2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

SUNYANI WEST DISTRICT

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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

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

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.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

LI:	Legislative Instrument
DCD:	District Coordinating Director
SWDA:	Sunyani West District Assembly
CBR:	Crude Birth Rate
CDR:	Crude death Rate
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CS:	Children Surviving
CHIPS:	Community based Health Planning Services
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EA:	Enumeration Area
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
JHS:	Junior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
SHS:	Senior High School
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organizations
PWDs:	Persons with Disabilities
SWDA:	Sunyani West District Assembly
TFR:	Total Fertility Rate
WC	Water Closet
PHC	Population and Housing Census

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 Sunyani West District according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census is 85,272 representing 3.7 percent of the region's total population. Females constitute 51.5 percent and males represent 49.5 percent. About 71 percent (70.8) of the population reside in urban localities. The District has a sex ratio (number males per 100 females) of 94.3. The youthful population (population less than 15 years) in the district account for 38.3 percent of the population giving depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (population aged 60 years and older). The total age dependency ratio (dependent population to population in the working age) for the District is 74.9, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (77.5) than that of females (72.5).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the District is 3.2. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 95.8 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the fourth highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 25.2 per 1000 population. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the district is 5.4 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 15.2 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 84.8 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (56.7%) living in the District were born in another region in Ghana. For migrants born in another region, those born in Upper West (31.7%) form the majority followed by Ashanti (18.8%) and Upper East (14.2%) regions.

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 84,630 with a total number of 10,715 households. The average household size in the District is 4.3 persons. Children constitute the largest proportion of households and accounts for 41.4 percent. Spouses form about 9.9 percent of households. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 25.6 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (37.2 %) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 43.0% percent have never married,10.0 percent are in consensual unions, 4.0 percent are widowed, 4.3 percent

are divorced and 1.4 percent are separated. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 89.6 percent while widowed males account for only 10.4 percent. Among the married, 31.4 percent have no education while about 7.5 percent of the never married have never been to school. About 8 out of 10 of the married population (83.9%)) are employed, 2.9 percent are unemployed and 13.2percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (62.3%) are economically not active with 5.6 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.4 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 2.1percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 79.6 percent are literate and 20.4 percent are not literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (50.5%) than that of females (49.5%). About seven out of ten people (70.2%) indicated they could read and write both English and a Ghanaian language(s). Of the population aged 3 years and above (32,975)) in the district, 25.3 percent have never attended school, 40.4 percent are currently attending and 34.3 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 70.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 29.6 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 92.9 percent are employed while 7.1 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (55.6%), 21.4% perform household duties and 4.3 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Seven out of ten (70.4%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 47.1 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 20.0 percent in service and sales, 12.0 percent in craft and related trade, and 9.6 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 61.1 percent are self-employed without employees, 10.0 percent are contributing family workers, 1.9 percent are casual workers and 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except apprentices and Self-employed without employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 85.6 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 7.6 percent.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 49.3 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 54.3 percent as compared to 44.9 percent of females. About six (5.9) out of every ten of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 1,636

households representing 8.3 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.6 percent of the district's total population have one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the female population with disability is slightly higher (3.7%) than males (3.5%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 0.9 percent followed by physical disability (0.7). About 2.9 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight, physical disabilities and emotional than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 29.7 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 60.4 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, about eight out of ten (76.2 %) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 54.9 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (96.6%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district accounting for 70.0 percent.

Housing

The housing stock of Sunyani West District is 10,715 representing 3.2 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average population per house is 7.9.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (57.3%)) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 27.3 percent are separate houses and 5.6 percent are semi-detached houses. Less than half (45.3%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 30.6 percent are owned by private individuals; 19.7 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 1.7 percent are owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.4 %) of the dwelling units are owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is Cement blocks/concrete accounting for 69.3 percent of dwelling units with Mud brick or Earth constituting 20.9 percent. Cement (81.4%) and mud/ Earth (14.7%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (91.8%) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (96.3%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 11.3 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (67.3%) flashlight/torch (23.0), and kerosene lamp (7.0%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (48.3%). The proportion for rural (71.3%) is higher than that of urban (40.3%). The four main sources of water in the district are boreholes (32.3%), public tap and pipe (19.6%), protected well (15.5%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling). About32.3% of households drink water from boreholes.

The most common toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 46.6 percent followed by pit latrine (27.5%). About 5.8 percent of the population in the district have no toilet facility. About 43 percent (43.3%) of households in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 17.9 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 38.3 percent. About one in ten households (8.7) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 3.3 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street/outside (44.8%) and onto the Compound (41.9%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the District

The Sunyani West District Assembly (SWDA), which was carved out of Sunyani East District now Sunyani Municipal, is one of the 27 Districts in the Brong Ahafo Region of the Republic of Ghana. It was established in November 2007 through the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1881 and inaugurated on 29th February 2008 with Odomase as the administrative capital.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Area and Location

Geographically, the District lies between latitudes 7º 19´N and 7º 35´N and longitudes 2º 08´ W and 2º 31´ W and shares boundaries with Wenchi Municipal to the North, Offinso North to the East, Sunyani Municipal to the South, Berekum Municipal to the West, Dormaa Municipal, Dormaa East to the South-West and Tain District to the North-West (figure 1.1). With a total land area of 1,059.33square kilometres, the District occupies 4.2 percent of the total land area of the region.

1.2.2 Climate and Vegetation

The District experiences wet semi-equatorial climatic conditions with mean monthly temperature of about 26°C and double maxima rainfall pattern with peak periods in June and November and an annual rainfall average of about 1700mm.

The climate of the District supports moist-semi deciduous forest vegetation. The District has two main forest reserves; Tain I and II and the Yaya Forest Reserves. Some common timber species found in the forest reserves are Odum, Mahogany, Wawa, Oframo, Teak, Kyenkyen, Sapele, and Onyina. Secondary vegetation also exists for agricultural and other land use activities.

1.2.3 Relief and Drainage

Generally, the topography of the District is undulating with heights ranging between 213.36 meters along River Bisi Basin to 335.28 meters above sea level near Chiraa. The drainage pattern can be described as dendritic. The Tano River provides the most reliable source of water for both domestic and agricultural purposes in the lean season for communities located along it in the District. Other rivers found in the District include: River Abisu, River Sise, River Nyinahini, River Ahunyan, River Bisi, and River Bore.

1.2.4 Geology, Minerals, and Soils

The District is underlain by rocks of Pre-Cambrian formation believed to be rich in mineral deposits such as gold. For instance, Newmont Ghana Gold Limited has applied for mineral prospecting license to explore gold and other minerals to determine their viability for future exploitation in Adoe Area of the District.

Soils in the District fall within the forest ochrosol group, which is generally fertile for the production of cash and non-cash crops such as cocoa, maize, cassava, plantain and cocoyam. There are also extensive clay deposits in the District at Kwatire-Adantia area which are being extracted and processed into brick and tile by a private firm, Noble Best Investment Limited, for building and construction purposes.

1.3 Political Administration

The Central Administration is the secretariat of SWDA. The District Chief Executive is political head of the District that is under the administrative and political authority of the Regional Minister, and assisted by a District Coordinating Director (DCD), a public servant and head of bureaucracy.

SWDA has two Urban Councils (Nsoatre and Chiraa), one Town Council (Fiapre) and four Area Councils (Koduakrom, Awuah-Dumase, Odomase No.1 and Dumasua). These substructures ensure that governance is brought closer to the people.

Politically, SWDA has one constituency which is divided into 38 electoral areas. In terms of local governance, the General Assembly is the highest decision making body and it is composed of 54 Assembly members.

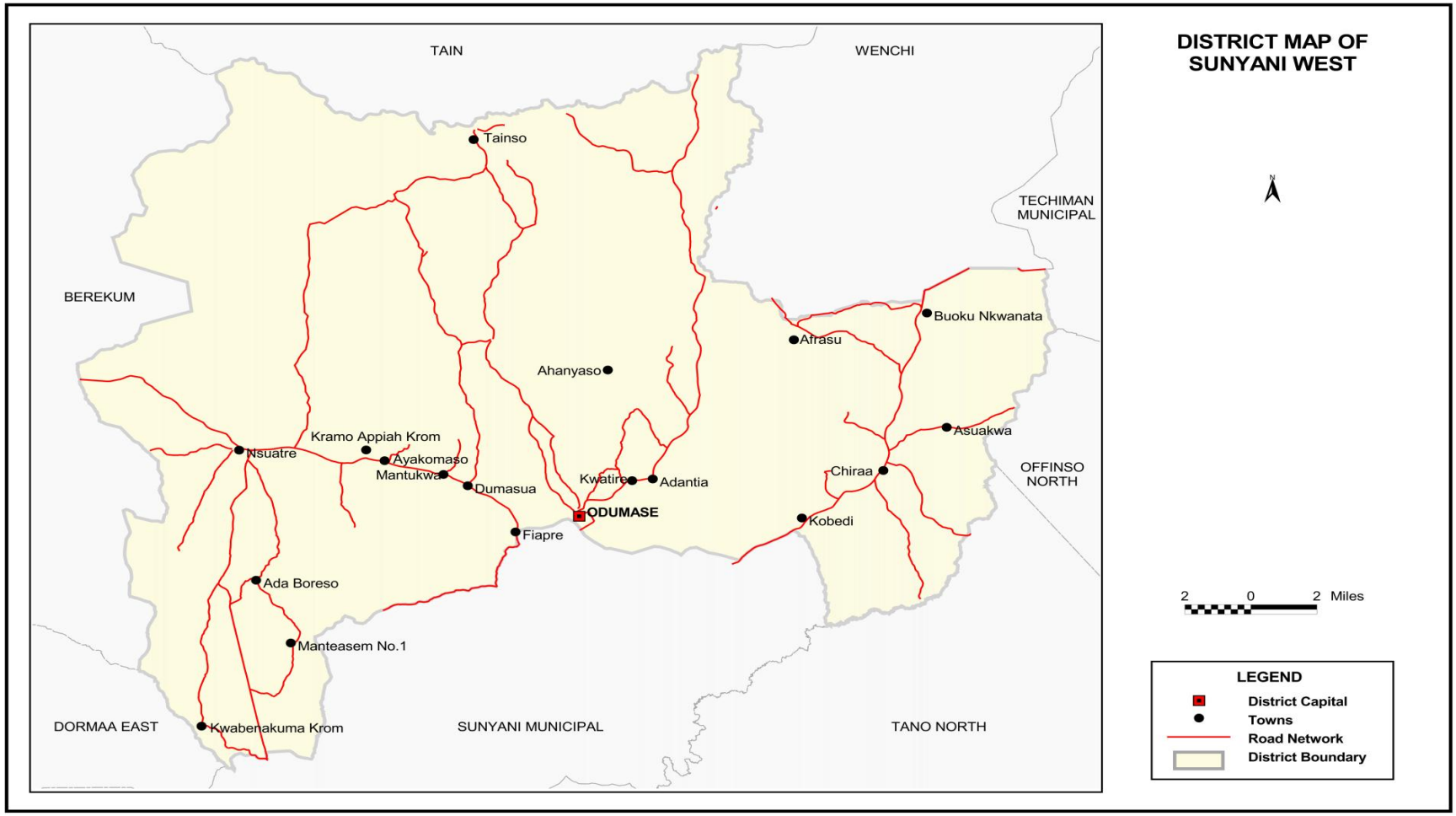
1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

SWD is a cosmopolitan District with a cross section of many ethnic groups including foreigners with Boron (Brong) being the major ethnic group in the District; three out of every five persons is Boron (Brong) (including Banda). In terms of religious affiliation, four out of every five persons in the District is a Christian.

The Traditional Authority is the embodiment of the culture and customs of the people of the area. SWD has three paramountcies (Odomase I, Awua-Domase and Nsoatre), Fiapre Traditional Area and a divisional area of Dormaa Traditional Council at Chiraa. In spite of the ethnic and religious diversity of the population, the inhabitants coexist in peace and unity which has supported the socio-economic development of the District.

Sasabobirim festival is celebrated by the chief and people of Awua-Dumase Traditional Area. It is a weeklong annual festival celebrated in November in remembrance of their brave chief who joined Yaa Asantewaa to fight the Europeans in the early part of the 20th Century. The festival provides the platform to mobilize resources from the citizens to undertake development projects.

Figure 1.1: Map of Sunyani West District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.5 Economic Development

Agriculture and related works are the major occupation of the people in Sunyani West District. The District has most of its active population engaged in agricultural activities, which may be attributed to the favourable climatic condition, fertile soil and generally flexible land tenancy arrangement. Major food crops grown in the District are maize and cassava. Cocoa, mango and citrus are also important tree crops cultivated in the District.

Retail trade activities also constitute an important aspect of the District economy employing a significant proportion of the female population of the District. The manufacturing sector also employs part of the work force in several small-scale businesses such as agro-food processing, metal fabrication, wood processing, carpentry and joinery, and brick making.

1.5.1 Economic Infrastructure and Social Services

Settlements in the District are well connected by highways and feeder roads to facilitate socio-economic activities. The total length of highways and feeder roads in the District are 120km and 299km respectively. The feeder roads are fairly motorable throughout the year.

All the major settlements in the District are connected to the national electricity grid. Only a few communities in the hinterland do not have access to electricity. Telecommunication services are also enjoyed in most parts of the District from service providers such as MTN, Tigo, Vodafone, Espresso, Airtel and Glo. The presence of these facilities has greatly enhanced business transactions, research, education and interpersonal communication. Postal services are also available at Odomase, Chiraa and Nsoatre to support communication by post.

As a result of the proximity of SWD to Sunyani Municipal the District receives radio signals from most of the radio stations located there, such as, Dinpa FM 91.3 MHz, Sky 96.7MHz, Brong Ahafo Radio (GBC) 93.5MHz, and Space 87.7MHz. These radio stations have assisted in educating, entertaining and informing the general public on local, national and international issues for development, thus improving the wellbeing of the people and strengthening the capacity of the citizenry to demand accountability from all public office holders.

SWDA can boast of banking institutions such as Nsoatreman Rural Bank, Drobo - Community Bank, Baduman Rural Bank, and Capital Rural Bank. Non-banking financial institutions in the District also play a major role in economic development. These include Royal Winners, Shelter Investments Ghana, Star Plus Micro Finance, Callary Credit Union, Wonder Micro Finance Baccsod Savings and Loans and Hidden Talent Micro Finance.

In terms of social services to the people, the District has educational institutions for all the levels, namely 65 kindergartens, 68 primary schools, 43 basic schools, 2 technical/vocational schools, 5 senior high schools and 2 universities; Catholic University College of Ghana and University of Energy and Natural Resources.

Health services are also provided to the inhabitants of the District from a mix of health facilities in both the public and private sectors. The facilities range from health centres, Community based Health Planning and Services Compounds (CHPS), clinics and maternity homes. The distribution of health facilities are as follows: 5 health centres, one in each of the following settlements namely Fiapre, Chiraa, Nsoatre, Kwatire, and Boffourkrom; 2 private clinics at Odomase and

Chiraa, 7 functional CHPS zones at Adoe and Dumasua; and 3 maternity homes at Nsoatre, Odomase and Dumasua.

