (5.6%) of elderly persons (age 60 years and older). The age-sex structure shows that there are more females (50.8%) than males (49.2%) in the Municipality. But this differs among various age groups, especially age group 0-14 years. From Table 2.1a, the 15 -29 age group account for 27.5 percent of the total population of the Municipality. A situation in which over one quarter of a population is aged between 15-29 years has great potential for socio-economic development. There are more females (6.5 %) than males (4.6 %) who are aged 60 years and older.

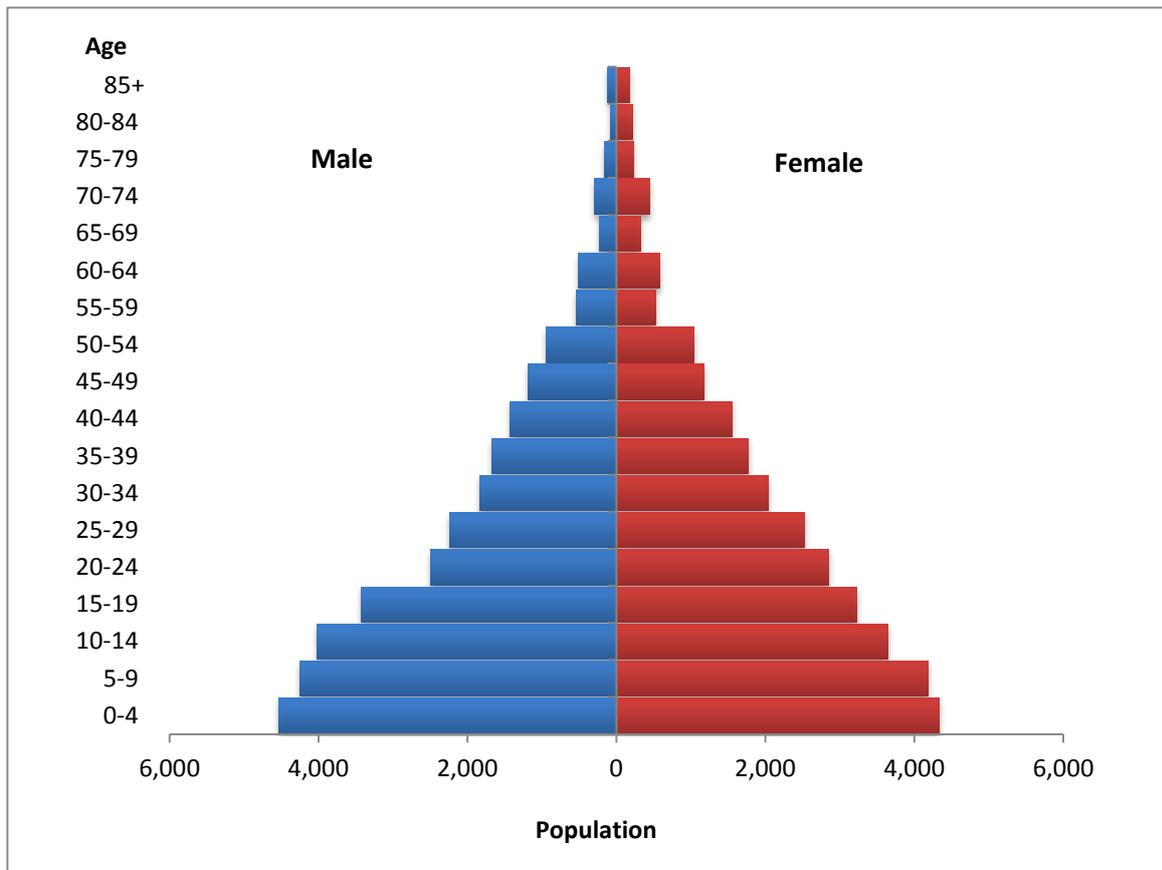
Table 2.1a: Age Structure by sex and age group

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	60,828	100.0	29,947	100.0	30,881	100.0
0 -14	24,960	41.0	12,802	42.7	12,158	39.4
15 - 24	11,993	19.7	5,914	19.7	6,079	19.7
25 - 29	4,765	7.8	2,237	7.5	2,528	8.2
30 - 59	15,722	25.8	7,604	25.4	8,118	26.3
60 +	3388	5.6	1390	4.6	1998	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The age-sex structure for the Municipality is shown in Figure 2.1. Two prominent features emerge from the population pyramid. Firstly, the population pyramid for the Municipality depicts a broad base with the population within age group 0-4 having the highest percentage followed by those in the age group of 5-9. The population within each higher age bracket is smaller than the preceding age group except for those in the 70-74 age groups. This is a typical scenario of a youthful population with broad base and a narrow apex indicating fewer persons as age increases.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The relationship between the population aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above and the population aged 15-64 years constitute age dependency, measured per 100 populations. The dependency ratio is only a guide because in reality there are some people in the working age group who are not working and therefore are dependent. We also have people within the children age group of 0-14 years that are working but not counted among the working people.

Table 2.1b presents information on the dependency ratios of the Municipality. The dependency ratio for the Western Region is 75.6 persons. That of Nzema East Municipality is 81.2; this means that every 100 people within the working age population (15-64) take care of about 81 persons who are either too young or too old to work (Table 2.1b).

This higher dependency ratio may partly be due to high out-migration of people in the age group 15-64 to other districts in the region, leaving old age (65 and above) and children (0-14 years) in the Municipality. Child dependency ratio is 74.3 while old-age dependency ratio is 6.8. The ratio is also higher among males (84.1) than females (78.4). But for old age dependency, more females (8.2) are recorded than males (5.4).

Table 2.1b: Age dependency ratio by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	60,828	100.0	29,947	100.0	30,881	100.0
0-14	24,960	41.0	12,802	42.7	12,158	39.4
15-64	33,575	55.2	16,265	54.3	17,310	56.1
65+	2,293	3.8	880	2.9	1,413	4.6
Total dependency ratio		81.2		84.1		78.4
Child dependency ratio		74.3		78.7		70.2
Old age dependency ratio		6.8		5.4		8.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Municipality has a slightly female dominant population (50.8%) with males constituting 49.2 percent (Table 2.1c). Table 2.1c further shows that 66.0 percent of the population of the Municipality are in the rural areas whilst 34.0 percent are in the urban areas. Males constitute 46.6 percent of the urban population whilst females account for the remaining 53.4 percent. In the rural areas males constitute 50.6 percent whilst females form 49.4 percent. This means there are more females in the urban areas than in rural areas. The sex ratio reported is 97.0 males per 100 females for the Municipality while in urban localities; it is 87.2 against 102.4 in the rural areas. This suggests that there are more women in the urban areas than in the rural areas. The Nzema East Municipality population covers only 2.6 percent of the Region's population.

Table 2.1c: Population size by locality of residence by district, region and sex ratio

Region/District/ Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,828	100.0	20,655	100.0	40,173	100.0
Male	29,947	49.2	9623	46.6	20324	50.6
Female	30,881	50.8	11032	53.4	19849	49.4
Sex Ratio		97.0		87.2		102.4
Percent of regional population		2.6		0.9		1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Migration, Fertility and Mortality are the three components of population growth. Mortality data are needed, among others, for the analysis of potential growth of population and to construct population projections as well as to formulate policies, develop, implement and evaluate public health programmes and projects. Fertility in Ghana has declined from seven children per woman to four children per woman over the last 30 years (Ghana Statistical Service, 2009). The high fertility, coupled with declining mortality, has contributed to an intercensal growth rate of around 2.5 percent per annum since 1960. The Municipality has experienced increasing proportions of its urban population especially the capital Axim. In Axim, the growth of the population is the result of decreasing (but still high) fertility and declining mortality. The general movement of the population from the rural to urban areas redistributes the population internally and affects the process of urbanization in the Municipality.

2.4.1 Fertility

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through all her childbearing years (15-49). Table 2.2 presents data on Total Fertility Rate, General Fertility Rate and Crude Birth Rate for Districts in the Western Region. The Table shows that the Municipality has a TFR of 3.7 which compares favourably with the TFR of the region (3.5).

General Fertility Rate (GFR)

The municipality has a GFR of 114.4 which is slightly higher than the regional average of 105.8.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

Nzema East Municipality has a crude birth rate of 28.5 compared to that of the Region which is 26.8.

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
Shama	81,966	20,778	2,371	3.9	114.1	28.9
Wassa East	81,073	18,717	2,509	4.5	134	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	123,272	30,844	2,919	3.2	94.6	23.7
Bekwai	58,435	14,521	1,792	4.2	123.4	30.7
Bia west	88,939	22,021	2,598	3.8	118	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

Table 2.3 shows that there are 20,888 females aged 12 years and older in the district. The table indicates that 55,829 are children ever born to these females of which males are 27,388 and females are 28,441. Out of the total births of 55,829, a total of 48,245 are children surviving. Out of children surviving, 23,464 are males while 24,781 are females. The table indicates that age group 12 -14 and 15 - 19 have the lowest children ever born as well as children surviving. This is because most of them at this age will be in full time education and will not be bothered with child bearing. On the other hand, as women age they tend to record more children ever born as well as have more children surviving. Hence, age 60 years and older have 10,944 children ever born and 8,188 of them surviving.

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
All Ages	20,888	55,829	27,388	28,441	48,245	23,464	24,781
12-14	2,165	14	6	8	13	5	8
15-19	3,231	499	241	258	468	222	246
20-24	2,848	2,955	1,498	1,457	2,696	1,340	1,356
25-29	2,528	5,330	2,707	2,623	4,967	2,476	2,491
30-34	2,045	6,835	3,424	3,411	6,306	3,115	3,191
35-39	1,774	7,504	3,734	3,770	6,794	3,396	3,398
40-44	1,554	7,313	3,617	3,696	6,470	3,178	3,292
45-49	1,175	6,145	2,935	3,210	5,292	2,489	2,803
50-54	1,047	5,417	2,644	2,773	4,626	2,259	2,367
55-59	523	2,873	1,384	1,489	2,425	1,162	1,263
60+	1,998	10,944	5,198	5,746	8,188	3,822	4,366

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality rate is a measure of the number of deaths (in general, or due to a specific cause) in a population, scaled to the size of that population, per unit of time. The study of mortality deals with the effect of death on the population. Mortality rate, also known as Death rate consists of all rates which measure the frequency of death. That is the amount of deaths in a given population during a given period of time. The rate is commonly expressed in deaths out of 100 or 1000 individuals.

The term "mortality" is also sometimes inappropriately used to refer to the number of deaths among a set of diagnosed hospital cases for a disease or injury, rather than for the general population of a country or ethnic group. This disease mortality statistic is more precisely referred to as "case fatality rate" (CFR). Mortality is one of the three components of population growth which plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Thus, indices of mortality have been used as indicators of socio-economic development. Mortality data are needed, among others, for the analyses of potential growth of population and construct population projections as well as to formulate policies, develop, implement and evaluate public health programmes and projects.

Death in households and crude death rate

Table 2.4 presents data on total deaths in households and the crude death rates for all districts in the region. Nzema East Municipality recorded a total of 425 household deaths within the twelve months preceding the census. The crude death rate for the district is 7.0 deaths per 1,000 populations. This crude death rate for the district is relatively lower than the regional average of 6.2.