The population in the District generally has access to improved sources of drinking water from potable system and hand pumps. On the whole, about 51 percent of the inhabitants drink from the above mentioned sources.

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 Klottey Sub-Metro (Greater Accra Region). A number of factors were considered in selecting the trial census districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological zone, and

accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

them were teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Kasoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post enumeration survey

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

- 97.0 percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.
- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.
- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.
- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.
- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

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 structure, social and cultural structure, economy and the methodology and concepts used in the report. Chapter two discusses the population size, composition and age structure. It further discusses the migratory pattern in the district as well as fertility and mortality.

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

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 analyzed 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

A district's population size and age-sex component have broad consequences on a number of socio-economic indicators such as, the welfare of the people. An understanding of the age and sex structure of a population yields insight into changing population structure and highlights social and economic challenges. All levels of government need information on age and sex composition of the population for planning and development and in provision of services. This Chapter therefore provides information on the age and sex structure of the population of the Sunyani West District, locality of residence, dependency ratios, fertility, mortality and migration patterns.

2.2 Population size and distribution

Table 2.1 shows the distribution of the District's population by age, sex and locality of residence. The Sunyani West District has a total population of 85,272, which constitutes 3.7 percent of the Brong Ahafo Region's population. There are more females (43,884) than males (41, 388) in the District. The sex ratio is 94.3 (i.e., about 94 males to 100 females), which means that females are about six percent more than males.

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

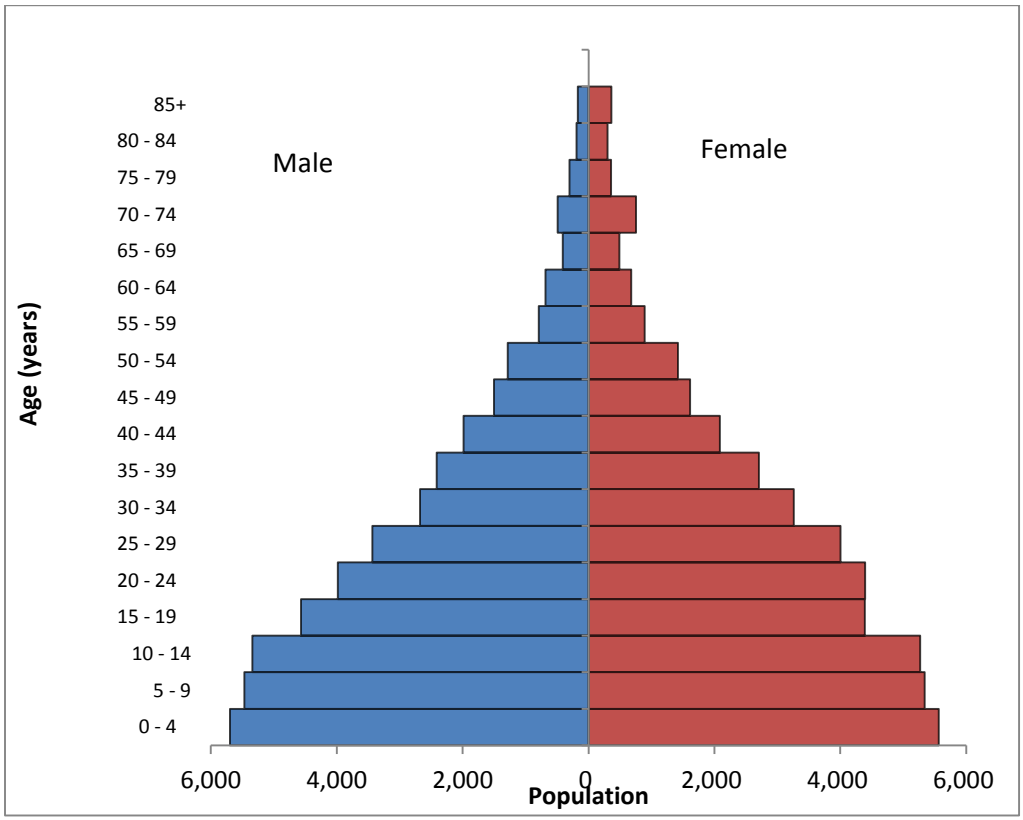
Age	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex
Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Ratio
All Ages	85,272	100.0	41,388	100.0	43,884	100.0	94.3
0 - 4	11,261	13.2	5,697	13.8	5,564	12.7	102.4
5 – 9	10,809	12.7	5,468	13.2	5,341	12.2	102.4
10 – 14	10,610	12.4	5,342	12.9	5,268	12.0	101.4
15 - 19	8,958	10.5	4,568	11.0	4,390	10.0	104.1
20 - 24	8,374	9.8	3,981	9.6	4,393	10.0	90.6
25 - 29	7,438	8.7	3,435	8.3	4,003	9.1	85.8
30 - 34	5,939	7.0	2,677	6.5	3,262	7.4	82.1
35 - 39	5,116	6.0	2,412	5.8	2,704	6.2	89.2
40 - 44	4,071	4.8	1,984	4.8	2,087	4.8	95.1
45 - 49	3,117	3.7	1,504	3.6	1,613	3.7	93.2
50 - 54	2,704	3.2	1,284	3.1	1,420	3.2	90.4
55 - 59	1,685	2.0	791	1.9	894	2.0	88.5
60 - 64	1,362	1.6	682	1.6	680	1.5	100.3
65 - 69	898	1.1	407	1.0	491	1.1	82.9
70 - 74	1,242	1.5	490	1.2	752	1.7	65.2
75 - 79	660	0.8	303	0.7	357	0.8	84.9
80 - 84	492	0.6	190	0.5	302	0.7	62.9
85+	536	0.6	173	0.4	363	0.8	47.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age and sex structure

The age structure of the population is characterized by a broad base and a narrow peak towards the older ages for both sexes. The population structure for the District is similar to both the Regional and National structures.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid by Age and sex structure



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The dependency ratio determines the relative size of the population of dependent ages (persons below 15 years and persons 65 years and older) to those in the productive ages (person 15 – 64 years). The total dependency ratio for the District is 74.9, which means that for every 100 persons in the working-age- population there are about 75 persons in the dependent group to support. The dependency ratio for the District is however lower than the Regional average of 81.3. In rural-urban dichotomy, the rural dependency ratio (82.7) is higher than the urban ratio of 71.8.

Table 2.2: Population by age, sex and type of locality

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	85,272	41,388	43,884	94.3	60,376	24,896
0-14	32,680	16,507	16,173	102.1	22,320	10,360
15-64	48,764	23,318	25,446	91.6	35,142	13,622
65+	3,828	1,563	2,265	69.0	2,914	914
Age-dependency ratio	**74.9**	**77.5**	**72.5**		**71.8**	**82.8**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.2 Fertility

Fertility refers to the frequency of child bearing among a population. Fertility rate measures the relative frequency with which births occur within a given population and is measured by; Total Fertility Rate (TFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR), and Crude Birth Rate (CBR). The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) which is the average number of live births per 1,000 women 15-49 years exposed throughout their child bearing years given that the prevailing age specific rates remain. General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid- year population of women in the age group15-49. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) on the other hand is the total number of births in the population. Fertility is influenced not only by age but also by factors such as marriage, place of residence and educational attainment.

Table 2.3 presents information on reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate for the District and the Region. Sunyani West District has a TFR of 3.2 which means that every woman in the reproductive age have averagely three children. GFR is almost 96 (95.8) live births per 1000 women whereas the CBR is almost 25 (25.2) live births per 1000 populations. The relatively low fertility in the District could be explained by factors such as the urbanized nature of the District (fourth urbanized in the region).

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,310,983	572,813	60,685	3.6	105.9	26.3
Asunafo South	95,580	22,115	2,706	4.0	122.4	28.3
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	30,007	3,452	3.9	115.0	27.7
Asutifi North	52,259	12,681	1,606	4.3	126.6	30.7
Dormaa Municipal	112,111	29,337	2,816	3.3	96.0	25.1
Dormaa East	50,871	12,773	1,424	3.7	111.5	28.0
Tano South	78,129	18,766	2,257	4.0	120.3	28.9
Tano North	79,973	19,493	2,063	3.6	105.8	25.8
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	36,146	2,644	2.6	73.1	21.5
Sunyani West	**85,272**	**22,452**	**2,150**	**3.2**	**95.8**	**25.2**
Berekum Municipal	129,628	36,119	3,001	2.8	83.1	23.2
Jaman South	92,649	23,759	2,314	3.3	97.4	25.0
Jaman North	83,059	20,640	1,747	3.0	84.6	21.0
Tain	88,104	20,692	2,139	3.5	103.4	24.3
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	22,028	2,188	3.4	99.3	24.4
Techiman Municipal	147,788	39,718	4,079	3.5	102.7	27.6
Nkoranza South	100,929	24,772	3,000	4.0	121.1	29.7
Nkoranza North	65,895	14,779	1,915	4.4	129.6	29.1
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	24,760	2,940	4.0	118.7	27.8
Sene West	57,734	13,378	1,446	3.7	108.1	25.0
Pru	129,248	30,261	2,981	3.4	98.5	23.1
Kintampo South	81,000	17,893	2,367	4.5	132.3	29.2
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	23,040	2,652	3.9	115.1	27.8
Asutifi South	53,584	12,657	1,360	3.6	107.5	25.4
Dormaa West	47,678	11,282	1,487	4.5	131.8	31.2
Techiman North	59,068	15,421	1,619	3.5	105.0	27.4
Banda	20,282	4,402	474	3.7	107.7	23.4
Sene East	61,076	13,442	1,858	4.6	138.2	30.4

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*

Children ever born and surviving

The number of children ever born per woman measures the life time and cumulative fertility performance of females in the reproductive age group 15-49 years. About 75,742 children have ever been born and 65,701 are surviving by females aged 12 years and older in the District. Table 2.4 shows that the number of children ever born increases with age and gets to highest point at age 39. Children surviving include all children (male and female) born alive by females 12 years and older who are still living. Females aged (12-14) years old have zero births. Discounting females aged 60 years and older, females aged 35-39 have highest proportion for both sexes (12.6%) with Children Ever Born (CEB) 12 percent (male 12.6% and female 12.1%). Also for children surviving the highest proportion for both sexes are (13.1%) while male (13.4%) and female (12.7%). They are followed closely by those aged 30-34 and 40-44 years.

Table 2.4: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

	Number of Female		Children Ever Born						Children Surviving					
			Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	30,870	100.0	75,742	100.0	38,395	100.0	37,347	100.0	65,701	100.0	32,954	100.0	32,747	100.0
12-14	3,159	10.2	14	0.0	4	0.0	10	0.0	13	0.0	4	0.0	9	0.0
15-19	4,390	14.2	434	0.6	190	0.5	244	0.7	392	0.6	168	0.5	224	0.7
20-24	4,393	14.2	2,671	3.5	1,298	3.4	1,373	3.7	2,475	3.8	1,186	3.6	1,289	3.9
25-29	4,003	13.0	6,078	8.0	3,026	7.9	3,052	8.2	5,603	8.5	2,765	8.4	2,838	8.7
30-34	3,262	10.6	8,503	11.2	4,389	11.4	4,114	11.0	7,767	11.8	3,946	12.0	3,821	11.7
35-39	2,704	8.8	9,329	12.3	4,819	12.6	4,510	12.1	8,586	13.1	4,413	13.4	4,173	12.7
40-44	2,087	6.8	8,869	11.7	4,471	11.6	4,398	11.8	7,951	12.1	3,983	12.1	3,968	12.1
45-49	1,613	5.2	7,775	10.3	3,952	10.3	3,823	10.2	6,948	10.6	3,501	10.6	3,447	10.5
50-54	1,420	4.6	7,538	10.0	3,849	10.0	3,689	9.9	6,489	9.9	3,278	9.9	3,211	9.8
55-59	894	2.9	5,044	6.7	2,562	6.7	2,482	6.6	4,256	6.5	2,154	6.5	2,102	6.4
60+	2,945	9.5	19,487	25.7	9,835	25.6	9,652	25.8	15,221	23.2	7,556	22.9	7,665	23.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality, as one of the three components of population change, plays an important role that determines the growth of a population. Mortality is the occurrence of deaths in a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. A total of 462 deaths were recorded in the 12 months preceding the Census Night, yielding CDR of a little more than five deaths in every 1000 population. This shows that the mortality experience in the District is lower than that of the Region generally.

Table 2.5 shows the total population, deaths in households and crude death rates for the District and the Region. Crude Death Rate (CDR), the number of deaths in a year per 1000 mid-year population of a specific year. Out of the total population of 85,272, the total number of deaths in households is 462, which translates into a crude death rate of 5.4 per 1000. This means about five deaths occurred among 1000 persons in the 12 months preceding the Census Night. The CDR for the District is less than the Regional CDR of 6.1.

Table 2.5: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate, by District

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate (per 1000)
All Districts	2,310,983	14,189	6.1
Asunafo South	95,580	472	4.9
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	626	5.0
Asutifi North	52,259	458	8.8
Dormaa Municipal	112,111	782	7.0
Dormaa East	50,871	399	7.8
Tano South	78,129	542	6.9
Tano North	79,973	475	5.9
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	455	3.7
Sunyani West	**85,272**	**462**	**5.4**
Berekum Municipal	129,628	858	6.6
Jaman South	92,649	514	5.5
Jaman North	83,059	627	7.5
Tain	88,104	566	6.4
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	704	7.8
Techiman Municipal	147,788	854	5.8
Nkoranza South	100,929	703	7.0
Nkoranza North	65,895	637	9.7
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	625	5.9
Sene West	57,734	344	6.0
Pru	129,248	351	2.7
Kintampo South	81,000	671	8.3
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	673	7.0
Asutifi South	53,584	227	4.2
Dormaa West	47,678	275	5.8
Techiman North	59,068	427	7.2
Banda	20,282	191	9.4
Sene East	61,076	271	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Causes of deaths

Table 2.6 presents the causes of death by District. Out of a total of 462 deaths recorded in the District, 15.2 percent are due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide whiles 84.8 percent are due to other causes such as natural deaths. The District's percentage of deaths caused by accident is almost twice that of the region (8.7%).