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

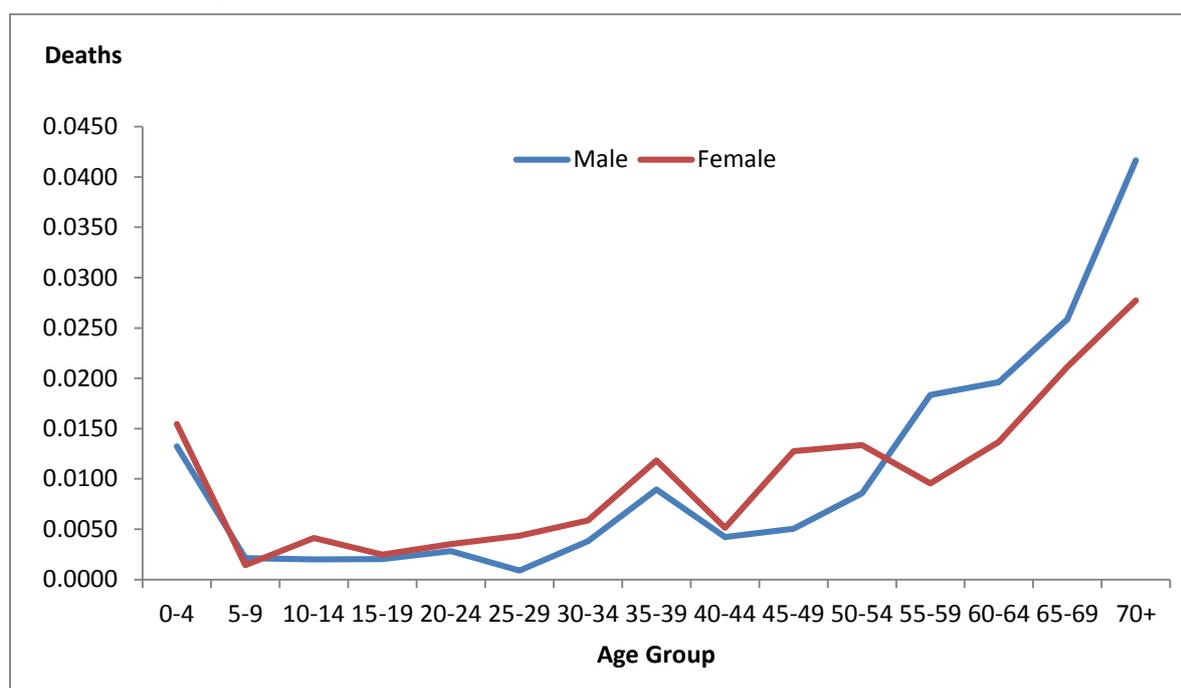
District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,376,021	14,825	6.2
Jomoro	150,107	1,452	9.7
Ellembelle	87,501	471	5.4
Nzema East	60,828	425	7.0
Ahanta West	106,215	683	6.4
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	2,721	4.9
Shama	81,966	590	7.2
Wassa East	81,073	926	11.4
Tarkwa 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

Age specific death rates

Figure 2.2 shows age specific death rates for the district by sex. The age specific death rate follows an observed U-shape. There is a sharp decline in the death rate observed between age groups 0-4 and 5-9. The death rate becomes fairly stable from age groups 5-9 to 15-19, and thereafter, begins an upward trend.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rate by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population & Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Figure 2.2 further reveals that mortality is relative high for females between age groups 20-24 to 50-54. Beyond age group 50-54, the death rates for males begin to rise relative to that of their female cohorts.

2.4.3 Migration

Migration is the movement of persons from one place to another. Migration is therefore seen as a geographical movement involving a change from a usual place of residence over a defined territory beyond a defined period. Migration essentially leads to the redistribution of population in a country or municipality.

Table 2.5 shows that out of the Municipal's total population of 60,828, 16,964 persons are migrants constituting 27.9 percent of the Municipality's population. Of the migrant population, 14.4 percent have spent less than one year in the Municipality and 25.2 percent have spent between one to four years. A little over a quarter (21.5%) of the migrants have been residents in the Municipality for 10-19 years.

Table 2.5 further shows that 7,057 of the migrants were born elsewhere in the region, while 9,276 were born elsewhere in another region. Most of the migrants (33.1%) born elsewhere in another region were born in the Central Region.

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Migrants		Duration of residence (%)				
	Total	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	16,964	100.0	14.4	25.2	17.7	21.5	21.2
Different locality in this region	7,057	100.0	15.7	24.9	15.2	19.4	24.7
Western	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central	3,066	100.0	12.7	19.0	13.9	22.4	32.0
Greater Accra	462	100.0	11.0	27.9	19.0	21.2	20.8
Volta	701	100.0	19.5	30.4	12.7	19.0	18.4
Eastern	986	100.0	10.5	21.6	21.2	29.9	16.7
Ashanti	1,149	100.0	15.5	28.9	17.1	20.5	18.0
Brong Ahafo	833	100.0	13.2	31.1	22.3	26.2	7.2
Northern	647	100.0	16.8	24.3	24.4	24.7	9.7
Upper East	448	100.0	9.2	34.8	30.4	20.8	4.9
Upper West	984	100.0	12.0	31.6	30.9	22.1	3.5
Outside Ghana	631	100.0	13.9	26.5	23.5	21.7	14.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter gives detailed information on the social characteristics which include household size, composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation and literacy and education of the Nzema East Municipality. A good understanding of these characteristics may provide vital information for planning and social development.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household population and size

Table 3.1a presents information on the number of households in the country, region and district and their respective average household sizes. The Table indicates that there are 13,509 households in the district with a household population of 59,250. The average household size for the district is 4.4 which is relatively higher than the regional average of 4.2. There are more persons in rural households (4.6) than there are in urban households (4.0).

Table 3.1a: Household population and size by locality

Household Size	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	59,250	19,999	39,251
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	13,509	5,001	8,508
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.7	1
Average household size	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.1b shows the different categories of household membership in the Nzema East Municipality. Majority of household population (44.3%) are children (son/daughter). This is followed by the household heads with 22.8 percent and spouses (wife or husband) with 10.5 percent. Grandchildren and other relatives also constitute 7.7 percent each of the household composition. The least in the household population is son/daughter in law constituting 0.3 percent of the household population.

The percentage of household members who are spouses shows large variations by sex of household head. In male headed households, 2.4 percent of members are spouses compared to only 18.3percent in female headed households.

Table 3.1b: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	59,250	100.0	29,148	100.0	30,102	100.0
Head	13,509	22.8	8,559	29.4	4,950	16.4
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,231	10.5	710	2.4	5,521	18.3
Child (son/daughter)	26,216	44.3	13,377	45.9	12,839	42.7
Parent/Parent in-law	440	0.7	72	0.3	368	1.2
Son/Daughter in-law	152	0.3	61	0.2	91	0.3
Grandchild	4,541	7.7	2,223	7.6	2,318	7.7
Brother/Sister	2,082	3.5	1,190	4.1	892	3.0
Step child	509	0.9	285	1.0	224	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	278	0.5	114	0.4	164	0.5
Other relative	4,561	7.7	2,119	7.3	2,442	8.1
Non-relative	731	1.2	438	1.5	293	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The three major components of the household structure depicted in the Table 3.1 are the heads of household, Child (son/daughter), and spouses (wife/ husband), probably indicating increasing importance of the nuclear family relationship among households. There is a significant number of the household population (7.7%) that constitutes other relatives. This indicates that the extended family system is still very significant in the Municipality.

Table 3.2 shows that Nuclear households (Head, spouse(s), children) constitute close to one-third (30.6%) of the total number of households in the Municipality. This is followed by Extended household (Head, spouse, children and Head's relatives) forming over one-fifth (21.8%) of total households. The Single Parent Nuclear family household is 11.4 percent while Single Parent Extended is 16.2 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality. The category with the least population is households consisting of single parent extended with a non -relative (0.5%).

The household structure by sex shows that households with members as heads only and heads and a spouse only constitute 3.8 percent and 1.7 percent respectively. Nuclear families head, spouse(s) and children form the highest proportion (32.2%) in male-headed households for males compared to 29.1 percent in female-headed households. The high proportion of extended families in households may be due to the fact that Ghanaians attach some importance to the extended family system.

Table 3.2: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	59,250	100.0	29,148	100.0	30,102	100.0
Head only	2,226	3.8	1,542	5.3	684	2.3
Head and a spouse only	1,016	1.7	509	1.8	507	1.7
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	18,151	30.6	9,388	32.2	8,763	29.1
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	12,892	21.8	6,434	22.1	6,458	21.5
Extended + non relatives	638	1.1	325	1.1	313	1.0
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	1,943	3.3	1,022	3.5	921	3.1
Single parent Nuclear	6,766	11.4	2,913	10.0	3,853	12.8
Single parent Extended	9,582	16.2	3,841	13.2	5,741	19.1
Single parent Extended + non relative	314	0.5	112	0.4	202	0.7
Head and other composition but no spouse	5,722	9.7	3,062	10.5	2,660	8.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a valued institution among all ethnic groups in Ghana. The notable forms of marriages in Ghana are the traditional, ordinance and Islamic marriages. This section presents data on marital status of persons 12 years and older. The marital statuses considered here are married, never married, living together or in informal consensual union, separated, divorced and widowed. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of the Municipality's population aged 12 years and older by sex and marital status. The Table indicates that the never married in the municipality is 39.7 percent of the population 12 years and older, while the married constitute 39.6 percent with those in informal /consensual union/living together constituting 8.9 percent of the population 12 years and older.

The proportion of males who have never been married is 46.7 percent, whilst the married males are 39.3 percent. Among the females, the never married constitute 33.2 percent of all females 12 years and older, married (39.9%) and the widowed (7.4%). A phenomenon worth nothing is the high proportion of females who are widowed (7.4%) as against their male counterparts (1.3%). This could be an indication of the tendency of male widowers re-marrying and also the phenomenon that a man with three wives, losing one of them will not identify himself as a widower, whereas the death of that man renders three women as widows.

In terms of age distribution, 93.8 percent of males and 84.5 percent of females aged 15-19 years have never been married. Also, 78.3 percent of males and 45.1 percent of females aged 20-24 have never been married. The proportion of the never married decreased with increases in age. Although in Ghana the legal age at marriage is 16 years, among those aged 12-14 years, 4.6 percent of males and 5.1 percent of females are married and a further 1.1 percent of males and 1.5 percent of females in the same age category were in consensual union. However, the high percentages recorded for never married for ages within 12-24 years for both sexes is expected. This is because this is the period they are supposed to be in school or learning some form of trade.

Table 3.3: 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	40,356	100.0	39.7	8.9	39.6	2.3	5.0	4.5
12 - 14	4,488	100.0	93.9	1.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,654	100.0	89.3	4.1	5.9	0.4	0.3	0.0
20 - 24	5,339	100.0	60.6	15.1	21.7	1.7	0.9	0.1
25 - 29	4,765	100.0	30.8	17.4	46.3	2.1	2.9	0.5
30 - 34	3,882	100.0	13.9	14.7	62.8	3.6	3.8	1.3
35 - 39	3,449	100.0	7.4	11.9	70.3	2.6	5.8	1.9
40 - 44	2,978	100.0	3.9	8.4	72.0	4.1	8.3	3.4
45 - 49	2,364	100.0	3.0	6.9	70.7	3.0	11.0	5.3
50 - 54	1,981	100.0	2.3	4.6	64.7	4.3	13.9	10.2
55 - 59	1,068	100.0	2.0	4.8	60.2	4.0	15.5	13.5
60 - 64	1,095	100.0	1.6	2.4	53.8	5.7	17.1	19.5
65+	2,293	100.0	4.1	2.7	35.8	4.4	15.3	37.7
Male								
Total	19,468	100.0	46.7	8.1	39.3	1.5	3.1	1.3
12 - 14	2,323	100.0	94.3	1.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,423	100.0	93.8	1.6	4.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
20 - 24	2,491	100.0	78.3	9.0	11.7	0.5	0.5	0.0
25 - 29	2,237	100.0	43.5	17.3	35.9	1.3	1.9	0.3
30 - 34	1,837	100.0	20.3	15.2	59.0	2.8	2.3	0.4
35 - 39	1,675	100.0	10.4	13.1	70.3	2.1	3.5	0.5
40 - 44	1,424	100.0	5.5	9.8	75.6	2.3	5.2	1.5
45 - 49	1,189	100.0	3.7	9.0	77.8	1.9	6.1	1.6
50 - 54	934	100.0	2.7	7.0	74.7	3.4	8.8	3.4
55 - 59	545	100.0	1.3	5.7	78.9	3.3	8.3	2.6
60 - 64	510	100.0	2.2	2.5	74.3	4.5	11.0	5.5
65+	880	100.0	5.5	3.9	61.1	3.8	13.3	12.5
Female								
Total	20,888	100.0	33.2	9.6	39.9	3.0	6.8	7.4
12 - 14	2,165	100.0	93.4	1.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,231	100.0	84.5	6.9	7.7	0.6	0.3	0.0
20 - 24	2,848	100.0	45.1	20.4	30.3	2.8	1.2	0.2
25 - 29	2,528	100.0	19.5	17.6	55.5	2.8	3.8	0.8
30 - 34	2,045	100.0	8.3	14.2	66.2	4.2	5.1	2.1
35 - 39	1,774	100.0	4.5	10.8	70.3	3.0	8.0	3.3
40 - 44	1,554	100.0	2.4	7.0	68.6	5.7	11.1	5.1
45 - 49	1,175	100.0	2.4	4.9	63.5	4.3	15.9	9.1
50 - 54	1,047	100.0	1.9	2.6	55.7	5.2	18.4	16.2
55 - 59	523	100.0	2.7	3.8	40.7	4.8	23.1	24.9
60 - 64	585	100.0	1.2	2.2	35.9	6.7	22.4	31.6
65+	1,413	100.0	3.3	2.0	20.0	4.8	16.6	53.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Marital Status and Level of Education

Table 3.4 presents persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. The data indicates that 30.9 percent of people aged 12 years and older have no education, 57.0 percent have basic education. Also, 8.2 percent have secondary education. However, only 0.6 percent have attained tertiary education.

In relation to marital status by sex and level of education, 69.5 percent of the never married males have basic education as against 72.0 percent for their female counterparts. However, 12.9 percent of never married males and 11.9 percent of never married females have no education. In addition, only 7.3 percent of married males and 3.7 percent of married females have secondary education.

Table 3.4: 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/ Com	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	40,356	100.0	30.9	57.0	8.2	1.2	2.2	0.6
Never married	16,018	100.0	12.5	70.6	13.4	1.2	2.0	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,593	100.0	39.4	53.4	5.1	0.9	1.1	0.1
Married	15,980	100.0	39.6	49.8	5.4	1.3	2.9	1.0
Separated	927	100.0	45.5	46.9	4.3	1.2	1.9	0.1
Divorced	2,036	100.0	50.1	44.7	2.2	1.9	0.7	0.3
Widowed	1,802	100.0	71.0	25.5	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.2
Male								
Total	19,468	100.0	22.6	61.9	10.0	1.4	3.0	1.0
Never married	9,084	100.0	12.9	69.5	13.7	1.3	2.2	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,578	100.0	33.1	56.3	7.2	1.2	2.0	0.3
Married	7,653	100.0	30.0	54.9	7.3	1.4	4.5	1.9
Separated	294	100.0	28.6	59.2	7.1	2.4	2.7	0.0
Divorced	612	100.0	33.2	60.3	2.6	2.6	0.5	0.8
Widowed	247	100.0	52.2	40.1	2.8	1.2	2.8	0.8
Female								
Total	20,888	100.0	38.6	52.4	6.4	1.1	1.4	0.2
Never married	6,934	100.0	11.9	72.0	13.0	1.1	1.8	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,015	100.0	44.3	51.1	3.4	0.7	0.4	0.0
Married	8,327	100.0	48.4	45.1	3.7	1.2	1.4	0.3
Separated	633	100.0	53.4	41.2	3.0	0.6	1.6	0.2
Divorced	1,424	100.0	57.4	38.0	2.0	1.6	0.8	0.1
Widowed	1,555	100.0	74.0	23.2	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Marital Status and Economic Activity

Table 3.5 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. The data indicate that 82.8 percent of married persons are employed while the proportion of the never married persons who are employed is 30.8 percent. On the other hand, 64.7 percent of those who have never married are economically not active.

Table 3.5 again shows that 85.4 percent of married males and 80.4 percent of married females are employed. On the other hand, 60.4 percent of the never married males and 70.3 percent of the never married females are economically not active. The Table further shows that more divorced females (73.7%) as against divorced males (71.9%) are employed.

Table 3.5: 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	40,356	100.0	23,945	59.3	1,398	3.5	15,013	37.2
Never married	16,018	100.0	4,927	30.8	729	4.6	10,362	64.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,593	100.0	2,681	74.6	166	4.6	746	20.8
Married	15,980	100.0	13,235	82.8	373	2.3	2,372	14.8
Separated	927	100.0	668	72.1	33	3.6	226	24.4
Divorced	2,036	100.0	1,489	73.1	77	3.8	470	23.1
Widowed	1,802	100.0	945	52.4	20	1.1	837	46.4
Male								
Total	19,468	100.0	11,783	60.5	688	3.5	6,997	35.9
Never married	9,084	100.0	3,145	34.6	454	5.0	5,485	60.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,578	100.0	1,310	83.0	55	3.5	213	13.5
Married	7,653	100.0	6,539	85.4	148	1.9	966	12.6
Separated	294	100.0	210	71.4	12	4.1	72	24.5
Divorced	612	100.0	440	71.9	17	2.8	155	25.3
Widowed	247	100.0	139	56.3	2	0.8	106	42.9
Female								
Total	20,888	100.0	12,162	58.2	710	3.4	8,016	38.4
Never married	6,934	100.0	1,782	25.7	275	4.0	4,877	70.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,015	100.0	1,371	68.0	111	5.5	533	26.5
Married	8,327	100.0	6,696	80.4	225	2.7	1,406	16.9
Separated	633	100.0	458	72.4	21	3.3	154	24.3
Divorced	1,424	100.0	1,049	73.7	60	4.2	315	22.1
Widowed	1,555	100.0	806	51.8	18	1.2	731	47.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth, Dual Nationality, and by naturalization. Table 3.6 shows that 87.2 percent of all persons in the Municipality are Ghanaians by birth while 6.3 percent are Ghanaians with dual nationality. Ghanaians by naturalization constitute 0.6 percent. The proportion of Nationals from ECOWAS countries in the Municipality is 5.1 percent; nationals from Africa countries other than ECOWAS make up 0.4 percent of the population. Furthermore, the proportion of male and female population who are Ghanaians by birth is almost the same (86.8% and 87.5% respectively). There are more males of West Africa origin (5.3%) than females (4.8%) in the Municipality.

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,828	100.0	29,947	100.0	30,881	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	53,026	87.2	26,005	86.8	27,021	87.5
Dual Nationality	3,857	6.3	1,907	6.4	1,950	6.3
Ghanaian by naturalisation	378	0.6	207	0.7	171	0.6
ECOWAS	3,072	5.1	1,582	5.3	1,490	4.8
Africa other than ECOWAS	264	0.4	139	0.5	125	0.4
Other	231	0.4	107	0.4	124	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.7 shows the religious affiliation of the population by sex. Pentecostal/Charismatic group constitute the highest proportion (27.4%), followed by other Christians (21.6%), Protestants (19.5%) and Catholics (13.7%). Those with no religion form 9.0 percent of the population while adherents of Islam represent 6.1 percent of the population.

There are more females in the major religious groups than males. Table 3.7 shows more females in Pentecostal/Charismatic (28.2%) as against their male counterparts (26.6%), other Christian (22.9% for females and 20.2% for males) and Protestant (20.0% for females against 18.9% for males) On the other hand, there are more males (11.4%) with no religion than females (6.6%), and those in Islam (6.7%) as compared to their female counterparts who constitute 5.5 percent of the Islamic region.

Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,828	100.0	29,947	100.0	30,881	100.0
No Religion	5,460	9.0	3,422	11.4	2,038	6.6
Catholic	8,362	13.7	4,050	13.5	4,312	14.0
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	11,851	19.5	5,672	18.9	6,179	20.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	16,671	27.4	7,975	26.6	8,696	28.2
Other Christians	13,119	21.6	6,040	20.2	7,079	22.9
Islam	3,705	6.1	1,999	6.7	1,706	5.5
Traditionalist	829	1.4	409	1.4	420	1.4
Other (Specify)	831	1.4	380	1.3	451	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

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

education and proportion of people starting grade1 who reach the last grade of primary education.

In the census, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding. If a person can only read but cannot write or can write but cannot read, he or she is not literate. Similarly, if a person was literate some time ago but cannot read and write with understanding at present then he/she is not literate. The options giving in the census were: None, English only, Ghanaian Language only, English and Ghanaian Language, English and French, English, French and Ghanaian Language, and Other.

Table 3.8 shows that majority (60.9%) of persons aged 11 years and older in the Municipality are literate in both English and Ghanaian language, followed by those who are literate in English only (32.1%). Only a small proportion (0.7% and 0.3%) are literate in English, French and Ghanaian language, and English and French respectively. There are more males (63.9%) than females (57.4%) who are literate in English and Ghanaian language. However, more females (34.5%) than males (30.0%) are literate in English language only.

The proportion of the population who are literate in English and French, Ghanaian language English and French for both sexes is not good for the Municipality since it is a place where a number of French speaking people visit. Adequate measures should be put in place to ensure that there are enough teachers to teach French at the basic level to help increase literacy in French in the Municipality.

Table 3.8: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Number	Total	Literate				
				English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	12,535	29,102	100.0	32.1	6.1	60.9	0.3	0.7
11-14	357	5,412	100.0	43.6	4.9	51.1	0.2	0.3
15-19	709	5,945	100.0	33.3	3.7	62.1	0.2	0.7
20-24	1,155	4,184	100.0	29.7	5.3	64.3	0.2	0.5
25-29	1,506	3,259	100.0	30.3	7.0	61.7	0.3	0.8
30-34	1,475	2,407	100.0	31.7	8.4	58.7	0.5	0.7
35-39	1,443	2,006	100.0	29.3	9.4	59.7	0.6	1.0
40-44	1,364	1,614	100.0	25.5	8.2	65.7	0.1	0.4
45-49	1,006	1,358	100.0	24.7	6.6	66.9	0.2	1.6
50-54	880	1,101	100.0	23.4	6.7	68.6	0.5	0.7
55-59	435	633	100.0	22.3	6.3	69.7	0.2	1.6
60-64	622	473	100.0	23.7	7.0	68.7	0.0	0.6
65+	1,583	710	100.0	22.4	11.5	64.9	0.0	1.1
Male								
Total	4,446	15,714	100.0	30.0	5.0	63.9	0.3	0.8
11-14	193	2,822	100.0	43.0	3.4	53.1	0.1	0.3
15-19	338	3,085	100.0	33.3	2.9	63.0	0.2	0.6
20-24	453	2,038	100.0	25.8	5.2	68.0	0.2	0.7
25-29	587	1,650	100.0	29.0	5.5	64.5	0.5	0.5
30-34	495	1,342	100.0	28.2	7.1	63.3	0.4	1.0
35-39	539	1,136	100.0	26.9	7.4	63.4	0.8	1.5
40-44	455	969	100.0	22.6	6.5	70.4	0.2	0.3
45-49	395	794	100.0	22.4	5.8	69.3	0.3	2.3
50-54	283	651	100.0	22.1	4.9	72.0	0.5	0.5
55-59	121	424	100.0	21.0	4.0	72.6	0.2	2.1
60-64	190	320	100.0	21.9	6.6	70.9	0.0	0.6
65+	397	483	100.0	19.3	9.5	69.8	0.0	1.4
Female								
Total	8,089	13,388	100.0	34.5	7.4	57.4	0.2	0.5
11-14	164	2,590	100.0	44.2	6.6	48.8	0.2	0.2
15-19	371	2,860	100.0	33.3	4.5	61.2	0.2	0.7
20-24	702	2,146	100.0	33.4	5.5	60.8	0.1	0.3
25-29	919	1,609	100.0	31.6	8.5	58.8	0.1	1.0
30-34	980	1,065	100.0	36.2	10.0	52.8	0.6	0.5
35-39	904	870	100.0	32.4	12.1	54.8	0.3	0.3
40-44	909	645	100.0	29.9	10.9	58.6	0.0	0.6
45-49	611	564	100.0	27.8	7.6	63.7	0.2	0.7
50-54	597	450	100.0	25.3	9.3	63.6	0.7	1.1
55-59	314	209	100.0	24.9	11.0	63.6	0.0	0.5
60-64	432	153	100.0	27.5	7.8	64.1	0.0	0.7
65+	1,186	227	100.0	29.1	15.9	54.6	0.0	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

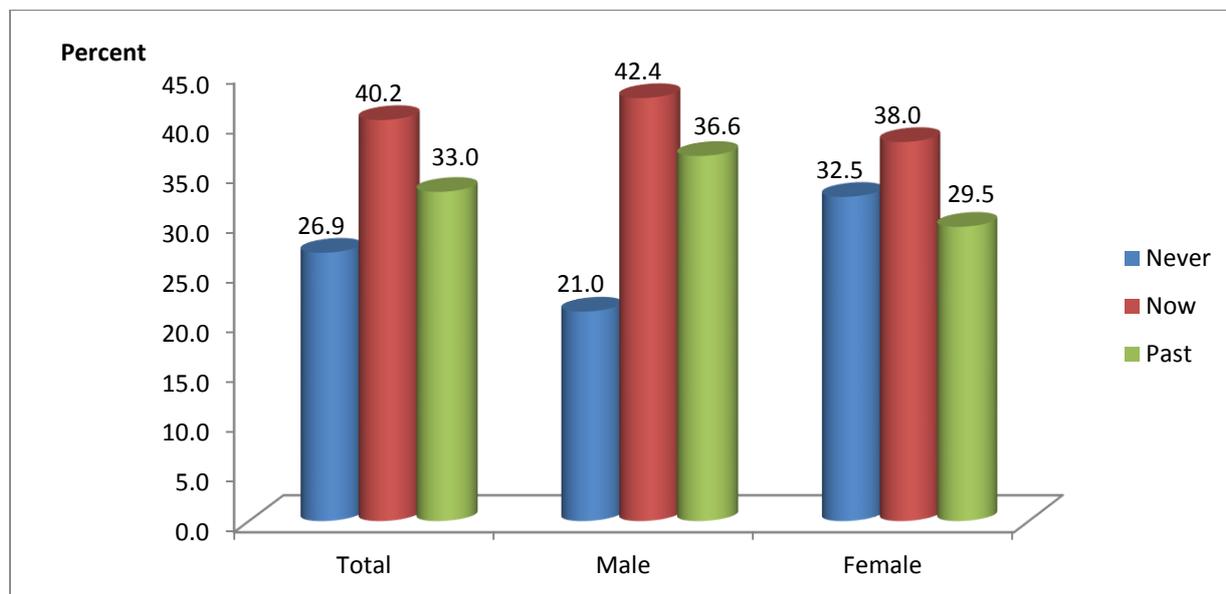
School Attendance

Education plays a vital role in the development of a nation through human capital formation. School enrolment and attendance ensures that the citizenry attain the needed level of education for economic development. For education, the questions were asked of persons 3 years and older. The questions were on full time education (past and present) and the highest

educational level completed/attended in the past or the educational level the person is currently attending.