Table 2.6: Causes of deaths by Districts

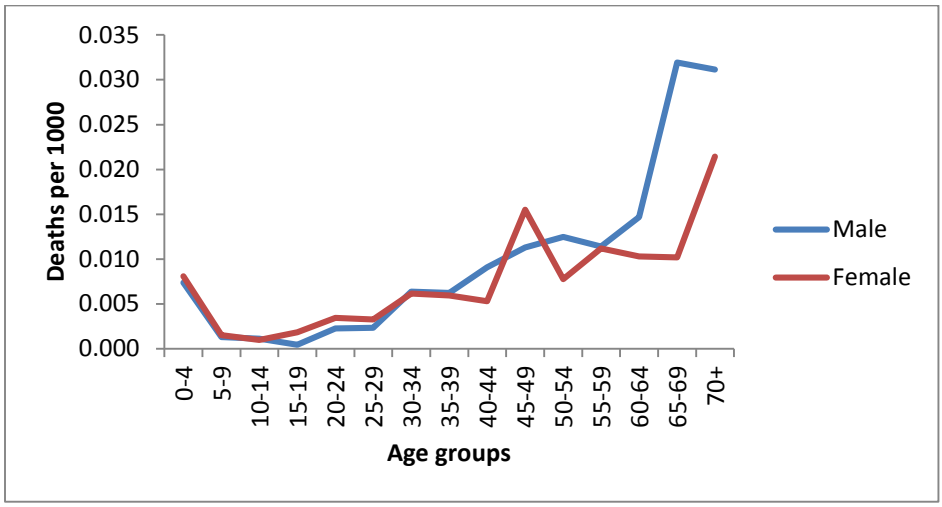
REGION/DISTRICT	Total deaths	Death due to: Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide Deaths	Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide Percent	All other causes Deaths	All other causes Percent
BRONG AHAFO	14,189	1,235	8.7	12,954	91.3
Asunafo South	472	39	8.3	433	91.7
Asunafo North Municipal	626	65	10.4	561	89.6
Asutifi North	460	31	6.7	429	93.3
Dormaa Municipal	782	71	9.1	711	90.9
Dormaa Central Municipal	399	35	8.8	364	91.2
Tano South	542	47	8.7	495	91.3
Tano North	475	33	6.9	442	93.1
Sunyani Municipal	455	36	7.9	419	92.1
Sunyani West	**462**	**70**	**15.2**	**392**	**84.8**
Berekum Municipal	858	79	9.2	779	90.8
Jaman South	514	55	10.7	459	89.3
Jaman North	627	39	6.2	588	93.8
Tain	566	31	5.5	535	94.5
Wenchi Municipal	704	52	7.4	652	92.6
Techiman Municipal	854	103	12.1	751	87.9
Nkoranza South	703	81	11.5	622	88.5
Nkoranza North	637	30	4.7	607	95.3
Atebubu Amantin	625	62	9.9	563	90.1
Sene West	344	34	9.9	310	90.1
Pru	351	22	6.3	329	93.7
Kintampo South	671	50	7.5	621	92.5
Kintampo North Municipal	673	55	8.2	618	91.8
Asutifi South	225	21	9.3	204	90.7
Dormaa West	275	26	9.5	249	90.5
Techiman North	427	35	8.2	392	91.8
Banda	191	11	5.8	180	94.2
Sene East	271	22	8.1	249	91.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age specific death rates

Figure 2.2 shows reported age specific death rates by sex. The rate is high at birth for the population below five years with female deaths slightly higher than the males. The male mortality rate accounts for lowest in the age 15-19 while female mortality rate remains high through to age 39. From age 60 the male mortality rate picks up momentum and increases at a faster rate whereas that of the female picks up momentum at age 65; that is after five years.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

A migrant is a person whose current place of residence is different from his or her place of birth or previous place of residence. There are two types of migration, namely internal and external. Internal migration is the movement of people between geographical boundaries within national borders whiles external migration is the movement of people across geographical boundaries outside national borders.

Internal migration can be analysed in terms of intra and inter-regional. Intra-regional migration refers to the movement of people between localities within an administrative region, while inter-regional migration is the movement of people between different administrative regions of the country. This is measured by information on place of birth as against place of enumeration of migrants.

Table 2.7 presents data on the place of birth of the population by duration of residence of migrants. More than one third (11,854) of persons enumerated in the District were born elsewhere in the region. Upper West region accounts for majority of person 4,930 who were enumerated in the municipality but born elsewhere in another region, Ashanti Region (2,917) and Upper East Region (2,209), whiles 671 of persons enumerated in the District were born outside Ghana.

With respect to duration of residence of migrants in the District, nearly one-third (31.8%) of persons enumerated in the District have lived for up to four years with only 13.3 percent having lived in the District for 20 years and more. About half of the persons born outside Ghana have lived in the District for less than five years whereas 17.9 percent have lived for more than 20 years.

Table 2.7: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

		Duration of residence (%)				
Birthplace	Number	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	27,404	13.4	31.8	20.5	18.6	13.3
Born elsewhere in the region	11,854	14.8	33.4	21.2	17.3	13.4
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	913	13.4	47.8	14.8	16.0	8.1
Central	843	17.6	29.1	14.2	15.7	23.5
Greater Accra	661	16.9	37.7	18.2	11.8	15.4
Volta	548	13.9	33.6	16.8	15.3	20.4
Eastern	1,021	13.6	32.7	19.4	16.7	17.5
Ashanti	2,917	15.5	31.1	16.7	18.5	18.2
Brong Ahafo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern	1,508	9.0	35.4	21.6	22.8	11.1
Upper East	2,209	12.4	28.1	19.4	24.6	15.6
Upper west	4,930	11.3	29.6	27.1	23.2	8.8
Outside Ghana	671	15.2	35.8	16.8	14.3	17.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The composition of the Ghanaian household is a reflection of the social structure of the country. A household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangement. In general, a household may consist of a man, his wife or wives and children and some relatives or non-relatives who may be living with them. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage. This Chapter therefore discusses some key aspects of the household; composition and structure, marriage pattern, ethnicity, nationality, religious affiliation, educational attainment and literacy level.

3.2 Household size, composition and structure

Household size, composition and structure can form the basis for planning economic and social services needed by the population. It is also within households that decisions are taken on consumption, schooling and other needs.

3.2.1 Households population and size

Table 3.1 presents information on the total household population and household size in the District. The total household population in the District is 84,630. The total number of households in the District is 10,715.

The average household size for the District is 4.3, which is lower than the Regional figure (4.6) but higher than the National figure of 4.4 persons per household.

Table 3.1: Household size by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	84,630	60,062	24,568
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	10,715	6,781	3,934
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.3
Average household size	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

** House according to GSS refers to space occupied by a household*

3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 shows the composition of the household population by sex of the members. The data shows that children constitute the highest percentage (41.4%) of household members, household heads (23.3%), spouses (9.9%), grandchildren (9.1%), and other relatives. Also, significant is the number of brothers and sisters (4.6%) who form part of the household.

In terms of household composition by sex, there are more male household heads (28.8%) than female household heads (18.1%). Also, the percentage of male children (43.0%) in the households is slightly higher than that of the female children (40.0%). This pattern is also observed in the categories for grand-children and other relatives, while female spouses constitute a high percentage (16.8%). Adopted or foster children (0.3%) is not a common feature of households in the District as it is also a case with son or daughter in-law (0.4%) and step children (0.6%).

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

	Total		Male		Female	
Household composition	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	84,630	100.0	41,033	100.0	43,597	100.0
Head	19,716	23.3	11,831	28.8	7,885	18.1
Spouse (wife/husband)	8,337	9.9	1,002	2.4	7,335	16.8
Child (son/daughter)	35,067	41.4	17,643	43.0	17,424	40.0
Parent/Parent in-law	859	1.0	162	0.4	697	1.6
Son/Daughter in-law	322	0.4	148	0.4	174	0.4
Grandchild	7,709	9.1	3,849	9.4	3,860	8.9
Brother/Sister	3,890	4.6	2,134	5.2	1,756	4.0
Step child	534	0.6	267	0.7	267	0.6
Adopted/Foster child	237	0.3	113	0.3	124	0.3
Other relative	5,835	6.9	2,744	6.7	3,091	7.1
Non-relative	2,124	2.5	1,140	2.8	984	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household population by structure and sex

Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship among household members who were present on Census Night. Classification of households depends on whether it is nuclear or extended based on different combinations of household members.

Data on household population by structure and sex is shown on Table 3.3. Households with head only (single person household) constitute about four percent (4.2%) of the total household population in the District. About six percent (6.1%) of single person households are male headed while about two percent (2.4%) are female headed. Households composed of the head and spouse only constitute less than 2 percent (1.7%) of total household population in the District. Other nuclear family households, comprising both parents and their biological or adopted children, constitute about one-quarter (25.6%) of the total household population with slightly more male headed (27.2%) than female headed (24.1%). Single parent nuclear family households is 10.6 percent of the household population with more female single parent households (12.2%) than male single parent households (8.9%). In addition, households with other family members (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives) constitute 21.0 percent of the total household population. Also, very significant is the single parent extended family category which has about 18.5 percent of the total household population with more females (21.8%) than males (15.0%).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	84,630	100.0	41,033	100.0	43,597	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	3,523	4.2	2,495	6.1	1,028	2.4
Head and a spouse only	1,446	1.7	724	1.8	722	1.7
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	21,659	25.6	11,154	27.2	10,505	24.1
Single parent Nuclear	8,980	10.6	3,666	8.9	5,314	12.2
Extended Family						
Extended + non relatives	1,985	2.4	1,038	2.5	947	2.2
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	3,293	3.9	1,703	4.2	1,590	3.7
Single parent Extended	15,652	18.5	6,160	15.0	9,492	21.8
Single parent Extended + non relative	2,125	2.5	851	2.1	1,274	2.9
Head and other composition but no spouse	8,165	9.7	4,245	10.4	3,920	9.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Although the household structure of the District suggests that the predominance of the traditional family structure (extended family, single parent extended, single parent extended with non-relatives), the nuclear family structure (nuclear and single parent nuclear) is equally significant as majority of the total household population is within this category. The practice of extended family system is very important to the population of the District though the nuclear family system is catching up.

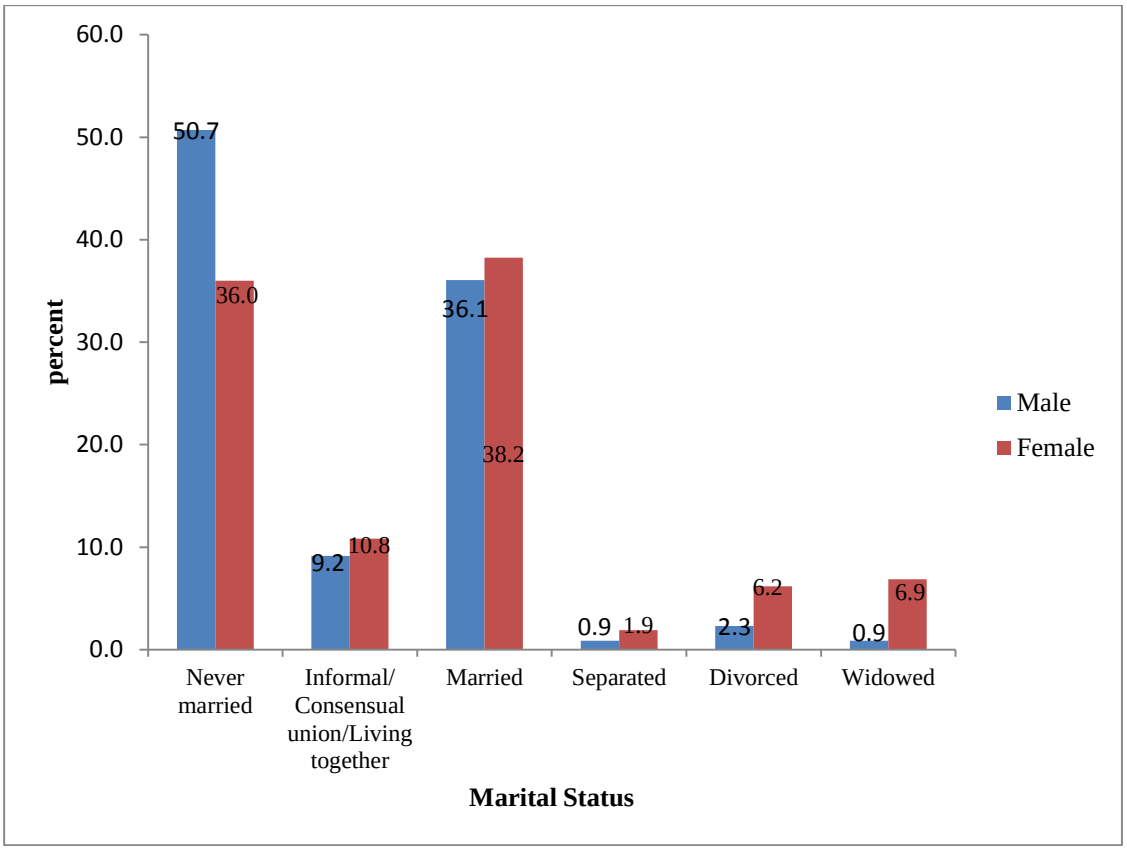
3.3 Marital status

Marital status questions were asked to persons 12 years and older. This section presents information on marital status by sex, level of education and economic activity.

3.3.1 Marital status by sex

Figure 3.1 shows marital status of the District population aged 12 years and older by sex. The figure clearly shows that apart from the never married who have males more than females; all other marital categories have females more than males. Half (50.7%) of the male population has never been married compared to a little more than a one- third (36.0%) of females 12 years and older. The percentage of females in informal union (10.8%) is also slightly higher than males (9.2%), likewise the proportion of females who are married (38.2%) compared to married males (36.1%). The proportion of females who are widows (6.2%) is more than twice the proportion for males (2.3%) while the proportion of divorced females is about nine times that of males. The former may be an indication of high mortality rate among males while the latter may suggest high rate of re-marriage or polygamy among males.

Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older and marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.4 shows distribution of population 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. With regards to sexes with no formal education accounts for (20.9%), basic education (56.3%) and the least vocational/technical/ commercial (2.0%). A greater proportion of the never married (61.5%) have attain basic school education (Primary or JSS/JHS) with slightly higher percentage of females (64.1%) more than male (59.4%). On the other hand, 50.4 percent of persons who have attained basic school education and 8.6 percent of those who attained secondary level education have married. Nearly two-thirds of persons who are in informal union have attained basic school education. There is not much difference in the results for both sexes. Also, the percentage of persons who have never had any formal education is highest for the widowed (65.9%). In terms of sex it is higher for females (68.5%) than males (43.5%).Only two percent (2.4%) of persons married have acquired degree or post graduate education with more males (4.0%) than females (1.0%)

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]	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle/ secondary cert./ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	58,808	100.0	20.9	56.3	14.3	2.0	4.2	2.3
Never married	25,278	100.0	7.5	61.5	21.8	1.7	4.6	3.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,899	100.0	14.9	65.8	13.0	2.3	2.9	1.1
Married	21,880	100.0	31.4	50.4	8.6	2.4	4.7	2.4
Separated	829	100.0	29.1	57.2	8.0	1.8	3.0	1.0
Divorced	2,556	100.0	33.8	57.7	4.7	1.4	1.7	0.6
Widowed	2,366	100.0	65.9	29.0	2.0	0.8	2.1	0.3
Male								
Total	27,938	100.0	16.0	55.8	17.1	2.1	5.3	3.6
Never married	14,167	100.0	7.6	59.4	22.6	1.5	5.1	3.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,558	100.0	11.4	63.7	15.4	2.8	4.7	2.1
Married	10,077	100.0	27.2	49.0	10.8	2.8	6.2	4.0
Separated	244	100.0	28.7	51.6	10.7	1.6	4.5	2.9
Divorced	646	100.0	28.8	57.7	7.6	2.2	2.9	0.8
Widowed	246	100.0	43.5	44.3	7.7	0.8	2.0	1.6
Female								
Total	30,870	100.0	25.4	56.7	11.7	1.9	3.2	1.2
Never married	11,111	100.0	7.4	64.1	20.7	1.9	3.9	2.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,341	100.0	17.5	67.5	11.2	1.9	1.6	0.3
Married	11,803	100.0	35.1	51.6	6.8	2.1	3.5	1.0
Separated	585	100.0	29.2	59.5	6.8	1.9	2.4	0.2
Divorced	1,910	100.0	35.5	57.7	3.7	1.2	1.3	0.5
Widowed	2,120	100.0	68.5	27.2	1.3	0.8	2.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1. Basic refers to Primary/JSS/JHS

2. Secondary stands for SSS/SHS

3. Post Middle/Secondary Certificate/Diploma

4. Tertiary means Bachelor's degree and Post graduate degrees

3.3.3 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.5 presents information on marital status of persons 12 years and older by economic activity status and sex. Total under both sexes for those who are employed is 59 percent and unemployed 4.5 percent, while economically not active 36.0 percent.

Also, for the male population, total employed is 61.0 percent, and total unemployed 3.9 percent, while economically not active 35.1 percent. Male population employed who are married 88.1 percent, informal/consensual union /living together 86.4 percent and the least never married 35.9 percent. Unemployed males who are never married 5.6 percent and the least married 1.6 percent. Males that are economically not active and never married are high 58.5 percent and fewer for

informal/consensual union/living together 9.5 percent. Total females employed is (65.3%) and unemployed (2.1%) while those who are economically not active (32.6%). Females that are employed and married are high 80.3 percent, divorces (76.6%) and the least never married (27.3%). Female that are unemployed and who are in the informal union /consensual union/living together (9.8%), separated (7.2%) and widowed (1.3 %). Total females that are economically not active and never married is high (67.2%), widowed (39.8%) and the least is married females (15.5%).

Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status

	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
Sex/Marital status	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	58,808	100.0	34,980	59.5	2,654	4.5	21,174	36.0
Never married	25,278	100.0	8,120	32.1	1,407	5.6	15,751	62.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	5,899	100.0	4,483	76.0	431	7.3	985	16.7
Married	21,880	100.0	18,357	83.9	645	2.9	2,878	13.2
Separated	829	100.0	623	75.2	49	5.9	157	18.9
Divorced	2,556	100.0	1,986	77.7	86	3.4	484	18.9
Widowed	2,366	100.0	1,411	59.6	36	1.5	919	38.8
Male								
Total	27,938	100.0	17,048	61.0	1,092	3.9	9,798	35.1
Never married	14,167	100.0	5,083	35.9	800	5.6	8,284	58.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,558	100.0	2,210	86.4	105	4.1	243	9.5
Married	10,077	100.0	8,874	88.1	157	1.6	1,046	10.4
Separated	244	100.0	197	80.7	7	2.9	40	16.4
Divorced	646	100.0	522	80.8	14	2.2	110	17.0
Widowed	246	100.0	162	65.9	9	3.7	75	30.5
Female								
Total	30,870	100.0	17,932	58.1	1,562	5.1	11,376	36.9
Never married	11,111	100.0	3,037	27.3	607	5.5	7,467	67.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,341	100.0	2,273	68.0	326	9.8	742	22.2
Married	11,803	100.0	9,483	80.3	488	4.1	1,832	15.5
Separated	585	100.0	426	72.8	42	7.2	117	20.0
Divorced	1,910	100.0	1,464	76.6	72	3.8	374	19.6
Widowed	2,120	100.0	1,249	58.9	27	1.3	844	39.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

The composition of the population of the District by nationality is presented in Table 3.6. A greater proportion of the residents in the District (97.8%) are Ghanaians with 95.4 percent being Ghanaians by birth. ECOWAS nationals constitute more than half of the non-Ghanaian population (1.2%).

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	85,272	100.0	41,388	100	43,884	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	81,391	95.4	39,435	95.3	41,956	95.6
Dual Nationality	1,555	1.8	752	1.8	803	1.8
Ghanaian by naturalization	528	0.6	275	0.7	253	0.6
ECOWAS	997	1.2	534	1.3	463	1.1
Africa other than ECOWAS	450	0.5	223	0.5	227	0.5
Other	351	0.4	169	0.4	182	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.7 presents data on religious affiliation of the population. Christian religion has the largest proportion of followers (84.0%) and Islam (9.2%). Those who do not associate with any religion constitute close to six percent (5.8) of the population. There are more males (7.9%) than females (3.8) with no religious affiliation. Pentecostal and Charismatic followers are the largest group females than males.

Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	85,272	100.0	41,388	100.0	43,884	100.0
No Religion	4,943	5.8	3,286	7.9	1,657	3.8
Catholic	15,522	18.2	7,765	18.8	7,757	17.7
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	16,171	19.0	7,377	17.8	8,794	20.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	27,838	32.6	12,672	30.6	15,166	34.6
Other Christians	12,121	14.2	5,702	13.8	6,419	14.6
Islam	7,858	9.2	4,135	10.0	3,723	8.5
Traditionalist	284	0.3	171	0.4	113	0.3
Other (Specify)	535	0.6	280	0.7	255	0.6

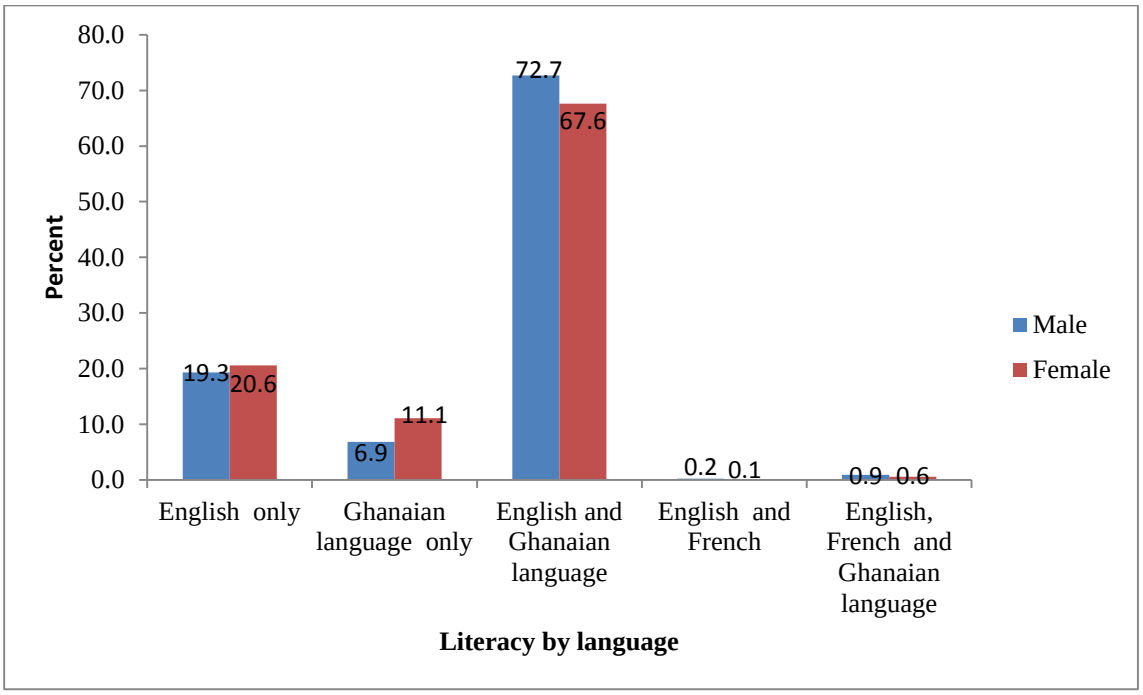
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Figure 3.3 present the population 11 years and older by sex and literacy status. For both males and females who can read and write in English only represents (19.3% and 20.6%) respectively, while males and females who can read and write in English and Ghanaian language accounts for (72.7% and 67.6%) the least proportions for males and females who can read and write in both English and Ghanaian language is (0.2% and 0.1%) respectively.

Figure 3.3: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion for both sexes shows that persons who are literate in English and Ghanaian Language is high(70.2%), English only (20.0 %) and the least English and French less than one percent(0.2%). Male category indicates person literate in English and Ghana language (72.7%), English only (19.3%) and the least English and French 0.2 percent. Female category also shows that, persons who are literate in English and Ghanaian accounts for 67.6 percent while English only represents 20.6 percent and English and French less than one percent (0.1%).

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

Age Group	None (not literate)	Literate		English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
		Number	Percent					
Total	**12,385**	**48,344**	100.0	20.0	9.0	70.2	0.2	0.8
11-14	258	7,879	100.0	32.8	5.5	61.0	0.1	0.6
15-19	652	8,306	100.0	21.9	4.3	72.9	0.2	0.7
20-24	1,090	7,284	100.0	17.7	5.9	74.7	0.2	1.4
25-29	1,285	6,153	100.0	18.5	9.3	71.3	0.2	0.7
30-34	1,262	4,677	100.0	17.7	12.8	68.7	0.2	0.6
35-39	1,310	3,806	100.0	17.8	14.8	66.9	0.1	0.4
40-44	1,137	2,934	100.0	15.9	14.7	68.4	0.1	0.9
45-49	885	2,232	100.0	12.6	14.5	72.1	0.0	0.7
50-54	804	1,900	100.0	11.5	11.5	76.1	0.2	0.8
55-59	507	1,178	100.0	9.8	11.8	77.9	0.2	0.3
60-64	604	758	100.0	10.7	12.9	75.5	-	0.9
65+	2,591	1,237	100.0	12.3	13.0	74.1	0.1	0.5

Table 3.8: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status (cont'd)

Age Group	None (not literate)	Literate		English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
		Number	Percent					
Male	**4,506**	**24,428**	100.0	19.3	6.9	72.7	0.2	0.9
11-14	110	3,943	100.0	32.7	5.7	60.8	0.1	0.7
15-19	279	4,289	100.0	21.8	4.2	73.1	0.2	0.7
20-24	384	3,597	100.0	16.7	4.7	77.0	0.3	1.4
25-29	500	2,935	100.0	17.3	6.1	75.2	0.3	1.0
30-34	457	2,220	100.0	17.5	9.6	71.5	0.5	0.9
35-39	531	1,881	100.0	16.7	11.1	71.4	0.2	0.5
40-44	457	1,527	100.0	15.3	10.5	73.0	-	1.2
45-49	355	1,149	100.0	12.8	10.0	75.9	0.1	1.2
50-54	316	968	100.0	11.2	7.3	79.9	0.3	1.3
55-59	168	623	100.0	8.8	6.7	83.8	0.2	0.5
60-64	186	496	100.0	11.5	7.1	80.4		1.0
65+	763	800	100.0	10.8	9.5	78.9	0.1	0.8
Female	**7,879**	**23,916**	100.0	20.6	11.1	67.6	0.1	0.6
11-14	148	3,936	100.0	33.0	5.2	61.2	0.1	0.6
15-19	373	4,017	100.0	22.0	4.5	72.7	0.1	0.7
20-24	706	3,687	100.0	18.7	7.2	72.5	0.2	1.4
25-29	785	3,218	100.0	19.6	12.2	67.7	0.1	0.4
30-34	805	2,457	100.0	17.8	15.7	66.1	0.0	0.3
35-39	779	1,925	100.0	18.8	18.5	62.4	-	0.3
40-44	680	1,407	100.0	16.6	19.2	63.5	0.2	0.5
45-49	530	1,083	100.0	12.4	19.3	68.1	-	0.2
50-54	488	932	100.0	11.8	15.8	72.1	-	0.3
55-59	339	555	100.0	10.8	17.5	71.4	0.2	0.2
60-64	418	262	100.0	9.2	24.0	66.0	-	0.8
65+	1,828	437	100.0	15.1	19.5	65.4	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Level of education

Table 3.9 shows population three years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. A total of 32, 975 of the District population are currently attending school with 45.7 percent in primary school, JHS/JSS (16.8%), kindergarten (14.1%), SSS/SHS (10.1%) and the tertiary (3.8%). There are more females (46.7) than males (44.8%) currently attending primary school. On the other hand a total of 31,335 of the District total population attended school in the past with majority of the past students from the JHS/JSS (30.3%), middle school (26.3%), primary school (16%) and SSS/SHS (13.3%).

The proportion of population who attended school in the past is higher for both SSS/SHS and tertiary than for the population currently attending school. A similar trend can also be observed for those who attended vocational/technical/commercial schools.

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

	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
Level of Education	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,975	100.0	17,312	100.0	15,663	100.0	31,335	100.0	15,304	100.0	16,031	100.0
Nursery	2,814	8.5	1,421	8.2	1,393	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindergarten	4,636	14.1	2,397	13.8	2,239	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	15,084	45.7	7,764	44.8	7,320	46.7	5,023	16.0	1,980	12.9	3,043	19.0
JSS/JHS	5,537	16.8	2,919	16.9	2,618	16.7	9,505	30.3	4,060	26.5	5,445	34.0
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,310	26.5	4,209	27.5	4,101	25.6
SSS/SHS	3,314	10.1	1,823	10.5	1,491	9.5	4,127	13.2	2,248	14.7	1,879	11.7
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	3.0	704	4.6	246	1.5
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	111	0.3	47	0.3	64	0.4	1,055	3.4	545	3.6	510	3.2
Post middle/secondary certificate	220	0.7	94	0.5	126	0.8	734	2.3	424	2.8	310	1.9
Tertiary	1,259	3.8	847	4.9	412	2.6	1,631	5.2	1,134	7.4	497	3.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on activity status, occupation, industry, employment status and sector of the District, each of these is classified by age and sex. Data on economic activity and type of locality were collected from persons aged twelve years and older.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

4.2.1 Economic activity status by sex

Table 4.1 presents the activity status of all persons 15 years and older in the District. Generally, 92.9 percent of the population 15years and older in the District are employed, while seven percent (7.1%) are unemployed. The economically not active population constitutes more than a one-quarter (29.6%) of the total population 15 years and older. The proportion of employed males (93.9%) is slightly higher than females (91.9%). In case of proportion economically not active however, there are slightly more females (30.7%) than males (28.4%).