Figure 3.1 presents school attendance in the Municipality by sex. The figure shows that 26.9 percent of persons aged 3 years and older in the Municipality have never attended school. More females (32.5%) than males (21.0%) have never attended school. Currently, 40.2 percent of persons 3 years and older in the Municipality are attending school.

Figure 3.1: School attendance by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 gives the population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. Out of those currently attending school, 49.5 percent are in primary school and 18.2 percent are in JSS/JHS. Post Middle/Secondary School and Tertiary education constitute 0.4 percent and 0.7 percent respectively of the currently attending school population. The sex distribution also shows that 49.7 percent of males currently attending school are in primary school, and 18.8 percent are in JSS/JHS, and only 0.8 percent is in tertiary schools. Similarly 49.4 percent of females currently attending school are in primary school whilst 17.7 percent are in JSS/JHS with only 0.5 percent in Tertiary schools.

For those who have attended school in the past, the highest proportion (34.5%) completed JSS/JHS, followed by the proportion with middle school education (25.4%) and primary education (22.3%). Those who attained SSS/SHS and Secondary education are 7.8 percent and 2.8 percent respectively.

For males who have attended school in the past, 31.9 percent completed JSS/JHS whilst 17.9 percent completed primary. Similarly, 37.7 percent of females who attended school in the past completed JSS/JHS and 27.5 percent completed primary.

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	22,353	100.0	11,558	100.0	10,795	100.0	18,346	100.0	9,971	100.0	8,375	100.0
Nursery	2,750	12.3	1,392	12.0	1,358	12.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	2,798	12.5	1,349	11.7	1,449	13.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	11,075	49.5	5,745	49.7	5,330	49.4	4,083	22.3	1,782	17.9	2,301	27.5
JSS/JHS	4,078	18.2	2,170	18.8	1,908	17.7	6,336	34.5	3,181	31.9	3,155	37.7
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,669	25.4	2,893	29.0	1,776	21.2
SSS/SHS	1,348	6.0	727	6.3	621	5.8	1,426	7.8	876	8.8	550	6.6
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	518	2.8	352	3.5	166	2.0
Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	78	0.3	39	0.3	39	0.4	418	2.3	232	2.3	186	2.2
Post middle/ secondary certificate	79	0.4	41	0.4	38	0.4	319	1.7	187	1.9	132	1.6
Tertiary	147	0.7	95	0.8	52	0.5	577	3.1	468	4.7	109	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The population census results for various years provided data on the labour force and economic characteristics of the population. This chapter analyses the economic activities undertaken in the Municipality, the economically active and economically not active population, the employed and the unemployed population. Each of these population characteristics are analysed by age and sex.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows that, 69.3 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active as against 30.7 percent who are economically not active. Among the economically active population, 94.4 percent are employed whilst only 5.6 percent are unemployed. Out of those unemployed, 59.6 percent are those seeking work for the first time while the remaining 40.4 percent have worked before but are currently seeking and available for work. The table further shows that, for those who are economically not active, 43.4 percent are not active because they are in full time education whilst 1.7 percent are not active because they are retired or Pensioners. These mean that majority of the people are employed which is positive for the economic development of the municipality.

The table further shows that 71.3 percent of males 15 years and older are economically active as against 28.7 percent who are economically not active. The proportions of males who are employed and those that are unemployed are however the same as the average for the Municipality. For the males who are employed, 91.1 percent worked during the period (the seven days preceding the census), 8.6 percent did not work but had job to go back to while 0.2 percent did voluntary work without pay. For the unemployed males, 63.8 percent are seeking work for the first time.

Table 4.1 further shows that 67.4 percent of females 15 years and older in the Municipality are economically active while 32.6 percent are economically not active. Similarly, 94.4 percent of the economically active female population are employed whilst 5.6 percent of them are unemployed.

There are more females (33.9%) than males (21.1%) who reported doing home duties (household chores).

Table 4.1: Activity status of population 15 years and older by sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	35,868	100.0	17,145	100.0	18,723	100.0
Economically active	24,850	69.3	12,224	71.3	12,626	67.4
<i>Employed</i>	23,453	94.4	11,536	94.4	11,917	94.4
<i>Worked</i>	21,200	90.4	10,515	91.1	10,685	89.7
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,194	9.4	994	8.6	1,200	10.1
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	59	0.3	27	0.2	32	0.3
<i>Unemployed</i>	1,397	5.6	688	5.6	709	5.6
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	564	40.4	249	36.2	315	44.4
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	833	59.6	439	63.8	394	55.6
Economically not active	11,018	30.7	4,921	28.7	6,097	32.6
Did home duties (household chore)	3,108	28.2	1,040	21.1	2,068	33.9
Full time education	4,784	43.4	2,581	52.4	2,203	36.1
Pensioner/Retired	190	1.7	133	2.7	57	0.9
Disabled/Sick	762	6.9	360	7.3	402	6.6
Too old/young	1,233	11.2	350	7.1	883	14.5
Other	941	8.5	457	9.3	484	7.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Economic Activity Status and Age

Table 4.2 shows population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status in the Municipality. The Table shows that 65.4 percent of all persons 15 years and older are employed while 3.9 percent are unemployed. Another 30.7 percent are economically not active.

Table 4.2: Economic Activity Status of population 15 years and older by sex and age

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	35,868	100.0	23,453	65.4	1,397	3.9	11,018	30.7
15-19	6,654	100.0	1,532	23.0	213	3.2	4,909	73.8
20-24	5,339	100.0	2,997	56.1	453	8.5	1,889	35.4
25-29	4,765	100.0	3,716	78.0	272	5.7	777	16.3
30-34	3,882	100.0	3,258	83.9	141	3.6	483	12.4
35-39	3,449	100.0	2,969	86.1	110	3.2	370	10.7
40-44	2,978	100.0	2,604	87.4	68	2.3	306	10.3
45-49	2,364	100.0	2,068	87.5	43	1.8	253	10.7
50-54	1,981	100.0	1,657	83.6	30	1.5	294	14.8
55-59	1,068	100.0	884	82.8	16	1.5	168	15.7
60-64	1,095	100.0	731	66.8	38	3.5	326	29.8
65+	2,293	100.0	1,037	45.2	13	0.6	1,243	54.2

Table 4.2: Economic Activity Status of population 15 years and older by sex and age (Cont'd)

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male								
Total	17,145	100.0	11,536	67.3	688	4.0	4,921	28.7
15-19	3,423	100.0	795	23.2	112	3.3	2,516	73.5
20-24	2,491	100.0	1,388	55.7	205	8.2	898	36.0
25-29	2,237	100.0	1,788	79.9	147	6.6	302	13.5
30-34	1,837	100.0	1,598	87.0	79	4.3	160	8.7
35-39	1,675	100.0	1,495	89.3	47	2.8	133	7.9
40-44	1,424	100.0	1,283	90.1	34	2.4	107	7.5
45-49	1,189	100.0	1,061	89.2	24	2.0	104	8.7
50-54	934	100.0	806	86.3	15	1.6	113	12.1
55-59	545	100.0	468	85.9	9	1.7	68	12.5
60-64	510	100.0	353	69.2	13	2.5	144	28.2
65+	880	100.0	501	56.9	3	0.3	376	42.7
Female								
Total	18,723	100.0	11,917	63.6	709	3.8	6,097	32.6
15-19	3,231	100.0	737	22.8	101	3.1	2,393	74.1
20-24	2,848	100.0	1,609	56.5	248	8.7	991	34.8
25-29	2,528	100.0	1,928	76.3	125	4.9	475	18.8
30-34	2,045	100.0	1,660	81.2	62	3.0	323	15.8
35-39	1,774	100.0	1,474	83.1	63	3.6	237	13.4
40-44	1,554	100.0	1,321	85.0	34	2.2	199	12.8
45-49	1,175	100.0	1,007	85.7	19	1.6	149	12.7
50-54	1,047	100.0	851	81.3	15	1.4	181	17.3
55-59	523	100.0	416	79.5	7	1.3	100	19.1
60-64	585	100.0	378	64.6	25	4.3	182	31.1
65+	1,413	100	536	37.9	10	0.7	867	61.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Majority (73.8%) of the population aged 15-19 are economically not active which is obvious because most of them may still be in school or are learning a trade. The Table also indicates that for the same age group, a higher proportion of females (74.15%) are economically not active compared to males in the same age cohort (73.5%).

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work the person is engaged in at the establishment where the person works. In the census, this question was asked only of persons who worked for at least one hour during the seven days preceding census night, and those who did not work but had a job to return to as well as those who were unemployed but had worked before. All persons who worked during the seven 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.

Table 4.3 shows that more than half (57.1%) of the employed population 15 years and older in the Municipality are engaged in skilled agriculture forestry and fishing. The same is also reflected among males (64.6%) and females (49.9%). Those employed in Craft and related trade, and service and sales works account for 13.3 percent each of persons employed. Clerical support workers have the least number of persons engaged (0.6 %). Besides

agriculture forestry and fishing, about one in every five (22.2%) females are employed as service and sales workers, whilst about one in every ten males (10.3%) is craft and related trade worker.

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	23,453	100.0	11,536	100.0	11,917	100.0
Managers	393	1.7	166	1.4	227	1.9
Professionals	873	3.7	530	4.6	343	2.9
Technicians and associate professionals	218	0.9	146	1.3	72	0.6
Clerical support workers	131	0.6	86	0.7	45	0.4
Service and sales workers	3,128	13.3	483	4.2	2,645	22.2
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	13,399	57.1	7,452	64.6	5,947	49.9
Craft and related trades workers	3,126	13.3	1,185	10.3	1,941	16.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,279	5.5	1,092	9.5	187	1.6
Elementary occupations	900	3.8	390	3.4	510	4.3
Other occupations	6	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

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

Table 4.4 shows that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employs more than half (57.8%) of all employed person aged 15 years and older. This is followed by manufacturing (11.2%), wholesale and retail (repair of motor vehicles and motor cycle) which employs 9.5 percent of the employed population. Apart from agriculture, forestry and fishing which employs 49.8 percent of females, manufacturing, wholesale and retail (repair of motor vehicles) employs 15.8 percent and 14.8 percent respectively.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,453	100.0	11,536	100.0	11,917	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	13,553	57.8	7,616	66.0	5,937	49.8
Mining and quarrying	766	3.3	600	5.2	166	1.4
Manufacturing	2,629	11.2	749	6.5	1,880	15.8
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	13	0.1	6	0.1	7	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	200	0.9	110	1.0	90	0.8
Construction	349	1.5	341	3.0	8	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,229	9.5	469	4.1	1,760	14.8
Transportation and storage	384	1.6	375	3.3	9	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,342	5.7	151	1.3	1,191	10.0
Information and communication	23	0.1	21	0.2	2	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	59	0.3	35	0.3	24	0.2
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	40	0.2	26	0.2	14	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	67	0.3	54	0.5	13	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	250	1.1	197	1.7	53	0.4
Education	788	3.4	468	4.1	320	2.7
Human health and social work activities	179	0.8	79	0.7	100	0.8
Arts entertainment and recreation	40	0.2	36	0.3	4	0.0
Other service activities	506	2.2	188	1.6	318	2.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	35	0.1	14	0.1	21	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Table 4.5 shows that 64.9 percent of persons engaged are self-employed without employees. More females (69.8%) than males (59.9%) are self-employed without employees. There are 18.9 percent of males who are employees as against 6.9 percent of females who are employees. Table 4.5 further shows that contributing family work is common among females (17.1%) than males (9.7%). Domestic employees are about the same for both males (0.5%) and females (0.4%).

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	23,453	100.0	11,536	100.0	11,917	100.0
Employee	2,999	12.8	2,181	18.9	818	6.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	15,230	64.9	6,915	59.9	8,315	69.8
Self-employed with employee(s)	764	3.3	463	4.0	301	2.5
Casual worker	907	3.9	663	5.7	244	2.0
Contributing family worker	3,151	13.4	1,116	9.7	2,035	17.1
Apprentice	263	1.1	127	1.1	136	1.1
Domestic employee (House help)	109	0.5	59	0.5	50	0.4
Other	30	0.1	12	0.1	18	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows employment sector by sex. Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The private informal sector employs about nine out of every ten (90.1%) persons employed in the Municipality. More females (93.1%) than males (87.0%) are employed in the private informal sector. The proportion persons employed in the public sector is relatively small (5.5%).

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	23,453	100.0	11,536	100.0	11,917	100.0
Public (Government)	1,285	5.5	808	7.0	477	4.0
Private Formal	934	4.0	629	5.5	305	2.6
Private Informal	21,126	90.1	10,036	87.0	11,090	93.1
Semi-Public/Parastatal	5	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	103	0.4	61	0.5	42	0.4
Other International Organisations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become important tools in today's society. 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, and promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy in the country. The impact, this development has on socio-cultural transformation of the people of Nzema East District cannot be overemphasised.

In the Municipality, under the auspices of the government job creation module for youth employment, many youth have been trained in mobile phone repairs and maintenance. This provides them with employable skills which is an opportunity to provide them with jobs and also to enhance the use of mobile phones. This chapter analyses access to these ICT facilities by ownership, usage, locality and sex of household head.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows the proportion of persons who own mobile phones and those that use internet facility by sex. The data show that 32.1 percent of persons aged 12 years and above in the Municipality own mobile phones. A comparison among the sexes shows that the proportion of males (38.2%) who own mobile phones is higher than their female counterparts (26.4%).

5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 again shows that only 2.8 percent of persons aged 12 years and older in the Municipality use the internet facility. This is much lower than the regional average of 6.4 percent. Just as in mobile phone ownership, more males (3.8%) than females (1.9%) use internet. The proportion of males who use internet are about twice the proportion of females who use it.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population owing mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	40,356	100.0	12,959	32.1	1,141	2.8
Male	19,468	100.0	7,445	38.2	743	3.8
Female	20,888	100.0	5,514	26.4	398	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers

Ownership of desktop or laptop computers in the home is an indication of enhancing self - study and especially the use of internet. Table 5.2 gives the percentage of households that reported owning desktop or laptop computers by sex of household head. There are 2.7 percent of households who own a desktop computer or laptop computers in the Municipality. More male-headed households (3.4%) own desktop or laptop computers as compared with their female counterparts (1.4%).

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,509	100.0	359	2.7
Male	8,559	63.4	289	3.4
Female	4,950	36.6	70	1.4

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 disability or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. Estimates from the World Health Organisation (WHO) show that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately 80 percent live in low-income countries (Ayiku, 2012).

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

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents disability type by type of locality and sex. The Table shows that there are 1,505 persons living with one form of disability or another in the Municipality. In all, 97.5 percent of the population of the Municipality are without disability as against the 2.5 percent that are with disability.

6.3 Type of Disability

Among those with disabilities in the Municipality, one in every three person with disability is either suffering from sight or physical disability (33.7% and 33.6% respectively). Speech disability is the next highest with 15.7 percent of persons with disability suffering from it. There is a minor disparity between males and females with disability. Table 6.1 indicates that persons with intellect disability were high among males (15.5%) than females (12.8%).

6.4 Distribution of disability by type of locality

Table 6.1 shows the population by type of locality, disability type and sex. Persons with disabilities in the rural areas are higher (2.7 %) than in urban areas (2.0%). The proportion of those with disability is the same for males and females in both urban and rural areas.

There is slightly higher proportion (33.0%) of males in the urban locality with physical disability than their female counterparts (30.6%). Also, 20.6 percent of males with disability in the urban areas have speech disability compared to their female counterparts (15.8%). Also there is slightly a higher proportion (34.7%) of males in the rural localities with physical disability than their female counterparts (34.0%).

Table 6.1: Disability status of the population by type of locality and sex

Disability Type	Number	Percent		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
All Localities				
Total	60,828	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	59,323	97.5	97.5	97.6
With disability	1,505	2.5	2.5	2.4
Sight	507	33.7	32.0	35.4
Hearing	204	13.6	12.7	14.4
Speech	237	15.7	17.5	14.0
Physical	506	33.6	34.3	33.0
Intellect	213	14.2	15.5	12.8
Emotion	198	13.2	13.1	13.2
Other	190	12.6	12.5	12.7
Urban				
Total	20,655	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	20,239	98.0	98.0	98.0
With disability	416	2.0	2.0	2.0
Sight	147	35.3	32.5	37.8
Hearing	53	12.7	10.3	14.9
Speech	75	18.0	20.6	15.8
Physical	132	31.7	33.0	30.6
Intellect	68	16.3	17.0	15.8
Emotion	63	15.1	16.5	14.0
Other	47	11.3	11.3	11.3
Rural				
Total	40,173	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	39,084	97.3	97.3	97.3
With disability	1,089	2.7	2.7	2.7
Sight	360	33.1	31.8	34.3
Hearing	151	13.9	13.5	14.3
Speech	162	14.9	16.4	13.3
Physical	374	34.3	34.7	34.0
Intellect	145	13.3	14.9	11.6
Emotion	135	12.4	11.9	12.9
Other	143	13.1	12.9	13.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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 include homemakers, students, retired persons, disabled persons who are unable to work and those with ill-health, too young or too old to work.

Table 6.2 shows Disability and Activity Status. The Table shows that 50.7 percent of persons with disability in the Municipality who are 15 years and older are employed while only 2.5 percent are unemployed. The Table further shows that there are more PLWDs who are economically not active (46.8%) compared to those without disability (30.2%). Those with

physical disability are the least employed. Table 6.2 indicates that only 32.1 percent of persons living with physical disability aged 15 years and older are employed.

More male PLWDs (56.9%) are employed relative their female counterparts (44.9%). Table 6.2 further shows that 53.0 percent of female PLWDs are economically not active as against 40.1 percent for their male counterparts. Unemployment is relatively high among males with disability (2.9%) than females with disability (2.1%).

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

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	35,868	100.0	23,453	65.4	1,397	3.9	11,018	30.7
No disability	34,662	100.0	22,841	65.9	1,367	3.9	10,454	30.2
With a disability	1,206	100.0	612	50.7	30	2.5	564	46.8
Sight	432	100.0	235	54.4	12	2.8	185	42.8
Hearing	133	100.0	85	63.9	5	3.8	43	32.3
Speech	144	100.0	84	58.3	4	2.8	56	38.9
Physical	417	100.0	134	32.1	10	2.4	273	65.5
Intellectual	147	100.0	68	46.3	2	1.4	77	52.4
Emotional	141	100.0	64	45.4	1	0.7	76	53.9
Other	149	100.0	91	61.1	2	1.3	56	37.6
Male								
Total	17,145	100.0	11,536	67.3	688	4.0	4,921	28.7
No disability	16,562	100.0	11,204	67.6	671	4.1	4,687	28.3
With a disability	583	100.0	332	56.9	17	2.9	234	40.1
Sight	200	100.0	124	62.0	10	5.0	66	33.0
Hearing	59	100.0	41	69.5	2	3.4	16	27.1
Speech	75	100.0	49	65.3	2	2.7	24	32.0
Physical	207	100.0	80	38.6	7	3.4	120	58.0
Intellectual	74	100.0	37	50.0	0	0.0	37	50.0
Emotional	65	100.0	34	52.3	0	0.0	31	47.7
Other	75	100.0	48	64.0	2	2.7	25	33.3
Female								
Total	18,723	100.0	11,917	63.6	709	3.8	6,097	32.6
No disability	18,100	100.0	11,637	64.3	696	3.8	5,767	31.9
With a disability	623	100.0	280	44.9	13	2.1	330	53.0
Sight	232	100.0	111	47.8	2	0.9	119	51.3
Hearing	74	100.0	44	59.5	3	4.1	27	36.5
Speech	69	100.0	35	50.7	2	2.9	32	46.4
Physical	210	100.0	54	25.7	3	1.4	153	72.9
Intellectual	73	100.0	31	42.5	2	2.7	40	54.8
Emotional	76	100.0	30	39.5	1	1.3	45	59.2
Other	74	100.0	43	58.1	0	0.0	31	41.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability and Level of Education

Table 6.3 shows the level of education of persons three years and older with disability in the Municipality. The distribution of PWDs by level of education in the Municipality indicates a trend similar to what is observed for the regional. Table 6.3 shows that 45.2 percent of persons with disability in the Municipality have never attended school. This figure is

relatively high compared to the proportion of persons without disability (26.4%) who have never attended school.

Table 6.3: Persons 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	55,673	14,974	5,548	30,241	4,910	100.0	26.9	10.0	54.3	8.8
No disability	54,249	14,331	5,500	29,596	4,822	100.0	26.4	10.1	54.6	8.9
With a disability	1,424	643	48	645	88	100.0	45.2	3.4	45.3	6.2
Sight	492	210	16	231	35	100.0	42.7	3.3	47.0	7.1
Hearing	175	83	9	81	2	100.0	47.4	5.1	46.3	1.1
Speech	201	114	7	73	7	100.0	56.7	3.5	36.3	3.5
Physical	476	229	11	205	31	100.0	48.1	2.3	43.1	6.5
Intellectual	192	74	5	107	6	100.0	38.5	2.6	55.7	3.1
Emotional	178	72	9	91	6	100.0	40.4	5.1	51.1	3.4
Other	175	84	7	77	7	100.0	48.0	4.0	44.0	4.0
Male										
Total	27,265	5,736	2,741	15,771	3,017	100.0	21.0	10.1	57.8	11.1
No disability	26,557	5,515	2,717	15,374	2,951	100.0	20.8	10.2	57.9	11.1
With a disability	708	221	24	397	66	100.0	31.2	3.4	56.1	9.3
Sight	232	55	5	151	21	100.0	23.7	2.2	65.1	9.1
Hearing	81	30	5	44	2	100.0	37.0	6.2	54.3	2.5
Speech	111	54	4	46	7	100.0	48.6	3.6	41.4	6.3
Physical	240	72	8	133	27	100.0	30.0	3.3	55.4	11.3
Intellectual	105	38	4	57	6	100.0	36.2	3.8	54.3	5.7
Emotional	87	31	5	47	4	100.0	35.6	5.7	54.0	4.6
Other	88	32	5	46	5	100.0	36.4	5.7	52.3	5.7
Female										
Total	28,408	9,238	2,807	14,470	1,893	100.0	32.5	9.9	50.9	6.7
No disability	27,692	8,816	2,783	14,222	1,871	100.0	31.8	10.0	51.4	6.8
With a disability	716	422	24	248	22	100.0	58.9	3.4	34.6	3.1
Sight	260	155	11	80	14	100.0	59.6	4.2	30.8	5.4
Hearing	94	53	4	37	0	100.0	56.4	4.3	39.4	0.0
Speech	90	60	3	27	0	100.0	66.7	3.3	30.0	0.0
Physical	236	157	3	72	4	100.0	66.5	1.3	30.5	1.7
Intellectual	87	36	1	50	0	100.0	41.4	1.1	57.5	0.0
Emotional	91	41	4	44	2	100.0	45.1	4.4	48.4	2.2
Other	87	52	2	31	2	100.0	59.8	2.3	35.6	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table 6.3 further shows that 45.3 percent of persons with disability in the Municipality have basic education (primary, JSS/JHS or middle school) compared to 54.6 percent of those without disability. Less than 10.0 percent (6.2%) of persons with disability have secondary/SHS or tertiary education.

Table 6.3 shows that a higher proportion of females with disability (58.9%) than their male counterparts (31.2%) have never attended school and only 34.6 percent of females with disability have attained basic education as compared to 56.1 percent for their male counterparts.

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

In the 2010 PHC, an agricultural household was defined as one in which at least one person in the household was engaged in farming, fishing or animal husbandry. Four types of agricultural activities were identified: crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming.

Ghana's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), general labour absorption, and its contribution to foreign exchange earnings. The 2010 PHC is the first time data has been collected on agricultural activities in a population census in Ghana. This chapter discusses households in agriculture by size of the household, age and sex of head of household and type of locality. Types of farming by household are also discussed.

The objectives of this chapter are three-fold: to analyze socio-demographic characteristics of agricultural households, to analyze the types of farming activities, types of cropping methodologies, crops and trees grown and land size, livestock reared, and fish farming.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

The involvement of a household in one agricultural activity or the other is not mutually exclusive. Indeed, the results of the census show that a number of household are engaged in multiple agricultural activities (Table 7.1). The data from Table 7.1 shows that 54.7 percent of households in the Municipality are engaged in Agricultural activities. More households (77.2%) in the rural areas are engaged in agriculture compared to the proportion of urban households (16.5%) who are into agriculture. The high percentage of Agriculture households in the rural areas is similar to the regional and national proportions of 79.7 and 73.5 percent respectively.