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

	Total		Male		Female	
Activity status	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,592	100.0	24,881	100.0	27,711	100.0
Economically active	**37,002**	**70.4**	**17,812**	**71.6**	**19,190**	**69.3**
Employed	***34,358***	***92.9***	***16,725***	***93.9***	***17,633***	***91.9***
Worked	*33,217*	*96.7*	*16,265*	*97.2*	*16,952*	*96.1*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*1,015*	*3.0*	*412*	*2.5*	*603*	*3.4*
Did voluntary work without pay	*126*	*0.4*	*48*	*0.3*	*78*	*0.4*
Unemployed	*2,644*	***7.1***	*1,087*	***6.1***	*1,557*	***8.1***
Worked before, seeking work and available	*783*	*29.6*	*304*	*28.0*	*479*	*30.8*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*1,861*	*70.4*	*783*	*72.0*	*1,078*	*69.2*
Economically not active	15,590	**29.6**	7,069	**28.4**	8,521	**30.7**
Did home duties (household chore)	3,343	21.4	855	12.1	2,488	29.2
Full time education	8,665	55.6	4,779	67.6	3,886	45.6
Pensioner/Retired	300	1.9	213	3.0	87	1.0
Disabled/Sick	670	4.3	295	4.2	375	4.4
Too old/young	1,410	9.0	388	5.5	1,022	12.0
Other	1,202	7.7	539	7.6	663	7.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.2 Activity status by sex and age

Table 4.2 shows the economic activity status of the population that is 15 years and older based on sex and age groups. For both sexes for total population indicates persons employed (65.3%) unemployed (5.0%) and economically not active (29.6%). The male category shows that for total persons that are employed is (67.2%), unemployed (4.4%) and economically not active (28.4%). The female group show population employed is (63.6%), unemployed (5.6%), while economically not active (30.7%). The proportions for persons that are employed for both sexes, males and females category are higher than 50 percent. Persons that are economically not active reveal for both sexes persons aged 15-19 years accounts 76.0 percent and 65+years (44.5%) and the least 45-49 years (7.3%). The males' category shows persons 15-19 years to be 75.7 percent, 20-24 years represents 44.0 percent, while the least 45-49 years (4.5%). With regards to the female group, persons aged 15-19 years accounts for (76.3%), while 56+ years represents 50.6 percent and the least 40-44 years and 45-49 years accounts for 9.7 percent each.

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

	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
Age group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	52,592	100.0	34,358	65.3	2,644	5.0	15,590	29.6
15 - 19	8,958	100.0	1,788	20.0	363	4.1	6,807	76.0
20 - 24	8,374	100.0	4,085	48.8	868	10.4	3,421	40.9
25 - 29	7,438	100.0	5,388	72.4	661	8.9	1,389	18.7
30 - 34	5,939	100.0	4,985	83.9	325	5.5	629	10.6
35 - 39	5,116	100.0	4,502	88.0	174	3.4	440	8.6
40 - 44	4,071	100.0	3,672	90.2	99	2.4	300	7.4
45 - 49	3,117	100.0	2,831	90.8	59	1.9	227	7.3
50 - 54	2,704	100.0	2,446	90.5	29	1.1	229	8.5
55 - 59	1,685	100.0	1,484	88.1	20	1.2	181	10.7
60 - 64	1,362	100.0	1,073	78.8	29	2.1	260	19.1
65+	3,828	100.0	2,104	55.0	17	0.4	1,707	44.6
Male								
Total	24,881	100.0	16,725	67.2	1,087	4.4	7,069	28.4
15 - 19	4,568	100.0	955	20.9	155	3.4	3,458	75.7
20 - 24	3,981	100.0	1,888	47.4	341	8.6	1,752	44.0
25 - 29	3,435	100.0	2,603	75.8	276	8.0	556	16.2
30 - 34	2,677	100.0	2,344	87.6	129	4.8	204	7.6
35 - 39	2,412	100.0	2,229	92.4	65	2.7	118	4.9
40 - 44	1,984	100.0	1,845	93.0	41	2.1	98	4.9
45 - 49	1,504	100.0	1,407	93.6	26	1.7	71	4.7
50 - 54	1,284	100.0	1,196	93.1	13	1.0	75	5.8
55 - 59	791	100.0	716	90.5	11	1.4	64	8.1
60 - 64	682	100.0	553	81.1	18	2.6	111	16.3
65+	1,563	100.0	989	63.3	12	0.8	562	36.0

Table 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by sex, age and activity status (Cont'd)

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female								
Total	27,711	100.0	17,633	63.6	1,557	5.6	8,521	30.7
15 - 19	4,390	100.0	833	19.0	208	4.7	3,349	76.3
20 - 24	4,393	100.0	2,197	50.0	527	12.0	1,669	38.0
25 - 29	4,003	100.0	2,785	69.6	385	9.6	833	20.8
30 - 34	3,262	100.0	2,641	81.0	196	6.0	425	13.0
35 - 39	2,704	100.0	2,273	84.1	109	4.0	322	11.9
40 - 44	2,087	100.0	1,827	87.5	58	2.8	202	9.7
45 - 49	1,613	100.0	1,424	88.3	33	2.0	156	9.7
50 - 54	1,420	100.0	1,250	88.0	16	1.1	154	10.8
55 - 59	894	100.0	768	85.9	9	1.0	117	13.1
60 - 64	680	100.0	520	76.5	11	1.6	149	21.9
65+	2,265	100.0	1,115	49.2	5	0.2	1,145	50.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 presents the occupation of employed population 15 years and older by sex. Nearly two out of five (47.1%) persons of the employed are skilled agricultural, forestry or fishery workers while one out of five (20.0%) persons of the employed population is a service or sales worker. Craft and related trade workers contribute 12.0 percent of the employed population.

Male dominance is found in technical occupations (technicians and associate professionals, craft and related trades workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers). Males generally dominate in all occupations except service and sales work in which substantial proportion of females (31.3%) are employed and elementary occupations (4.7%) which have more females than males (3.3%).

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,358	100.0	16,725	100.0	17,633	100.0
Managers	779	2.3	401	2.4	378	2.1
Professionals	1,964	5.7	1,159	6.9	805	4.6
Technicians and associate professionals	541	1.6	381	2.3	160	0.9
Clerical support workers	462	1.3	228	1.4	234	1.3
Service and sales workers	6,864	20.0	1,349	8.1	5,515	31.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	16,183	47.1	8,098	48.4	8,085	45.9
Craft and related trades workers	4,140	12.0	2,598	15.5	1,542	8.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,025	5.9	1,947	11.6	78	0.4
Elementary occupations	1,386	4.0	552	3.3	834	4.7
Other occupations	14	0.0	12	0.1	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry of employment

The industry of the employed population provides information about the structure of the District economy. Changes in the structural composition of employed population often reflect the direction of social and economic development. For instance, with progress in industrialization, the proportion of workers in agriculture decreases while workers in manufacturing and service sectors increase.

Table 4.4 presents data on employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. Every two employed persons in five (48.2%) are engaged in agriculture, forestry or fishing industry. Wholesale and retail trade industry constitutes the second most important industry employs less than a one-fifth (14.7%) of the employed population. Seven percent (7.4%) of the District's work force are employed in the manufacturing industry. Wholesale and retail trade (20.7%), accommodation and food service activities (8.3%), and other service activities (7.7%), industries are female dominated. The more physically intensive industries such as construction transportation and storage are males dominated.

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

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Industry	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,358	100.0	16,725	100.0	17,633	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	16,553	48.2	8,429	50.4	8,124	46.1
Mining and quarrying	174	0.5	159	1.0	15	0.1
Manufacturing	2,546	7.4	1,277	7.6	1,269	7.2
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	48	0.1	41	0.2	7	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	57	0.2	36	0.2	21	0.1
Construction	1,396	4.1	1,349	8.1	47	0.3
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,038	14.7	1,384	8.3	3,654	20.7
Transportation and storage	1,358	4.0	1,293	7.7	65	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	1,650	4.8	184	1.1	1,466	8.3
Information and communication	107	0.3	77	0.5	30	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	195	0.6	112	0.7	83	0.5
Real estate activities	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	263	0.8	147	0.9	116	0.7
Administrative and support service activities	185	0.5	127	0.8	58	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	529	1.5	349	2.1	180	1.0
Education	1,705	5.0	911	5.4	794	4.5
Human health and social work activities	432	1.3	200	1.2	232	1.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	161	0.5	140	0.8	21	0.1
Other service activities	1,811	5.3	449	2.7	1,362	7.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	148	0.4	59	0.4	89	0.5
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

Table 4.5 provides information on the employment status of employed population 15 years and older by sex. In the more industrialized countries or communities, the proportion of employees is higher relative to the self-employed, but in less industrialized (agriculture dependent countries) the proportions of self-employed without employees and contributing family workers are usually higher. The distribution of the workforce by employment status is often used as an indicator of progress in the modernization of employment and the economy. It also measures the relative capacity of the various sectors of the economy to create jobs.

It can be seen from table 4.5 that majority of the employed population (61.1%) are self-employed without employees. They are more likely to work in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry and wholesale and retail sectors among others and are often engaged in small scale economic enterprises manned by individuals.

Employees constitute 18.3 percent of employed population whiles contributing family workers account for 10.1 percent. There are more females self-employed without employee(s) (65.0%) and females contributing family (13.1%) which is quite high than that of females workers while males dominate the employee category (males, 25.1% as and females, 11.9%) among others.

Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Employment Status	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,358	100.0	16,725	100	17,633	100.0
Employee	6,287	18.3	4,194	25.1	2,093	11.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	20,985	61.1	9,516	56.9	11,469	65.0
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,545	4.5	847	5.1	698	4.0
Casual worker	656	1.9	456	2.7	200	1.1
Contributing family worker	3,464	10.1	1,153	6.9	2,311	13.1
Apprentice	1,199	3.5	444	2.7	755	4.3
Domestic employee (House help)	167	0.5	80	0.5	87	0.5
Other	55	0.2	35	0.2	20	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 presents employment sector of employed population 15 years and older by sex. The data show that the private informal sector provides employment to about 4 out of every 5 persons in the workforce in the District. The public (government) (7.6%) and private informal (85.6%) are the most important sectors of employment in the District. A significant proportion of females (89.4%) are employed in the private informal sector than males (81.6%).

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

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Employment Sector	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,358	100.0	16,725	100.0	17,633	100.0
Public (Government)	2,615	7.6	1,479	8.8	1,136	6.4
Private Formal	2,161	6.3	1,508	9.0	653	3.7
Private Informal	29,414	85.6	13,645	81.6	15,769	89.4
Semi-Public/Parastatal	48	0.1	21	0.1	27	0.2
NGOs (Local and International)	110	0.3	63	0.4	47	0.3
Other International Organisations	10	0.0	9	0.1	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information communication technology (ICT) development has seen significant growth over the past years. It has brought about a positive transformation in the socio economic development of the country. For the first time in Ghana, the 2010 Population and Housing Census gathered data on access to and use of ICT by individuals and households. This Chapter presents information on ownership and access to mobile phones, desktop or laptop computers by individuals or households, the use of internet facility either at home, internet café and mobile phones ownership.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows population 12 years and older who own mobile phones and those who use internet facility by sex. Overall 29,015 persons own mobile phones in the District that represents 49.3 percent of the population 12 years and older. This is higher than the Regional average of 40.2 percent. More than half (54.3%) of persons 12 years and older own mobile phones in the District are males with 44.9 percent female ownership.

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

	Population 12 years and older		Mobile phone ownership		Internet facility usage	
Sex	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	58,808	100.0	29,015	49.3	3,447	5.9
Male	27,938	47.5	15,159	54.3	2,388	8.5
Female	30,870	52.5	13,856	44.9	1,059	3.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

Internet access is not only via computer, but also by mobile phones, game machine and digital television. Table 5.1 shows internet facility usage by sex in the District. Close to six percent (5.9%) of the population 12 years and older in the District uses internet facility which is higher than the Regional percentage of 3.4%. Twice as many more males (69.3%) than females (30.7%) use the internet in the District.

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Ownership of desktop or laptop computers by households is important in enhancing self-education by the use of internet. Table 5.2 presents data on households having desktop or laptop computers. About 8.3 percent, that is 1,636 of the total households in the District have desktop or laptop computers. Males in the households that own desktop or laptop computers are 9.9 percent and females 5.8 percent.

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

	Households		Households with desktop/laptop computers	
Sex of head	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,716	100.0	1,636	8.3
Male	11,831	60.0	1,176	9.9
Female	7,885	40.0	460	5.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012).

6.2 Population with disability

Table 6.1 presents population with disability for the District by sex and type of locality. The Table shows that there are 3,034 persons with some form of disability, which constitute about 3.6 percent of the District population. The major forms or types of disability identified in the District are sight, hearing, speech, and physical. The rest include intellectual, and emotional. On the other hand, emotional (1.6%) is the commonest disability followed by sight (0.9%) with high preponderance of population with disability in urban areas (2.9%) than in rural areas (0.7%).

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

Disability Type/	Total		Male		Female	
Type of locality	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	85,272	100.0	41,388	100.0	43,884	100.0
No disability	82,229	96.4	39,960	96.5	42,269	96.3
With a disability	3,043	3.6	1,428	3.5	1,615	3.7
Sight	786	0.9	368	0.9	418	1.0
Hearing	300	0.4	138	0.3	162	0.4
Speech	302	0.4	173	0.4	129	0.3
Physical	594	0.7	281	0.7	313	0.7
Intellectual	331	0.4	175	0.4	156	0.4
Emotional	1,404	1.6	646	1.6	758	1.7
Other	193	0.2	95	0.2	98	0.2
Urban						
Total	60,376	70.8	28,659	69.2	31,717	72.3
No disability	57,910	67.9	27,510	66.5	30,400	69.3
With a disability	2,466	2.9	1,149	2.8	1,317	3.0
Sight	608	0.7	276	0.7	332	0.8
Hearing	235	0.3	107	0.3	128	0.3
Speech	243	0.3	138	0.3	105	0.2
Physical	445	0.5	199	0.5	246	0.6
Intellectual	250	0.3	136	0.3	114	0.3
Emotional	1,223	1.4	574	1.4	649	1.5
Other	138	0.2	70	0.2	68	0.2

Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex (cont'd)

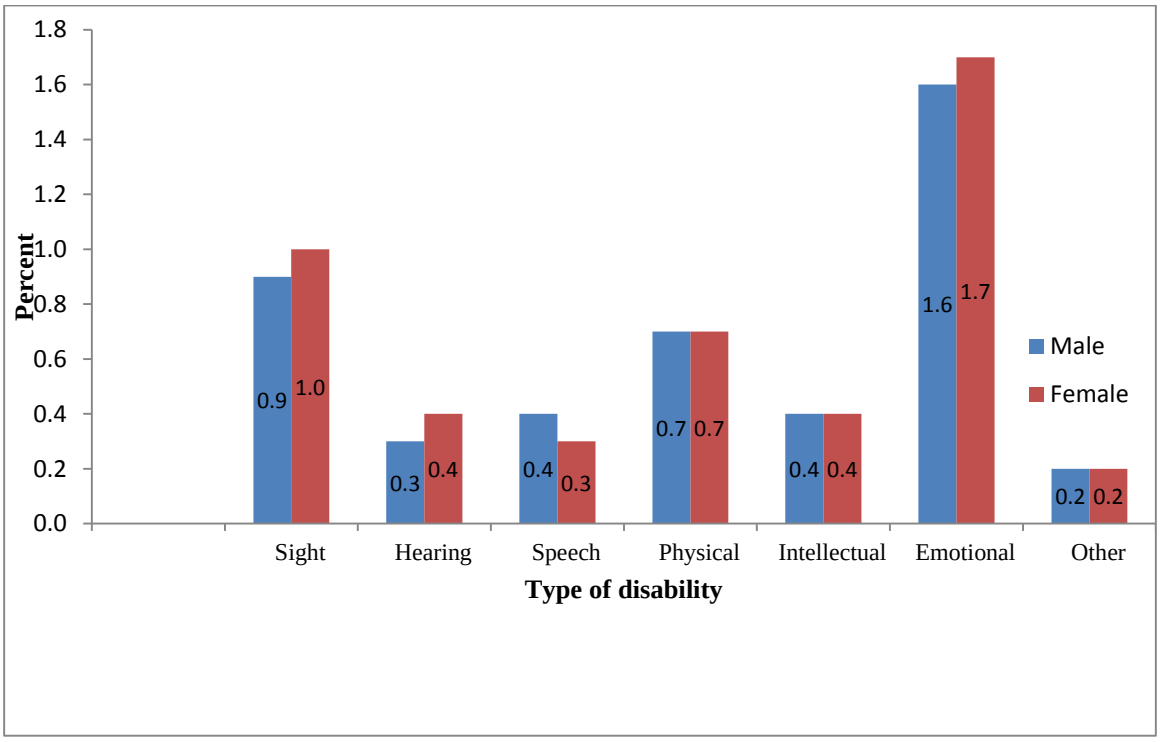
Disability Type/ Type of locality	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rural						
Total	24,896	29.2	12,729	30.8	12,167	27.7
No disability	24,319	28.5	12,450	30.1	11,869	27.0
With a disability	577	0.7	279	0.7	298	0.7
Sight	178	0.2	92	0.2	86	0.2
Hearing	65	0.1	31	0.1	34	0.1
Speech	59	0.1	35	0.1	24	0.1
Physical	149	0.2	82	0.2	67	0.2
Intellectual	81	0.1	39	0.1	42	0.1
Emotional	181	0.2	72	0.2	109	0.2
Other	55	0.1	25	0.1	30	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of disability

Figure 6.1 shows the type of disability by sex in the District. Disabilities for which females are more are emotional, hearing and sight. For speech disability, males are more than females with intellectual and physical, intellectual others not specified disabilities are same for both males and females.

Figure 6.1: Type of disability



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Activity Status

Table 6.2 shows data on the disabled 15 years and older by activity status. The total population with disability who are employed is (56.5%) and those unemployed less than one percent (5.1%), while economically not active 38. percent. The disaggregated data by sex show that disabled males is (59.4%) which is higher than females (54.1%) are employed while more disabled females (40.6%) than males (35.7%) are economically not active.

The data by type of disability and activity status for both sexes further show that proportions of employed vary by type of disability. The disabled with emotional disability has the highest proportion employed (64.2%), while the physical and intellectual has the lowest proportion39.7 percent each. The disaggregation of those who are employed base on male category, shows significant proportions for persons with emotional (64.4%) , sight (57.1%), hearing (50.5 %) and the least to be speech, physical, intellectual and other not specified disabilities which all less than 50 percent. With regards to females group who are employed reveals emotional (64.0%), sight (51.1%), speech (50.0%) while hearing, physical and intellectual with proportions less 50 percent. The proportions for persons unemployed show figures that are lower than ten percent for all disabilities for the categories against the various economic statuses. Persons with physical disabilities (57.9%) is high economically not active for both sexes, this is closely followed by persons with intellectual challenges (56.7%) and the least being emotional (28.1%). Regarding the males category persons with other disabilities not specified account for high proportion (54.4%), closely followed by intellectual (54.3%) and physical (51.7%) while the other forms of disabilities accounts for proportions lower than 50 percent. The proportions for the females categories with various forms of disabilities that are employed shows emotion(64.0%) that accounts for high figure, sight (51.1%), speech and other forms of disabilities not specified (50.0%) and the rest of the disabilities representing proportions lower than 50 percent.

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

	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
Sex/Disability type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,592	100.0	34,358	65.3	2,644	5.0	15,590	29.6
Without disability	50,193	100.0	33,003	65.8	2,521	5.0	14,669	29.2
With disability	2,399	100.0	1,355	56.5	123	5.1	921	38.4
Sight	673	100.0	362	53.8	16	2.4	295	43.8
Hearing	234	100.0	112	47.9	7	3.0	115	49.1
Speech	213	100.0	96	45.1	9	4.2	108	50.7
Physical	511	100.0	203	39.7	12	2.3	296	57.9
Intellect	247	100.0	98	39.7	9	3.6	140	56.7
Emotion	1,041	100.0	668	64.2	80	7.7	293	28.1
Other	150	100.0	71	47.3	3	2.0	76	50.7
Male								
Total	24,881	100.0	16,725	67.2	1,087	4.4	7,069	28.4
Without disability	23,795	100.0	16,080	67.6	1,034	4.3	6,681	28.1
With disability	1,086	100.0	645	59.4	53	4.9	388	35.7
Sight	303	100.0	173	57.1	8	2.6	122	40.3
Hearing	99	100.0	50	50.5	4	4.0	45	45.5
Speech	115	100.0	47	40.9	6	5.2	62	53.9
Physical	232	100.0	109	47.0	3	1.3	120	51.7
Intellect	129	100.0	55	42.6	4	3.1	70	54.3
Emotion	461	100.0	297	64.4	31	6.7	133	28.9
Other	68	100.0	30	44.1	1	1.5	37	54.4
Female								
Total	27,711	100.0	17,633	63.6	1,557	5.6	8,521	30.7
Without disability	26,398	100.0	16,923	64.1	1,487	5.6	7,988	30.3
With disability	1,313	100.0	710	54.1	70	5.3	533	40.6
Sight	370	100.0	189	51.1	8	2.2	173	46.8
Hearing	135	100.0	62	45.9	3	2.2	70	51.9
Speech	98	100.0	49	50.0	3	3.1	46	46.9
Physical	279	100.0	94	33.7	9	3.2	176	63.1
Intellect	118	100.0	43	36.4	5	4.2	70	59.3
Emotion	580	100.0	371	64.0	49	8.4	160	27.6
Other	82	100.0	41	50.0	2	2.4	39	47.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 presents population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education. The information on the Table shows that out of the population with disability 3 years and older 29.7 percent have never attended school, 3.7 have attended pre-school, those with basic 51.0 percent while senior high/higher 15.6 percent. There are slightly more females with disability who have never attended school (36.8%) than males (21.6%) also it is shown from the Table that they are more males with disability who have attained pre-school education (4.0%) than females (3.5%) while males with basic education (52.8%) that of females is (49.4%), males who have attained senior high/higher accounts for high proportion (21.6%) than females (10.4%).

Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Disability status	Total		Never attended		Pre-school		Basic		SHS/Higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes	78,448	100.0	14,138	18.0	7,450	9.5	43,459	55.4	13,401	17.1
No disability	75,531	100.0	13,272	17.6	7,341	9.7	41,972	55.6	12,946	17.1
With a disability	2,917	100.0	866	29.7	109	3.7	1487	51.0	455	15.6
Sight	759	100.0	278	36.6	14	1.8	334	44.0	133	17.5
Hearing	294	100.0	136	46.3	10	3.4	124	42.2	24	8.2
Speech	288	100.0	135	46.9	10	3.5	110	38.2	33	11.5
Physical	578	100.0	254	43.9	16	2.8	256	44.3	52	9.0
Intellectual	308	100.0	143	46.4	4	1.3	137	44.5	24	7.8
Emotional	1,336	100.0	241	18.0	62	4.6	787	58.9	246	18.4
Other	189	100.0	56	29.6	10	5.3	97	51.3	26	13.8
Male										
Total	37,922	100.0	5,306	14.0	3,818	10.1	20,932	55.2	7,866	20.7
No disability	36,558	100.0	5,011	13.7	3,763	10.3	20,212	55.3	7,572	20.7
With a disability	1,364	100.0	295	21.6	55	4.0	720	52.8	294	21.6
Sight	355	100.0	91	25.6	7	2.0	166	46.8	91	25.6
Hearing	134	100.0	42	31.3	3	2.2	72	53.7	17	12.7
Speech	165	100.0	59	35.8	7	4.2	72	43.6	27	16.4
Physical	275	100.0	103	37.5	9	3.3	130	47.3	33	12.0
Intellectual	165	100.0	70	42.4	2	1.2	77	46.7	16	9.7
Emotional	609	100.0	74	12.2	27	4.4	356	58.5	152	25.0
Other	93	100.0	18	19.4	7	7.5	52	55.9	16	17.2
Female										
Total	40,526	100.0	8,832	21.8	3,632	9.0	22,527	55.6	5,535	13.7
No disability	38,973	100.0	8,261	21.2	3,578	9.2	21,760	55.8	5,374	13.8
With a disability	1,553	100.0	571	36.8	54	3.5	767	49.4	161	10.4
Sight	404	100.0	187	46.3	7	1.7	168	41.6	42	10.4
Hearing	160	100.0	94	58.8	7	4.4	52	32.5	7	4.4
Speech	123	100.0	76	61.8	3	2.4	38	30.9	6	4.9
Physical	303	100.0	151	49.8	7	2.3	126	41.6	19	6.3
Intellectual	143	100.0	73	51.0	2	1.4	60	42.0	8	5.6
Emotional	727	100.0	167	23.0	35	4.8	431	59.3	94	12.9
Other	96	100	38	39.6	3	3.1	45	46.9	10	10.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

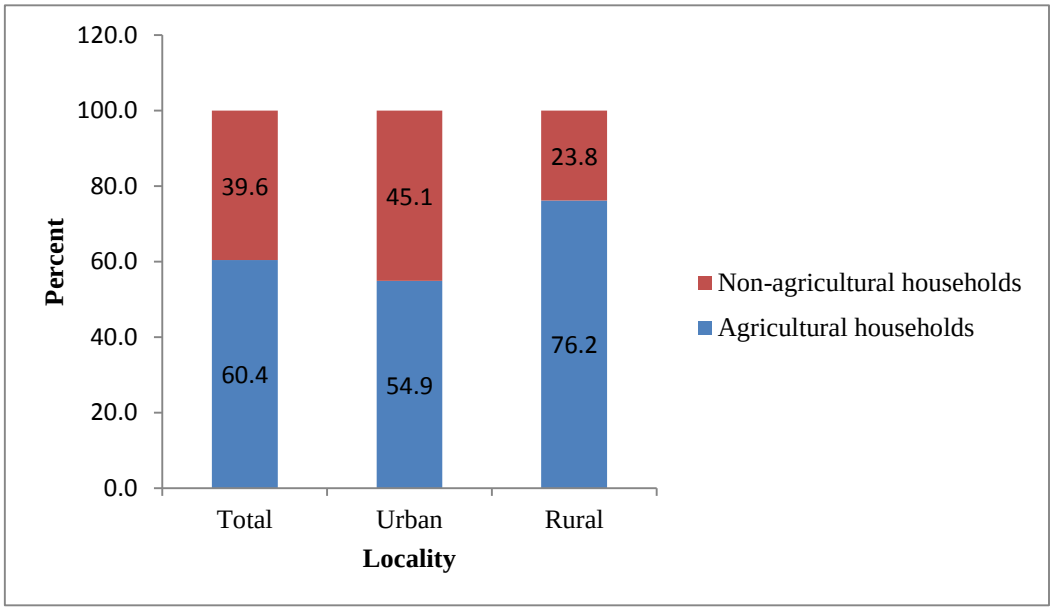
7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is a major contributor to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country and as such Ghana is regarded as an agrarian economy. It involves various activities whose understanding may generally enhance decision makers' ability to formulate relevant policies to improve the output of sectors. This chapter looks at the number of households in agriculture, types of farming activities and the types of livestock, their numbers and keepers.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

The 2010 Population and Housing Census gathered data on households engaged in agricultural activities by locality. Figure 7.1 depicts agricultural and non- agricultural households in the Sunyani West District. The District has more than half of its households (60.4%) engaged in agricultural activities with the rural agricultural households being relatively higher than the urban agricultural households.

Figure 7.1: Agricultural and Non- agricultural households by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Households engaged in Agriculture	11,903	60.4	8,049	54.9	3,854	76.2
Crop Farming	11,493	96.6	7,753	96.3	3,740	97.0
Tree Planting	366	3.1	232	2.9	134	3.5
Livestock Rearing	3,446	29.0	1,888	23.5	1,558	40.4
Fish Farming	27	0.2	20	0.2	7	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Types of livestock and other animals reared

Table 7.2 presents types of livestock, the number of livestock reared and number of keepers in the District. The District has about 153, 971 chickens that represent 70 percent of all animals reared by 45.2 percent keepers with an average of 63 chickens per keeper. Goat rearing is the second most (12.5%) prominent animal reared in the District with almost 29 percent of keepers and each keeper having an average of 17 goats. A few people in the District rear doves, sheep, pigs, guinea fowl and cattle. Only 1.4 percent of animals in the District are obtained from fish farming with a minimal number of animals from inland fishing animals such as silk worm, turkey, ostrich and grass-cutter are reared in small quantities.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per
Livestock	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	keeper
Total	219,968	100.0	5,403	100.0	41
Beehives	33	0.0	5	0.1	7
Cattle	2,257	1.0	75	1.4	30
Chicken	153,971	70.0	2,440	45.2	63
Dove	7,984	3.6	21	0.4	380
Duck	2,376	1.1	119	2.2	20
Goat	27,423	12.5	1,574	29.1	17
Grass-cutter	773	0.4	16	0.3	48
Guinea fowl	2,997	1.4	111	2.1	27
Ostrich	1,128	0.5	9	0.2	125
Pig	3,791	1.7	246	4.6	15
Rabbit	808	0.4	61	1.1	13
Sheep	7,003	3.2	565	10.5	12
Silk worm	114	0.1	5	0.1	23
Snail	2,060	0.9	7	0.1	294
Turkey	1,024	0.5	68	1.3	15
Other (specify)	2,087	0.9	52	1.0	40
Fish farming	3,189	1.4	28	0.5	114
Inland fishing	950	0.4	1	0.0	950
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Housing refers to the physical structure that mankind uses for shelter and the environment of the structure including all necessary services, facilities, equipment and devices needed or desired for the physical and mental health and social wellbeing of the family and individual.