The four types of farming activities considered are crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. Crop farming is sub-divided by type of crop and tree farming. From Table 7.1 crop farming is the most common type of agricultural activity involving 94.7 percent of households in agriculture in the Municipality. Livestock rearing is also common in the Municipality engaging 33.3 percent of households involved in agriculture activities..Tree growing is not a common agricultural activity in the Municipality as only 0.3 percent of the households are engaged in tree growing. Fish farming is a rare activity in the Municipality partly due to marine fishing which is a major occupation for people in the Municipality. Only 0.2 percent of households in the Municipality is engage in fish farming.

Table 7.1: Agriculture household by type of farming activities

Farming activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	13,509	100.0	5,001	100.0	8,508	100.0
Households engages in Agriculture	7,393	54.7	823	16.5	6,570	77.2
Crop Farming	7,002	94.7	625	75.9	6,377	97.1
Tree Planting	23	0.3	6	0.7	17	0.3
Livestock Rearing	2,461	33.3	275	33.4	2,186	33.3
Fish Farming	18	0.2	5	0.6	13	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population & Housing Census

7.3 Distribution of Livestock and Other Animals

Table 7.2 shows that the total livestock reared in the Municipality is 71693 and the number of keepers are 3,891 giving the Municipality an average of 18 animals per keeper. Chicken constitute 67.1 percent of all animals reared in the Municipality, and is followed by goat rearing (13.2%).

Although chicken has the highest number of livestock reared in the Municipality, the average bird per keeper is 24 birds. In terms of stock, fish farming is the fourth largest in the municipality with an average animal per keeper of 295 fingerlings, followed by cattle with an average animal per keeper of 62.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock	Number of Animals	Percentage of Livestock	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	71,693	100.0	3,891	18
Beehives	68	0.1	3	23
Cattle	1,420	2.0	23	62
Chicken	48,075	67.1	2,011	24
Dove	23	0.0	4	6
Duck	338	0.5	23	15
Goat	9,456	13.2	1,087	9
Grass-cutter	23	0.0	3	8
Guinea fowl	726	1.0	36	20
Ostrich	252	0.4	7	36
Pig	980	1.4	76	13
Rabbit	130	0.2	8	16
Sheep	6,410	8.9	450	14
Silk worm	57	0.1	8	7
Snail	0	0.0	0	0
Turkey	61	0.1	9	7
Other	425	0.6	131	3
Fish farming	3,247	4.5	11	295
Inland fishing	2	0.0	1	2
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

In 2010, the policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (National Development Planning Commission, 2010). Information from housing censuses also serve as a basis for planning housing and human settlement programmes and policies, evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population within the context of the Millennium Development Goal Seven (MDG7). It may also provide information on living conditions of those residing in temporary or substandard housing units at the national, regional and local levels. In this chapter, data on stock of houses, facilities and amenities of houses are analysed at the national and regional levels, and by rural-urban residence where appropriate.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents the stock of houses and households by localities in the Municipality. The Table shows that there are 13,509 households living in 11,168 houses in the Municipality. This gives an average household per house of 1.2. The average household size of 4.4 for the Municipality is the same as the national average of 4.4 but higher than the regional average of 4.2. Table 8.1 further shows that the average household size for rural communities (4.6) is higher than the average household size for the urban areas (4.0). There is a high proportion of rural housing stock (8,217) than urban housing stock (2,951). The population per house in urban areas (6.8) is higher than the population per house in rural areas (4.8).

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Stock of Houses	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,376,021	60,828	20,655	40,173
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	59,250	19,999	39,251
Number of houses	3,392,745	380,104	11,168	2,951	8,217
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	13,509	5,001	8,508
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.7	1
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	5.3	6.8	4.8
Average household size	4.4	4.2	4.4	4	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*This excludes homeless and institutional population.

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1 Ownership status

Table 8.2 shows the ownership status of dwellings by sex of household head and type of locality. The data shows that 69.2 percent of households live in dwelling units owned by a member of the household. Another 13.9 percent of households live in dwellings own by a relative who is not a household member.

In male headed households, 71.1 percent of dwelling units are owned by a member of the household while 65.8 percent of female headed households live in dwelling units own by a member of the household. On the other hand, 17.9 percent of female headed households live in dwelling units owned by a relative not a household member while 11.6 percent of their male counterparts live in such dwelling units.

Ownership of dwellings at the locality level shows that more households in the rural areas (77.6%) live in dwellings own by a household member compared to households in the urban areas (54.8%). On the other hand, more households living in urban areas (19.2%) live in dwellings owned by private individuals than households living in rural areas (7.4%).

8.3.2 Type of Dwelling

The type of occupied dwelling units by sex and locality in the Municipality is presented in Table 8.3. The Table shows that about half (49.7%) of households in the Municipality live in separate houses. This is followed by households living in compound houses (28.9%). Only 0.4 percent of households in the Municipality live in huts/buildings (different compound). From the Table, 52.2 percent of male headed households live in separate houses whilst 45.3 percent of female headed households live in separate houses. For those who live in compound houses, the female headed households (33.4%) are more than the male headed households (26.3%). The table again shows that in rural areas, more households (65.1%) live in separate houses than in urban areas (23.4%). Compound house occupancy dominates in urban areas (46.6%) than in rural areas (18.5%).

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

Ownership Status	Total		Male		Female		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent								
Total	13,509	100.0	8,559	100.0	4,950	100.0	5,001	100.0	8,508	100.0
Owned by household member	9,345	69.2	6,086	71.1	3,259	65.8	2,741	54.8	6,604	77.6
Being purchased (e.g Mortgage)	210	1.6	132	1.5	78	1.6	175	3.5	35	0.4
Relative not a household Member	1,884	13.9	996	11.6	888	17.9	914	18.3	970	11.4
Other private individual	1,588	11.8	983	11.5	605	12.2	961	19.2	627	7.4
Private employer	171	1.3	140	1.6	31	0.6	73	1.5	98	1.2
Other private agency	23	0.2	19	0.2	4	0.1	4	0.1	19	0.2
Public/Government ownership	251	1.9	184	2.1	67	1.4	127	2.5	124	1.5
Other	37	0.3	19	0.2	18	0.4	6	0.1	31	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.3: Type of occupied dwelling units 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	13,509	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	185,809	6,711	49.7	52.2	45.3	23.4	65.1
Semi-detached house	391,548	48,683	1,578	11.7	11.6	11.8	13.5	10.6
Flat/Apartment	256,355	33,980	674	5.0	4.9	5.1	10.2	1.9
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	259,471	3,909	28.9	26.3	33.4	46.6	18.5
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	13,962	393	2.9	3.4	2.1	2.7	3.0
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,158	53	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.2
Tent	10,343	1,120	18	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,707	85	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,743	34	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,049	11	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	9,846	952	43	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

Table 8.4 shows the main construction material for the outer wall of dwelling units by locality. The Table shows that about half (48.8%) of dwellings in the Municipality have their outer walls constructed with mud brick or earth. This is followed by dwellings constructed with cement blocks (42.2%). The Table also shows that 64.8 percent of all dwellings in rural areas are constructed with mud bricks or earth. Only 28.2 percent of dwellings in the rural areas are constructed with cement blocks. In the urban areas however, 68.3 percent of dwellings are constructed with cement blocks whilst 18.8 percent are constructed with mud bricks or earth.

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	14,784	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	241,414	7,212	48.8	18.8	64.8
Wood	200,594	19,221	250	1.7	2.3	1.4
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	3,170	43	0.3	0.3	0.3
Stone	11,330	835	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,273	50	0.3	0.7	0.1
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	297,909	6,236	42.2	68.3	28.2
Landcrete	104,270	9,463	593	4.0	5.0	3.5
Bamboo	8,206	1,957	247	1.7	3.4	0.7
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,618	63	0.4	0.7	0.3
Other	39,206	3,432	73	0.5	0.3	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.5 gives the main construction materials for the floor of dwelling units by locality. The Table shows that 84.1 percent of dwelling units in the Municipality have their floors constructed with cement or concrete. The vinyl tile is the least (0.2%) material used for the construction of the floor of dwelling units. The use of cement or concrete for floor construction dominates in both urban (87.7%) and rural areas (82.0%). This is followed by the use of earth or mud in both urban (8.0 %) and rural areas (16.3%).

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	553,634	13,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	77,859	1,784	13.2	8.0	16.3
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	450,286	11,364	84.1	87.7	82.0
Stone	32,817	2,432	79	0.6	0.7	0.5
Burnt brick	6,537	569	35	0.3	0.4	0.2
Wood	52,856	2,848	51	0.4	0.8	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	4,158	31	0.2	0.4	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	6,608	74	0.5	0.8	0.4
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	7,055	63	0.5	1.0	0.1
Other	15,567	1,819	28	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material used for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality. The Table shows that the main construction material used for roofing in the Municipality is metal sheet (39.8%). This is followed closely by the use of bamboo (37.9%) and slate/asbestos (12.7%). This same trend is reflected in rural and urban localities. The use of bamboo dominates in rural areas (45.2%), followed by the use of metal sheet (44.6%). In urban areas however, the use of metal sheets dominate (30.9%) followed by slate or asbestos (28.1%) and bamboo (24.4%).

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	594,292	14,784	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,795	101	0.7	0.3	0.9
Wood	45,547	4,333	54	0.4	0.3	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	375,579	5,884	39.8	30.9	44.6
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	90,669	1,876	12.7	28.1	4.4
Cement/Concrete	141,072	35,736	592	4.0	9.3	1.2
Roofing tile	31,456	2,538	47	0.3	0.7	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	32,363	5,605	37.9	24.4	45.2
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	43,836	555	3.8	5.6	2.8
Other	35,935	4,443	70	0.5	0.5	0.5

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 per room give the space available per person. Table 8.7 shows that 46.1 percent of households occupy one room

while another 29.2 percent occupy two rooms. The proportion of households occupying six rooms or more is less than 4.0 percent.

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

Household size	Total		Sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	13,509	100.0	46.1	29.2	12.6	6.0	2.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.6
1	2,226	100.0	69.0	19.9	5.2	2.2	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.4
2	1,840	100.0	60.8	23.0	8.3	3.1	2.4	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.4
3	1,800	100.0	52.3	29.7	9.6	3.6	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.6
4	1,945	100.0	50.0	31.5	10.3	4.8	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5
5	1,614	100.0	41.7	34.9	12.8	5.8	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.5
6	1,365	100.0	36.0	35.8	15.2	6.8	3.3	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.4
7	812	100.0	23.0	36.9	21.8	9.0	3.7	2.1	0.9	1.4	1.2
8	630	100.0	19.2	38.3	22.1	11.1	5.9	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.5
9	381	100.0	16.0	26.8	28.6	15.0	7.3	2.6	1.6	1.0	1.0
10+	896	100.0	13.7	25.9	25.3	18.1	7.5	3.5	2.5	2.2	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

This section analyses household amenities (access to utilities and Household facilities) in dwelling units in Nzema East Municipality.

8.6.1 Main Source of Lighting

The nature of the source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life, when electricity becomes the main source of lighting instead of lanterns and wood. The main source of lighting of dwelling units by locality is presented in Table 8.8. The three most important sources of lighting in the Municipality are Electricity (mains) providing source of light for 51.1 percent of households, Flashlight/Torch (26.3%) and Kerosene lamp (21.0%). Crop residue is the least source of lighting in the Municipality providing source of lighting for 0.1 percent of households. In urban areas of the Municipality, the three most important sources of lighting are Electricity from the mains (74.5%), Kerosene lamp (21.6%) and Flashlight/Torch (2.1%). On the other hand, Flashlight/Torch (40.6%), Electricity from the mains (37.4%), and Kerosene lamp (20.6%) are the three most important sources of lighting in the rural areas of the Municipality.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	553,634	13,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	360,079	6,908	51.1	74.5	37.4
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,931	87	0.6	0.7	0.6
Kerosene lamp	971,807	67,662	2,834	21.0	21.6	20.6
Gas lamp	9,378	915	25	0.2	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	928	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,085	32	0.2	0.4	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	114,514	3,555	26.3	2.1	40.6
Firewood	13,241	1,055	23	0.2	0.2	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	315	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	1,150	21	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel for household

Table 8.9 shows the main sources of cooking fuel by households. Wood is the main source of cooking fuel in the Municipality with 61.1 percent of households using it and is followed closely by the use of charcoal (28.8%). In the urban areas, charcoal is main source of cooking fuel serving 61.3 percent of household. On the other hand, only 9.6 percent of households in the rural areas use charcoal as their cooking fuel. Also in rural areas wood forms 84.2 percent of cooking fuel while only 23.3 percent of urban households use wood for cooking. The use of gas as cooking fuel, although is higher in the urban areas (8.5%) than in the rural areas (2.0%), its usage is relatively low in the Municipality.