Housing performs physical, social and economic functions. As a physical unit, it protects man against the elements of weather, risk of victimization by street crime and enclosure for domestic behavior. As a social unit, it combines with food and clothing to form basic essentials of life. As an economic unit, it is an area of investment and, hence used as a security. The physical structures of the house include the types of materials used for the outer walls and the floors, the roof type, as well as the bathing, kitchen and toilet conditions. These are among other amenities that make a house conducive and comfortable in addition to access to water for both domestic activities and for drinking and will be discussed further in this chapter.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents stock of houses and household by type of locality. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census show that Sunyani West District has 19,716 households and an average household size of 4.3. The data further show that there are 10,715 stocks of houses in the District, of which 6,781 (63.3%) and 3,934 (36.7%) t are found in the urban and rural areas respectively. The average household per house is approximately two (1.8), which is higher than the regional average of 1.5, while the population per house is about eight (7.9) persons.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,310,983	85,272	60,376	24,896
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	84,630	60,062	24,568
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	10,715	6,781	3,934
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	19,716	14,659	5,057
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	6.8	7.9	8.9	6.2
Average household size	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

* House according to GSS refers to space occupied by a household

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1 Type of dwelling

Table 8.2 presents the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. Rooms in compound houses are the predominant occupied units by households in the

District. It accounts for 57.3 percent of the dwelling units. Separate houses constitute the second largest proportion of households' occupied dwelling units (27.3%). Also, significant are the proportions of households using semi-detached houses (5.6%), flats/apartments (3.8%) and huts (2.9%) as their dwelling units. Close to two percent (1.8%) of households use kiosks/containers and uncompleted buildings as their occupied housing units.

More than half of female headed (62.5%) and male headed (53.8%) households occupy rooms in compound houses compared to separate housing units which has slightly more male headed (29.7%) households than female (23.8%). The use of rooms in compound houses for dwelling purposes by household heads is higher in the urban areas (63.9%) than in the rural areas (38.3%). About 5 per cent of urban households occupy flats/apartments (4.5%) whilst 1.7%) are in rural areas. However, the proportion of female headed households occupying separate houses is twice higher for rural areas (45.4%) than in urban areas (21.1%).

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

			District					
			Total		Sex of head		Locality	
Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	Number	Percent	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,716	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	162,809	5,386	27.3	29.7	23.8	21.1	45.4
Semi-detached house	391,548	27,079	1,095	5.6	5.0	6.4	6.1	3.9
Flat/Apartment	256,355	11,331	750	3.8	3.9	3.6	4.5	1.7
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	256,130	11,298	57.3	53.8	62.5	63.9	38.3
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	20,955	567	2.9	3.9	1.3	1.2	7.8
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,245	94	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.9
Tent	10,343	871	27	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	2,393	172	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.5
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,102	42	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	3,850	186	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1
Other	9,846	750	99	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 House Ownership status

Investors in real estate are interested in the tenure status of households occupying living spaces. A primary distinction between owner-occupied dwellings and others would be particularly meaningful for housing programmes in general. Table 8.3 shows ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. More than a third of female headed households (45.5%) and male headed households (45.2%) occupy housing units owned by a household member or relative, compared to nearly a one- third of male headed households (32.5%) and more than a one- quarter of female headed households (27.6%) who occupies houses owned by other private individual.

One out of every two households occupy dwelling unit owned by a household member in the rural areas while two out of every five household heads occupy dwelling units owned by a household member in the urban locality. Also, significant is the proportion of housing units

which are owned by other private individuals, which are more than a quarter in urban (31.9%) and rural (26.8%) localities.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Sex of head		Locality	
			Number	Percent	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,716	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	8,928	45.3	45.2	45.5	42.2	54.3
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	74	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	3,891	19.7	17.1	23.7	21.8	13.6
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	6,030	30.6	32.5	27.6	31.9	26.8
Private employer	83,610	9,509	304	1.5	2.0	0.8	1.1	2.8
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	48	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,138	326	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.6	1.8
Other	24,000	1,844	115	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

Table 8.4 presents main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality. The type of material used for constructing various parts of dwelling unit determines the durability and life span of the dwelling unit. The main material for outer wall of dwelling unit is cement block/concrete. More than two thirds of dwelling units in the District have outer walls constructed with cement blocks or concrete while a little above one-fifth (20.9%) of the dwelling units are constructed with mud bricks or earth. As much as 78.8 percent of dwelling units in the urban areas have walls made of cement blocks or concrete compared to mud brick or earth (11.6%). In the rural localities of the District there is not much difference between dwelling units with outer walls constructed with cement block or concrete (43.3%) and mud bricks or earth (46.3%).

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			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	519,342	20,623	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	239,284	4,308	20.9	11.6	46.3
Wood	200,594	7,932	370	1.8	1.7	2.0
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,447	102	0.5	0.6	0.3
Stone	11,330	814	67	0.3	0.4	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	503	2.4	1.9	4.0
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	241,282	14,301	69.3	78.8	43.3
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	904	4.4	4.6	3.8
Bamboo	8,206	523	10	0.0	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,694	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	39,206	1,496	51	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Floor of Dwelling Units

Table 8.5 shows main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality.

Cement or concrete (81.4%) and earth/mud (14.7%) are the two main construction materials used for floors in the District with a similar trend for both urban and rural localities.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,716	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	113,228	2,900	14.7	10.1	27.9
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	363,827	16,044	81.4	86.2	67.5
Stone	32,817	3,325	188	1.0	0.5	2.2
Burnt brick	6,537	322	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,114	65	0.3	0.4	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	113	0.6	0.5	0.7
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,784	200	1.0	1.1	0.8
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	162	0.8	0.9	0.5
Other	15,567	1,054	30	0.2	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Roofing of the dwelling units

Table 8.6 presents main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality.

Nine out of every 10 dwelling units in the District are roofed with metal sheets. The trend is similar for urban (95.9%) and rural (80.6%) localities but the former being much higher than the latter. Though not many, a significant number of households use raffia, especially in the rural areas for roofing.

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	519,342	20,623	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,394	93	0.5	0.3	0.9
Wood	45,547	3,588	235	1.1	0.8	2.2
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	18,930	91.8	95.9	80.6
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	1,686	40	0.2	0.1	0.3
Cement/Concrete	141,072	3,161	123	0.6	0.5	0.9
Roofing tile	31,456	704	43	0.2	0.3	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	112	0.5	0.3	1.3
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	74,583	978	4.7	1.5	13.5
Other	35,935	3,292	69	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 presents data on household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit. With an average household size of 4.3, a cursory look at Table 8.7 shows that majority, about 3 out of every 5 households (62.6%) in the District occupy one sleeping room while a one-fifth (21.4%) use two rooms as their dwelling unit.

In terms of distribution of households according to number of rooms occupied, the data shows that virtually all single member households (96.3 %) occupy one room, while nearly two-thirds of households with four members (64.7%) and household with five members (54.3%) occupy one room. Also significant is the percentage of seven and eight member households that occupy single rooms which results in overcrowding of the people in the District.

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

	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
Household size	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	19,716	100.0	62.6	21.4	8.8	4.0	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2
1	3,523	100.0	96.3	2.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
2	2,684	100.0	83.6	14.3	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	*
3	2,642	100.0	75.4	17.0	5.6	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
4	2,696	100.0	64.7	25.1	6.3	2.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	*	0.0
5	2,502	100.0	54.3	29.3	11.0	3.7	1.4	0.2	*	0.0	0.1
6	1,926	100.0	40.4	35.0	13.8	6.4	2.3	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
7	1,224	100.0	33.4	36.3	16.7	9.0	3.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
8	875	100.0	24.0	39.4	17.8	10.1	5.5	2.2	0.8	0.0	0.2
9	536	100.0	16.8	29.3	27.6	17.0	4.3	3.0	1.1	0.2	0.7
10+	1,108	100.0	11.3	24.4	27.3	14.7	10.2	6.1	2.9	1.4	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*No significant figures because of small values

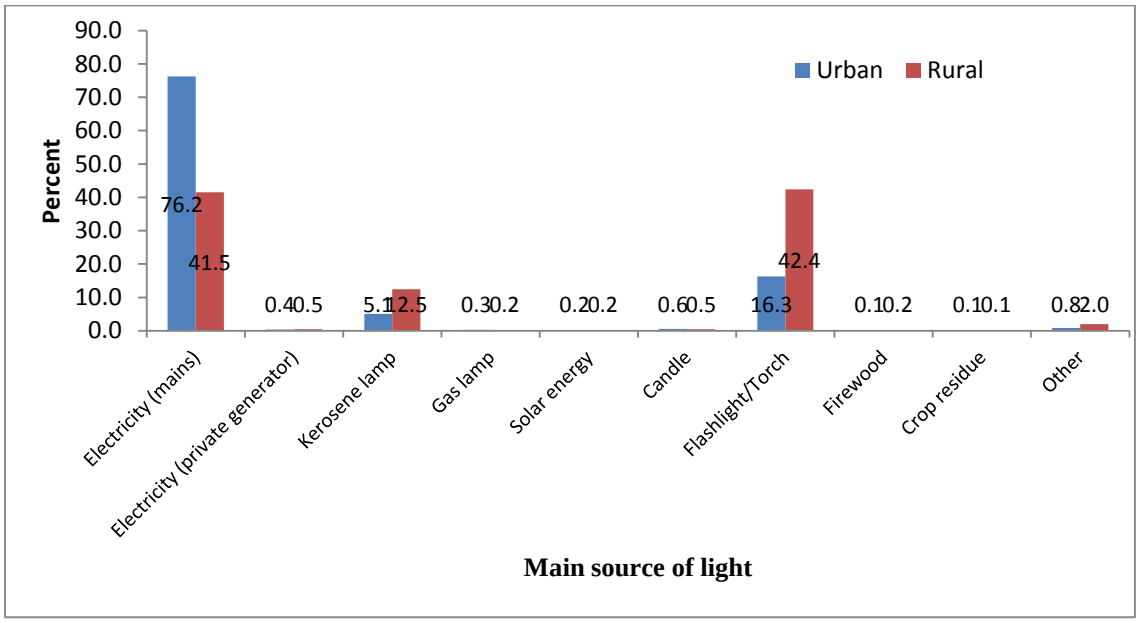
8.6 Access to utilities and household facilities

Information on household utilities and facilities give clear indication of how accessible certain basic facilities and necessities are to communities.

8.6.1 Main Source of Lighting

The distribution of households in living quarters by type of lighting is useful in determining the extent of electricity coverage in the District for planning purposes. Figure 8.1 and Table 8.8 presents data on sources of lighting for households. Electricity and flashlight/Torch are the main sources of lighting for households in the District with kerosene lamp being the third most important source of lighting. There are more households in urban areas that use electricity as source of lighting than in rural areas. By contrast, more rural households reported using flashlight/Torch and kerosene lamp in lighting than urban households.

Figure 8.1: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.8 also presents the main sources of lighting for dwelling units by type of locality. The table shows that the most common source of lighting in the District is electricity from the main grid (67.3%). Electricity from the main grid is also widely used in both urban and rural households but more in urban (76.2%) than rural (41.5%) households. The next common source is flash light/torch (23.0%) for households in the District, but the use in rural (42.4%) nearly fourfold that of the urban (16.3%). Kerosene lamp is third largest source, also used more in rural households (12.5%) than urban (5.1%).

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,716	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	13,264	67.3	76.2	41.5
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	84	0.4	0.4	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	1,378	7.0	5.1	12.5
Gas lamp	9,378	793	56	0.3	0.3	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	693	40	0.2	0.2	0.2
Candle	41,214	1,662	109	0.6	0.6	0.5
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	159,901	4,532	23.0	16.3	42.4
Firewood	13,241	997	22	0.1	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	272	13	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	1,532	218	1.1	0.8	2.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of fuel for cooking

Table 8.9 shows the main source of cooking fuel for households in the District. Majority of households use wood (48.3%) as their main source of fuel for cooking, charcoal (28.3%). A household that uses gas as their main of source of cooking represents 13.4 percent. The least source of cooking fuel used by the households is saw dust and animals residuals (0.1%) each.

The use of wood is higher in the rural areas (71.3%) than the urban (40.3%). However, the use of charcoal and gas is higher in urban (33.2%, 15.1%) than rural (8.6%, 14.0%) respectively

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel used by households

Source of cooking fuel	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,716	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	32,285	1,714	8.7	9.9	5.1
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	9,518	48.3	40.3	71.3
Gas	996,518	36,641	2,642	13.4	15.1	8.6
Electricity	29,794	1,073	62	0.3	0.3	0.4
Kerosene	29,868	929	55	0.3	0.3	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	5,580	28.3	33.2	14.0
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	78	0.4	0.4	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	22	0.1	0.2	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	87	11	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	329	34	0.2	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.3 Cooking space used by households

The Table 8.10 shows the type of cooking space used by households in the Districts. In all, 26.4 percent of households use open space in compound. Twenty – six percent use separate rooms for exclusive use of households. Those who use bed room /hall/living room and other not specified place represents less than one percent (0.5% and 0.4%) respectively**.** The use of verandah as space for cooking is common in urban areas than it is in rural (12.1%), closely follows is the use of separate room for exclusive use of household in urban areas is 24.2 percent while rural areas is 31.1 percent and the least is other not specified spaces used as cooking space less than one percent in both urban and rural areas (0.5% and 0.4%) respectively.

Table 8.10: Main cooking space used by households

Cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,716	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	1,971	10.0	11.0	7.0
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	5,117	26.0	24.2	31.1
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	1,881	9.5	10.8	5.8
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	204	1.0	1.0	1.1
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	41,889	886	4.5	3.3	7.9
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,575	96	0.5	0.5	0.5
Verandah	1,173,946	84,605	4,277	21.7	25.0	12.1
Open space in compound	1,115,464	130,728	5,198	26.4	23.6	34.4
Other	21,007	1,614	86	0.4	0.5	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Access of households to improved sources of water is a major concern of government since it has a strong relationship with the health of the population. Access to water is closely connected with sanitary conditions of living quarters, and is particularly essential for the prevention of communicable diseases, as well as cleanliness and general comfort of the residents.

8.7.1 Main source of water for drinking

Table 8.11 shows the main source of drinking water for dwelling units in the District. About 32 percent of households in the District use borehole /pump/ tube well as the main source of drinking water. With the distribution of main source of water for drinking, 56.3 percent of rural households depend on bore holes/ pump (tubes) and urban household (24.0 %).

The Table also presents information on the distribution of main sources of drinking water grouped into protected and unprotected. Protected refers to households in the District who have access to drinking water in the form of public stand pipe (19.6%), pipe bore in side dwellings (7.3%), pipe bore in outside dwellings (14.0%), protected spring (1.0%) protected well (15.5%) bottle water (0.1%) and sachet (4.7%). However, water drawn from river/stream (5.4%), rain (0.1%), tanker supply/vendor provided (0.1%) unprotected well (1.1%), unprotected spring (0.2%) and dug out /pond/Lake/dam/cannel (0.3%) constitute the unprotected sources of drinking water for the households.