8.6.3 Cooking Space

Table 8.9 further shows that 58.6 percent of households in the Municipality have separate room for exclusive use by households as their cooking space. This is followed by the proportion of households (15.3%) that use verandas as cooking space.

In the urban areas, the three main cooking spaces used by households consist of separate room for exclusive use by households (38.1%), verandas (27.5%) and separate room shared with other household(s) (12.7%). The rural areas on the other hand, have 70.7 percent of households using separate room for exclusive use as their cooking space.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	Municipal			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	13,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,196	552	4.1	5.1	3.5
Wood	2,197,083	267,976	8,327	61.6	23.3	84.2
Gas	996,518	82,912	600	4.4	8.5	2.0
Electricity	29,794	3,314	29	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,413	53	0.4	0.8	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	164,627	3,886	28.8	61.3	9.6
Crop residue	45,292	1,864	28	0.2	0.1	0.3
Saw dust	8,000	597	17	0.1	0.3	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	211	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	524	17	0.1	0.3	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	13,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,816	789	5.8	6.4	5.5
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	258,116	7,916	58.6	38.1	70.7
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	43,983	1,414	10.5	12.7	9.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	6,279	87	0.6	0.9	0.5
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	26,140	321	2.4	2.1	2.6
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	3,685	80	0.6	1.3	0.2
Verandas	1,173,946	115,053	2,065	15.3	27.5	8.1
Open space in compound	1,115,464	60,015	773	5.7	9.9	3.2
Other	21,007	1,547	64	0.5	1.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Seven aim 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 burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhoea cases. Water sources are often classified as 'improved' or 'unimproved'.

8.7.1 Main source of drinking water for the household

The main sources of drinking water in the Municipality are presented in Table 8.10. The Table shows that majority of households (30.1%) in the Municipality use bore-hole/pump/tube well as their main source of drinking water. Those who use river or stream as their main source drinking water constitute 26.7 percent.

In urban areas of the Municipality, protected well is the preferred source of drinking water for 29.1 percent of households. Only 1.0 percent of urban households prefer river or stream as their source of drinking water. In the rural areas however, 41.7 percent of households prefer river or stream as their main source of drinking water whilst 2.5 percent use protected well.

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use of household

The main sources of water for other domestic use of households in the Municipality are presented in Table 8.10. The Table shows that 29.8 percent of households use bore-hole/Pump or tube well as their main source of water for other domestic use. Another 27.0 percent use river or stream for other domestic use. The least sources of water used by households for other domestic uses are rain water (0.1 %) and tanker supply (0.1 %).

In urban areas, protected well is the preferred source of water for other domestic use, and this is used by 43.3 percent of households in the Municipality. Only 1.1 percent of urban households prefer river or stream as their main source of water for other domestic use. In the rural areas of the Municipality, however, 42.2 percent of households prefer river or stream as their main source of water for other domestic use whilst only 2.9 percent of households prefer protected well as their main 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		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,467,054	553,634	13,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	58,258	914	6.8	15.2	1.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	108,321	1,389	10.3	19.8	4.7
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	90,198	590	4.4	2.6	5.4
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	100,915	4,066	30.1	14.2	39.4
Protected well	321,091	39,026	1,663	12.3	29.1	2.5
Rain water	39,438	707	8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	1,857	28	0.2	0.3	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	1,734	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	30,053	761	5.6	14.1	0.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	3,328	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	22,976	350	2.6	2.1	2.9
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,850	17	0.1	0.0	0.2
River/Stream	502,804	90,453	3,601	26.7	1.0	41.7
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	3,517	102	0.8	1.5	0.3
Other	3,972	441	8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	13,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	61,523	950	7.0	15.5	2.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	100,763	1,012	7.5	13.0	4.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	85,182	677	5.0	2.5	6.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	104,503	4,030	29.8	16.6	37.6
Protected well	465,775	61,075	2,412	17.9	43.3	2.9
Rain water	39,916	1,171	8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,860	30	0.2	0.3	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	3,467	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	30,543	543	4.0	5.2	3.3
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,885	21	0.2	0.1	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	96,641	3,647	27.0	1.1	42.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,644	151	1.1	2.4	0.4
Other	10,302	1,377	19	0.1	0.0	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

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

8.8.1 Toilet Facilities

Table 8.11 shows that the most popular toilet facilities used in the Municipality are public toilet (46.0%) and pit latrine (26.1%). The Table again shows that 13.2 percent of households have no toilet facility and as such resort to open defecation. The proportion of urban dwellers that practice open defecation (8.4%) is relative lower than their rural counterparts who use the same method (16.0%). In urban areas, public toilet is the most common toilet facility used by many household (52.9%), followed by no facilities (22.7%). In the rural areas, public toilet (42.0%) and pit latrine (36.6%) are the most common toilet facilities used.

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	13,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	65,781	1,785	13.2	8.4	16.0
W.C.	839,611	74,100	910	6.7	14.8	2.0
Pit latrine	1,040,883	166,530	3,521	26.1	8.2	36.6
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	572,824	34,822	976	7.2	14.3	3.1
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,263	57	0.4	0.9	0.2
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc)	1,893,291	207,221	6,220	46.0	52.9	42.0
Other	23,385	2,917	40	0.3	0.5	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	13,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	172,397	4,070	30.1	24.5	33.5
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	184,496	3,835	28.4	36.2	23.8
Private open cubicle	381,979	29,430	845	6.3	4.7	7.2
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	81,605	1,828	13.5	15.0	12.7
Public bath house	140,501	12,880	381	2.8	5.2	1.4
Bathroom in another house	187,337	32,531	1,312	9.7	9.1	10.1
Open space around house	372,556	34,738	858	6.4	5.1	7.1
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	4,159	364	2.7	0.2	4.2
Other	16,276	1,398	16	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Bathing Facilities

Bathing facilities available in dwelling units can be categorized primarily into four main types: bathroom for exclusive use, shared bathroom in the same house, shared open bathing cubicle and others. Table 8.11 shows that majority of households (28.4%) in the Municipality have own bathroom for exclusive use. Those that share separate bathroom in the same house constitute 28.4 percent. Table 8.11 further shows that 6.4 percent of households use open space around their house as their bathing space.

In urban areas, shared separate bathroom in the same house is the common bathing facility used by 36.2 percent of households in the Municipality. The Table also reveals that 0.2 percent of households use river/pond/lake or dam as their bathing space. In the rural areas, own bathroom for exclusive use is the common bathing facility used by most households (33.5%) followed by shared separate bathroom in the same house 23.8%).

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

One of most difficult challenges of both urban and rural areas in Ghana and the Nzema East Municipality for that matter is solid and liquid waste disposal. Acceptable waste management helps prevent the spread of some types of infections and improves the quality of the environment.

8.9.1 Solid Waste

Table 8.12 indicates that the majority of households (43.3%) in the Municipality dump their refuse at public dump (open space). Another 30.3 percent use public dump (container) as their method of solid waste disposal. In urban areas, most households dump their rubbish in a public dump (container) (75.2%) followed by public dump (open space) (14.6%), whereas in rural areas the most common method of solid waste disposal is public dump (open space) followed by dumped indiscriminately (60.3% and 22.2% respectively).

8.9.2 Liquid Waste

Table 8.12 shows that liquid waste is usually thrown onto compound (41.0%), followed by thrown onto the street/outside (30.5%). In the urban areas, liquid waste is usually thrown into gutter (40.6%), followed by thrown onto compound (22.6%) and thrown onto the street/outside (14.7%). In rural areas, liquid waste is usually thrown onto compound (51.9%), while some 39.8 percent of households throw their liquid waste onto the street/outside.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	13,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	45,630	382	2.8	1.0	3.9
Burned by household	584,820	32,348	686	5.1	6.6	4.2
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	116,994	4,088	30.3	75.2	3.9
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	280,109	5,856	43.3	14.5	60.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	53,725	1,967	14.6	1.5	22.2
Buried by household	182,615	19,641	322	2.4	0.8	3.3
Other	53,805	5,187	208	1.5	0.4	2.2
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	13,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	14,000	556	4.1	9.4	1.0
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	60,735	469	3.5	8.4	0.6
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,486	300	2.2	3.5	1.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	131,104	4,125	30.5	14.7	39.8
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	119,736	2,433	18.0	40.6	4.7
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	211,768	5,543	41.0	22.6	51.9
Other	38,294	4,805	83	0.6	0.8	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The population census is the primary source of information about the population and its characteristics for most countries. The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) collected data on the demographic, social and economic characteristics, and housing conditions of the population of Nzema East Municipality. Geographically, the census covered all localities, towns, settlements, and residential areas within the Municipality.

This report on Nzema East Municipality is the first of its kind and provides detailed analysis of the 2010 census data at the Municipality level. The aim is to provide useful data and analysis for planners and policy makers in crafting and implementing evidence-based strategies for the development of the Municipality.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Population Size, Structure and Density

The population of the Nzema East Municipality is 60,828 with a population density of 99.3 persons per square kilometre. The population of the Municipality has the lowest share of the region's population compared to other districts. The urban localities constitute 34.0 percent of the Municipality's population with the rural localities constituting 66.0 percent. The sex compositions of the population show that the female population of 50.8 percent is slightly higher than the male population of 49.2 percent. The sex-ratio of 97 is less than the regional sex ratio of 100. The dependency ratio of 81.2 is however, above the regional dependency ratio of 75.6.

9.2.3 Nationality

Residents in the Municipality are mainly Ghanaians (87.2%) as against a few non-Ghanaians (5.9%). Ghanaians by birth formed the majority (87.2%), followed by Ghanaians with dual nationality and Ghanaians by naturalisation (6.3% and 0.6% respectively).

9.2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

The total fertility for the Municipality is 3.7 per woman. The general fertility rate (GFR) for the Municipality is 94.9 which is above the regional average 89.2. The crude birth rate (CBR) for the Municipality is 28.7 and it is also above the regional figure of 27.2. The Municipality recorded an infant death rate of 79 per 1,000 populations and under five death rate of 127 per 1,000 population.

9.2.5 Household Size, Structure and Composition

The Municipality has a household population of 13,509 with household heads accounting for 22.8 percent. Spouses of the head of households form 10.5 percent. The proportion of grandchildren in female headed households is almost the same as the proportion in male headed households.

Female headed households are four times likely to have their parents-in-law as part of the household than male headed households. The three major component of the household structure; the heads of household, Child (son/daughter) and spouses (wife/ husband) components constitute 77.6 percent probably indicating increasing importance of the nuclear family relationship among the households in the Municipality. The nuclear household (30.6%) is the most common household structure in the Municipality. Extended households constitute 21.8 percent of all households. About 20.0 percent of all households in the Municipality are single parent households.

9.2.6 Marital Characteristics

Those who are married in the Municipality constitute 39.6 percent of persons 12 years and older in the Municipality, while persons in informal /consensual union or living together as if married are 8.9 percent. The proportion of the males who have never been married is 46.7 percent, whilst the married males constitute 39.3 percent. Among the females, the proportions who have never married is 33.2 percent, while those who are married form 39.3 percent.

9.2.7 Religious Affiliation

The major religious groups in the municipality are Protestants, Pentecostal/Charismatic, and persons with other Christian's religions. Adherents to Islam constitute 6.1 percent and those who profess Traditional religion form 1.4 percent of the population.

9.2.8 Literacy and Education

The findings show that 77.9 percent of males 11 years and older are literate. as against 62.3 percent of females that are literate. Current school attendance is 54.9 percent and those who attended school in the past are 45.1 percent of persons three years and older. For those who are currently attending school, 49.5 percent are in primary school and 18.2 percent are in JSS/JHS. In addition, those in nursery are 12.3 percent, kindergarten 12.5 percent whilst vocational/technical/commercial, post Middle School, and Tertiary recorded 0.3 percent, 0.4 percent and 0.7 percent respectively.

9.2.9 Economic Characteristics

Among the economically active population, 94.4 percent are employed whilst only 5.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, 43.4 percent are in full time education whilst 1.7 percent are retired or Pensioners. Furthermore, 94.4 percent of males are employed. For the females, 67.4 percent are economically active. Majority of the economically active females (94.4%) are employed while 5.6 percent are unemployed. More females (32.6%) are economically not active as compared to their male (28.7%) counterparts. There are more males (2.7%) who are pensioners or retired than females (0.9%).

More than half (57.1%) of the employed population 15 years and older in the Municipality are engaged in skilled agriculture forestry and fishing. The same is also reflected among males (64.6%) and females (49.9%). Craft and related work as well as service and sales workers also engage 13.3 percent each of the total number of persons employed. Clerical support workers have the least number of persons engaged (0.6%). Apart from the agriculture sector which employs 49.8 percent females, manufacturing, wholesale and retail (repair of motor vehicle) sectors also employ a relatively high proportion of females (15.8% and 14.8% respectively). About 60.0 percent of males and 69.8 percent of females aged 15 years and older are self -employed without employees. Employees constitute 12.8 percent of the employed population. Among the males who are working, 18.9 percent are employees

compare to 6.9 percent of females who are employees. Contributing family work is common among females (17.1%) than males (9.7%). The proportions of domestic employees are about the same for both males (0.5%) and females (0.4%).

The private informal sector employs about nine out of every ten (90.1%) persons employed in the Municipality. The difference between males and females employed in the private informal sector is minimal. Only 5.5 percent of the employed population are public sector employees.

9.2.10 Information, Communication and Technology

The findings show that 32.1 percent of the population 12 years and older in the Municipality have mobile phones. A comparison among the sexes shows that more males (57.5%) have mobile phones than females (42.5%). Only 2.8 percent of persons aged 12 years and older in the Municipality use internet facility. The proportion of males who use the internet (65.1%) are about twice the proportion of females (34.9%) who use internet. Again, only 2.6 percent of households in the Municipality have fixed telephone lines. More male headed households (70.5%) own fixed telephone lines than female headed households (29.5%). Majority, (80.5%) of male headed households own computers as against 19.5 percent of female headed households.

9.2.11 Disability

About 2.5 percent of the population of the Municipality are with one form of disability or the other. Among those with disabilities, persons with hearing (33.7%) and Intellect (33.6%) disabilities constitute the highest proportions. There are more persons with disability in the rural areas (2.7 %) than in the urban areas (2.0%).

9.2.12 Agricultural Activities

Households engaged in agricultural activities constitute 54.7 percent of the total households. Only 16.5 percent of those engaged in agriculture are in the urban areas while 77.2 percent are in the rural areas. Crop farming is the most common type of agricultural activity engaging 94.7 percent of households in agriculture. Tree growing is not a common agricultural activity in Municipality as only 0.3 percent of the households are engaged in it. Fish farming is a rare activity in the Municipality partly due to marine fishing which is a major occupation in the Municipality. Only 0.2 percent of agricultural households are engaged in fish farming in the Municipality.

9.2.13 Housing Conditions

There is a high proportion of rural housing stock (73.6 %) than urban housing stock (26.4 %). The population per house in urban areas (6.8) is higher than the population per house for rural areas (4.8). Out of the total of 13,509 households in the Municipality, 69.2 percent live in dwelling units which are owned by a member of the household.

Ownership of dwelling unit at the locality level shows that more households in the rural areas (70.7 %) live in dwellings owned by a household member compared to households living in urban areas (29.3 %). On the other hand, more households living in urban areas (60.5 %) live in dwellings owned by other private individuals than households living in rural areas (39.5 %).

About half (49.7 %) of households in the Municipality live in separate houses. This is followed by households living in compound houses (28.9 %). Only 0.4 percent of the

households live in huts/buildings (different compound). The results of the census indicate that 52.2 percent of male headed households live in separate houses whilst 45.3 percent of female headed households live in separate houses. Again, in rural localities, more households (65.1 %) live in separate houses against 23.4 for the urban households. Compound house occupancy dominates in urban areas (46.6%) than rural areas (18.5%).

About half (48.8 %) of the dwellings in the Municipality have their outer walls constructed with mud brick/earth followed by dwellings constructed with cement blocks (42.2 %). Only 28.2 percent of dwellings in the rural areas are constructed with cement blocks. In the urban areas however, 68.3 percent of dwellings are constructed with cement blocks whilst 18.8 percent are constructed with mud bricks.

The main construction material used for roofing in the Municipality is metal sheet (39.8 %). This is followed closely by bamboo (37.9 %) and slate/asbestos (12.7 %). This same trend is reflected in rural and urban localities. The use of bamboo dominates in rural areas (45.2 %), followed by the use of metal sheet (44.6 %). In urban areas however, the use of metal sheets dominate (30.9 %) followed by slate/asbestos (28.1 %) and bamboo (24.4 %).

In the entire Municipality, 46.1 percent of households occupy one room. The proportion of households that occupy rooms decrease with increasing number of rooms. The three most important sources of lighting in the Municipality are Electricity-mains (51.1%), Flashlight/Torch (26.3%) and Kerosene lamp (21.0%).

Wood is the main source of cooking fuel in the Municipality (61.1%), followed by Charcoal (28.8 %). In the urban areas, 61.3 percent of households use charcoal as their main source of cooking fuel while only 9.6 percent of rural dwellers use charcoal as their main source of cooking fuel. In rural areas, 84.2 percent of households use wood as their main source of cooking fuel while only 23.3 percent of urban households use wood for cooking.

Separate room for exclusive use of household (58.6) constitute the highest proportion of cooking space. This is followed by the use of verandas (15.3%). Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well is the main source of drinking water for majority of households (30.1%) in the Municipality. In urban areas, protected well is the preferred source of drinking water. Only 1.0 percent of the urban population prefer river or stream as their source of drinking water. In the rural areas however, 41.7 percent of households prefer river or stream as their source of drinking water whilst only 2.5 percent prefer protected well.

About half of residents (46 %) in the Municipality use public toilet with another 26.1 percent using pit latrine as toilet facility. Bucket or pan latrine is used by only 0.4 percent of household. In urban areas of the Municipality, public toilet is commonly used (52.9%). The most popular common bathing facilities in the Municipality are own bathroom for exclusive use (30.1%), shared separate bathroom in the same house (28.4%), shared open cubicle (13.5%), bathroom in another house (9.7), open space around house (6.4), and private open cubicle (6.3%).

The majority of households (43.3%), dump their refuse at a public dump (open space). Liquid waste is usually thrown onto compound by 41.0 percent of households

9.3 Policy Implications

9.3.1 Demographic Characteristics

Policies should be implemented to curtail the incidence of single parenting which comes along with varied socio- economic consequences. This could be initiated through religious organizations, social institutions such as Department of Social Welfare, Chiefs and family heads to encourage stable family union.

The high proportion of persons aged 0- 14 put further burdens on the working class. As such, policies on family planning should be intensified to reduce this burden.

9.3.2 Social Characteristics

The free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (fCUBE) should be enhanced and enforced to reduce the number of children especially girls who have never attended school. Measures should also be put in place to reduce the gap between primary school attendance and JHS attendance. Retention of girls in school will enhance their economic prospects and possibly help in eliminating the high incidence of informal/consensual unions.

9.3.3 Economic Characteristics

Policies should be implemented to provide the needed infrastructure, start-up capital and other factors needed for the establishment of small-scaled businesses by fresh entrants into the labour market since as many as 63.8 percent of the unemployed persons are first time job seekers. This shows the unavailability of jobs for fresh entrants into the labour market.

9.3.4 Information Communication Technology

Very few households own a computer which is also reflected in the low use of internet. Government policy of distributing free computers to school children should be enhanced and encouraged in order to improve the use of internet. Women especially, should be economically empowered to increase their ownership of mobile phones to enjoy the benefits associated with its use.

9.3.5 Agricultural Activities

Agriculture should be made attractive by ensuring increased incomes for persons engaged in the sector. Provision of roads that can be used throughout the year to facilitate evacuation of farm produce to market centres will help reduce post-harvest losses and increase incomes for farmers. Increased incomes from the sector will also make it an attractive option for new entrants into the labour market, and thus reduce the unemployment rate.

9.3.6 Housing Conditions

Provision of enough affordable housing will improve the stock of housing and eliminate over-crowding. The provision of portable water to all communities (rural and urban) is a panacea to water borne diseases, while proper and safe disposal of liquid and solid waste can also help in reducing the burden of disease.

Policies to assist households acquire affordable housing units should be implemented in urban areas to improve the low level of housing stock in urban areas.

Appropriate policies should be implemented to reduce the high use of inappropriate roofing materials (bamboo) in the Municipality to help prevent disaster. Rural electrification should be intensified and extended to all rural localities of the Municipality.

The use of wood and charcoal for fuel is still very common in the Municipality. Policies to curtail their usage should be considered.

Lots of people in the Municipality still depend on unsafe drinking water (river/ stream). Policies on the use of safe water should be intensified.

A policy to encourage households to build toilets in their homes will help to reduce the high use of public toilets.

Refuse disposal continues to be a challenge. Policies to encourage the use of appropriate waste disposal methods should be enhanced.

9.4 Conclusion

In conclusion, the Nzema East Municipality could be described as having a large proportion of youthful population. The district also has higher fertility rates than the region. Though there are urban areas, the rural population is higher than the urban population. Agriculture still drives the Municipality's economy and most people are therefore self-employed without employees with most of them being women. Though majority of people in the district could read at least one language, many are still illiterates. The males dominate females when it comes to literacy or educational attainment. The use of computers and the internet is very low in the district especially with the female population. There are more houses in the rural areas than the urban areas in the district. If all the findings and recommendations outlined in this report are implemented, the lives of people in the Municipality will improve or at least, help alleviate the challenges that confront the Municipality.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

No.	Community name	Total	Sex		Households	Houses
			Male	Female		
1	Axim	9,623	9,623	11,032	5,001	2,951
2	Nsein	987	987	1,182	573	476
3	Gwira Banso	880	880	919	330	280
4	Bamiankor	678	678	777	389	406
5	Gwira Eshiem	756	756	691	261	223
6	Ampansie	688	688	695	229	151
7	Anibile	695	695	682	293	256
8	Akango (Akanko)	639	639	668	196	161
9	Sikaman	619	619	568	211	201
10	Kakusuazo (Kweku Krom)	591	591	580	274	336
11	Mfantsofo krom	567	567	500	220	244
12	Kegyina	491	491	511	149	113
13	Asunti (Asundi)	503	503	453	196	236
14	Ewuku	472	472	475	185	187
15	Ebokro (Ebokolo)	485	485	456	180	171
16	Apatiam	409	409	499	182	156
17	Bumokrom	490	490	392	185	192
18	New Abelobo	442	442	371	156	140
19	Bedebesire	453	453	349	147	149
20	Kukoavile (Kokofrey)	378	378	402	187	173

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by age groups in the 20 largest communities

No.	Community Name	Age Group																
		All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Axim	20,655	2,649	2,649	2,680	2,457	1,893	1,538	1,372	1,154	1,020	874	692	395	384	207	270	421
2	Nsein	2,169	271	255	320	260	160	140	97	123	108	92	91	74	56	27	38	57
3	Gwira Bansa	1,799	235	217	215	184	188	141	102	95	95	75	70	42	61	25	21	33
4	Bamiankor	1,455	214	209	192	122	92	85	91	105	83	51	75	31	33	16	28	28
5	Gwira Eshiem	1,447	249	262	175	159	127	120	67	76	63	44	39	14	24	7	9	12
6	Ampansie	1,383	182	188	151	112	146	158	94	69	87	66	44	20	16	12	12	26
7	Anibile	1,377	187	234	215	168	94	75	80	72	59	61	41	17	23	23	13	15
8	Akango (Akanko)	1,307	210	208	137	150	150	125	83	60	51	36	39	14	19	3	9	13
9	Sikaman	1,187	208	196	586	119	130	92	75	91	63	40	23	1	11	3	4	5
10	Kakusuazo (Kweku Krom)	1,171	164	138	133	135	91	99	60	65	66	39	59	28	41	13	17	23
11	Mfantsofo Krom	1,067	149	135	129	127	88	123	247	53	56	61	38	7	3	11	3	10
12	Kegyina	1,002	84	116	123	141	101	81	70	65	72	44	24	22	20	6	19	14
13	Asunti (Asundi)	956	159	143	130	100	82	74	86	66	29	35	10	20	11	4	1	6
14	Ewuku	947	154	138	120	115	87	66	60	44	40	26	33	13	19	4	10	18
15	Ebokro (Ebokolo)	941	152	138	125	88	65	83	55	54	48	35	36	8	20	8	10	16
16	Apatiam	908	129	119	131	107	64	60	60	38	41	35	34	20	18	16	19	17
17	Bumokrom	882	144	133	115	78	74	75	57	64	51	41	16	13	8	0	3	10
18	New Abelobo	813	147	126	90	87	80	91	46	36	29	23	25	8	11	5	2	7
19	BedebeSire	802	115	132	112	85	73	66	38	48	31	27	24	14	18	4	4	11
20	Kukoavile (Kokofrey)	780	138	113	116	81	57	55	40	43	32	30	24	8	12	8	12	11

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Project Secretariat

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

Writers

Mr. Alhaji Salihu Enum
Mr. Sharrif Rockson
Mr. Victor Eghan

Consultant

Edith Mote (Mrs.)

Editor/ Reviewers

Prof. Joseph Yaro
Mr. Francis Nyarko-Larbi
Mr. John Foster Agyaho