Table 8.11: Main source of water of dwelling units for drinking

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,716	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	1,430	7.3	7.9	5.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	2,393	12.1	14.0	6.8
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	83,741	3,864	19.6	24.4	5.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	163,629	6,368	32.3	24.0	56.3
Protected well	321,091	45,990	3,051	15.5	18.0	8.2
Rain water	39,438	1,044	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	190	1.0	1.1	0.7
Bottled water	20,261	777	27	0.1	0.2	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	13,356	935	4.7	5.4	2.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	288	20	0.1	0.0	0.3
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	226	1.1	1.0	1.7
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	37	0.2	0.2	0.1
River/Stream	502,804	64,993	1,074	5.4	3.4	11.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	6,268	52	0.3	0.2	0.5
Other	3,972	243	27	0.1	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of water for domestic purposes

From Table 8.12, 43.7 percent of the households depend on borehole/pup/tube well for domestic water usage. Borehole/pump/tube well is used more extensively by rural households (31.7%) for domestic activities while urban areas is 24.4 percent, rural households represents 53.1 percent. On the other hand, about 39 percent of the households in the district use the three piped sources, pipe-borne inside dwelling (7.5%), pipe-borne outside dwelling (11.9%) and public tap/standpipe (19.6%) together for domestic activities. About 46.2 percent of the urban households use the three sources as against about 18.3 percent of the rural households.

Table 8.12: Main source of water for other domestic purposes of household

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,716	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	32,149	1,488	7.5	8.2	5.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	67,219	2,350	11.9	13.6	7.0
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,208	3,863	19.6	24.4	5.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	156,073	6,258	31.7	24.4	53.1
Protected well	465,775	57,094	3,658	18.6	21.7	9.5
Rain water	39,916	965	29	0.1	0.1	0.3
Protected spring	18,854	1,626	226	1.1	1.3	0.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	651	32	0.2	0.1	0.2
Unprotected well	152,055	10,956	334	1.7	1.6	1.9
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,567	40	0.2	0.2	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	70,604	1,352	6.9	4.0	15.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	7,421	58	0.3	0.2	0.7
Other	10,302	982	28	0.1	0.2	0.1

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Information on bathing and toilet facilities is also considered important for housing as well as public health policy.

8.8.1 Bathing facility used by household

A critical indicator of the sanitary conditions of a dwelling unit is method of managing waste (liquid and solid). It is also an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household. Table 8.13 presents types of bathing facilities used by households by type of localities in the District. From the Table about 43.3 percent of households in the District share separate bathroom in the same house. About one in every 19 percent households share open cubicles and own bathroom for exclusive use 17.9 percent. Urban areas use more of shared separate bath rooms in the same house (48.7%), shared open cubicle (20.4%) and the least which is less than one percent river/pond/lake/dam other not specified (0.1% and 0.4%) respectively. Rural households use more shared separate bathroom in the same house 27.6 percent, closely followed by own bathroom for exclusive use 27.1 percent and the least which is less than one percent public bath house, river/pond/lake/dam (0.2 %) each and other not specified bathing facilities (0.1 percent).

Table 8.13: Bathing facility used by household

			District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
Bathing facility	Total country	Region	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,716	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	119,022	3,536	17.9	14.8	27.1
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	170,946	8,531	43.3	48.7	27.6
Private open cubicle	381,979	40,486	1,669	8.5	6.4	14.5
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	79,955	3,738	19.0	20.4	14.8
Public bath house	140,501	3,354	220	1.1	1.4	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	25,442	578	2.9	2.5	4.3
Open space around house	372,556	49,179	1,351	6.9	5.3	11.3
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,027	26	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	16,276	1,104	67	0.3	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Toilet facility used by household

Table 8.13 presents types of toilet facilities used by households by type of localities in the District. From the table the commonest facility being used is public toilet(WC/VIP/Pit /Pan) 46.6 percent, the next common is pit latrine (27.5 percent) and the least which is less than one percent are bucket/pan and other not specified facilities (0.2% and 0.5% respectively). Segregation in terms of urban and rural areas reveals public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan) to be (48.8% and 40.3%) respectively. While pit latrine is common for urban and rural (24.2% and 36.9%) respectively. The least used facilities between the two localities is bucket/ pan which is less than one percent each (0.2%).

Table 8.14: Toilet facility used by household

Toilet facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,716	100	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	87,122	1,145	5.8	5.0	8.0
W.C.	839,611	32,800	2,071	10.5	11.0	8.9
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,552	5,414	27.5	24.2	36.9
KVIP	572,824	39,544	1,757	8.9	10.2	5.3
Bucket/Pan	40,678	903	43	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc.)	1,893,291	216,053	9,191	46.6	48.8	40.3
Other	23,385	1,541	95	0.5	0.5	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.15 presents method of solid waste disposal by type of locality. The common form of households waste disposal in the District is reported to be public dump(open space) 38.3 percent , public dump (container) 33.9 percent while other not specified methods less than one percent (0.7 %) . Methods of solid waste disposal across localities reveals the commonest to be public dump(container) 43.6 percent in urban and public dump(open space) in rural areas, the least used methods in both urban and rural localities is found to be other not specified methods ((0.5% and 1.3%) respectively.

Table 8.15: Method of solid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,716	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	14,058	652	3.3	3.7	2.2
Burned by household	584,820	21,408	1,939	9.8	9.0	12.2
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117,369	6,686	33.9	43.6	5.8
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	261,390	7,551	38.3	33.8	51.2
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	58,399	1,718	8.7	5.6	17.7
Buried by household	182,615	15,015	1,038	5.3	3.8	9.6
Other	53,805	2,876	132	0.7	0.5	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Table 8.16 shows method of liquid waste disposal by type of localities. The data show that the common form of liquid waste disposal in the District is thrown onto the street / outside 44.8 percent, the next common form is thrown on to compound 41. Percent and the least other not specified methods less than one percent (0.2%). The common form by localities reveals urban to be thrown onto the street /outside (46.9%), thrown onto the compound (38.0%) and the least

other not specified methods less than one percent (0.3%) The common form based on rural areas reveals the commonest form of liquid waste disposal is thrown onto compound (53.3%) , thrown onto the street/outside (38.8%) and the least being other not specified forms less than one percent(0.1%).

Table 8.16: Method of liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,716	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	5,851	610	3.1	3.6	1.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,558	500	2.5	2.2	3.6
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	7,581	542	2.7	3.3	1.1
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	200,536	8,841	44.8	46.9	38.8
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	31,703	915	4.6	5.7	1.5
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	231,047	8,262	41.9	38.0	53.3
Other	38,294	1,239	46	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

9.1 Summary of Findings and Implications

Sunyani West District by its proximity to the Brong Ahafo Regional capital, and the presence of favourable natural conditions (climatic and soil conditions), social infrastructure and human capital has competitive advantage for socio-economic development of the area. It is therefore obvious that agriculture greatly employs close to half of the population.

The District has a total population of 85,272 which constitutes about 3.7 percent of that of the region and urbanized (70.8%) with fewer males than females, about 94 males to 100 females, who need to be provided with the relevant social and economic facilities for their wellbeing.

Fertility

Information on reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate for the District shows TFR of 3.2 which means that every woman in the reproductive age have averagely three children. GFR is almost 96 (95.8) live births per 1000 women whereas the CBR is almost 25 (25.2) live births per 1000 populations. Females aged (12-14) years old have zero births. This could be as a result of the fact that most of the females within this age brackets are young and likely to be in school. Discounting females aged 60 years and older, females aged 35-39 have highest proportion for both sexes (12.6%) with Children Ever Born (CEB) 12 percent (male 12.6% and female 12.1%). Also for children surviving the highest proportion for both sexes is (13.1%) while male (13.4%) and female (12.7%). They are followed closely by those aged 30-34 and 40-44 years.

Mortality

Out of the total population of 85,272, the total number of deaths recorded in households is 462, which translates into a crude death rate of 5.4 per 1000. The CDR for the District is less than the Regional CDR of 6.1. Out of a total of 462 deaths recorded in the District, 15.2 percent are due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide whiles 84.8 percent are due to other causes such as natural deaths. The District's percentage of deaths caused by accident is almost twice that of the region (8.7%). Age specific death rate by sex reveals high birth for population below five years with female deaths slightly higher than the males. The male mortality rate accounts for lowest in the age 15-19 while female mortality rate remains high through to age 39. From age 60 the male mortality rate picks up momentum and increases at a faster rate whereas that of the female picks up momentum at age 65; that is after five years.

Migration

Data on the place of birth of the population by duration of residence of migrants indicates 11,854 persons enumerated in the District were born elsewhere in the Region. Upper West region accounts for majority 4,930 person were enumerated in the municipality but born elsewhere in

another region Ashanti Region came next with a population of (2,917) and Upper East Region (2,209) whiles persons enumerated in the District who are born outside Ghana represents 671.

With respect to duration of residence of migrants in the District, nearly one third (31.8%) of persons enumerated in the District have lived for up to four years with only 13.3 percent having lived in the District for 20 years and more. About half of the persons born outside Ghana have lived in the District for less than five years whereas 17.9 percent have lived for more than 20 years.

Household size, composition and structure

Households' population and size

Information on the total household population and household size indicates total household population 84,630 and total households to be 10,715. The average household size is 4.3, which is lower than the regional (4.6) but higher than the national figure 4.4 persons per household.

Household composition

The composition of the household population by sex of the members shows that children constitute the highest percentage (41.4%) of household members, household heads (23.3%), spouses (9.9%), grandchildren (9.1%), and other relatives. Also, significant is the number of brothers and or sisters (4.6%) who form part of the household.

In terms of composition by sex, there are more male household heads (28.8%) than female households' heads (18.1%). Also, the percentage of male children (43.0%) in the households is slightly higher than that of the female children (40.0%). This pattern is also observed in the categories for grand-children and other relatives, while female spouses constitute a high percentage (16.8%). Adopted or foster children (0.3%) is not a common feature in households while son or daughter in-law and step children (0.6% and 0.4%) respectively

Household population by structure and sex

Households with head only (single person household) constitute about four percent (4.2%) of the total household population. About six percent (6.1%) of single person households are male headed while about two percent (2.4%) are female headed. Households composed of the head and spouse only constitute less than 2 percent (1.7%) of total household population. Other nuclear family households, comprising of both parents and their biological or adopted children, constitute about one-quarter (25.6%) of the total household population with slightly more male headed (27.2%) than female headed (24.1%). Single parent nuclear family households is 10.6 percent of the household population while more female single parent households (12.2%) than male single parent households (8.9%).

Marital Status

Marital status by sex

Marital status of the population aged 12 years and older by sex shows that apart from the never married who have males more than females; all other marital categories have more females than males. Half (50.7%) of the male population have never been married compared to a little more than a one-third (36.0%) of females. The percentage of females in informal union (10.8%) is also

slightly higher than males (9.2%), likewise the proportion of females who are married (38.2%) compared to married males (36.1%). The proportion of females who are widows (6.2%) is more than twice the proportion for males (2.3%) while the proportion of divorced females is about nine times that of males.

Marital status and level of education

Marital status and level of education was asked population 12 years and older persons with no education represents (20.9%), basic education (56.3%) and the least being vocational/technical/ commercial (2.0%). A greater proportion of the never married (61.5%) have attain basic school education (Primary or JSS/JHS), with slightly higher percentage of females (64.1%) more than male (59.4%). On the other hand, 50.4 percent of persons who have attain basic school education and 8.6 percent of those who attain secondary level education have married. Nearly two-thirds of persons who are in informal union have attained basic school education. Also, the percentage of persons who have never had any formal education is highest for the widowed (65.9%). In terms of sex it is higher for females (68.5%) than males (43.5%).Only two percent (2.4%) of persons married have acquired degree or post graduate education with more males (4.0%) than females (1.0%).

Marital status and economic activity

Information on marital status of persons 12 years and older by economic activity status and sex shows that for both sexes persons employed is 59 percent and unemployed 4.5 percent, while economically not active 36.0 percent .

Total employed for male population is 61.0 percent, unemployed 3.9 percent, while economically not active 35.1 percent. Employed male population that is married is 88.1 percent, informal/consensual union /living together 86.4 percent and the least never married 35.9 percent. Unemployed males who have never married 5.6 percent and the least married 1.6 percent. Males that are economically not active and never married are high 58.5 percent and fewer for informal/consensual union/living together 9.5 percent. Total females that employed is (65.3%) and unemployed (2.1%) while economically not active (32.6%). Females that are employed and married are high 80.3 percent, divorces (76.6%) and the least never married (27.3%). Unemployed females in informal union /consensual union/living together (9.8%), separated (7.2%) and widowed (1.3 %). Total females that are economically not active and never married is high (67.2%), widowed (39.8%) and the least is married females (15.5%).

Nationality

A greater proportion of the residents (97.8%) are Ghanaians with 95.4 percent being Ghanaians by birth. ECOWAS nationals constitute more than half of the non-Ghanaian population (1.2%).

Religious Affiliation

Religious affiliation of the population reveals Christian religion with the largest proportion (84.0%) and Islam (9.2%). Persons without any religion constitute close to six percent (5.8) of the population.

Education and Literacy

Literacy

Population 11 years and older by sex and literacy status shows for both males and females who can read and write in English only represents (19.3% and 20.6%) respectively, while males and females who can read and write in English and Ghanaian language accounts for (72.7% and 67.6%) the least proportions for males and females who can read and write in both English and Ghanaian language is (0.2% and 0.1%) respectively.

The proportion for both sexes shows that persons who are literate in English and Ghanaian Language is high (70.2%), English only (20.0 %) and the least English and French less than one percent(0.2%).

Level of education

Population three years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex reveals that 32, 975 are currently attending school with primary school (45.7%), JHS/JSS (16.8%), Kindergarten (14.1%), SSS/SHS (10.1%) and the tertiary (3.8%). There are more females (46.7) than males (44.8%) currently attending primary school. On the other hand a total of 31,335 of the total population attended school in the past with majority of the past students from the JHS/JSS (30.3%), middle school (26.3%), primary school (16%) and SSS/SHS (13.3%).

Economic Activity Status

Economic activity status by sex

The activity status of all persons 15 years and older in the District shows that, 92.9 percent of the population 15years and older in the District are employed, while seven percent (7.1%) are unemployed. .The economically not active population constitutes more than a one-quarter (29.6%) of the total population 15 years.

Activity status by sex and age

The economic activity status of the population 15 years and older based on sex and age groups shows that for both sexes the total population that are employed accounts (65.3%) unemployed (5.0%) and economically not active(29.6%). The male category shows that total persons employed is (67.2%), unemployed (4.4%) and economically not active (28.4%). The female group shows that population employed is (63.6%), unemployed (5.6%), while economically not active (30.7%).

Occupation

Population aged 15 years and older that are employed in various occupations reveals that nearly two out of every five (47.1%) persons of the employed are skilled agricultural, forestry or fishery workers while one out of every five (20.0%) persons of the employed population is a service or sales worker. Craft and related trade workers contribute 12.0 percent of the employed population.

Industry of employment

Employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex indicates that for every two out of five persons employed (48.2%) are engaged in agriculture, forestry or fishing industry.

Wholesale and retail trade industry constitutes the second most important industry that employs less than a one- fifth (14.7%) of the employed population. Seven percent (7.4%) of the work force are employed in the manufacturing industry. Wholesale and retail trade (20.7%), while accommodation and food service activities (8.3%) and other service activities (7.7%).

Employment Status

Information on the employment status of population 15 years and older by sex reveals that larger proportion of the employed population (61.1%) are self-employed without employees.

Employees constitute 18.3 percent of employed population whiles contributing family workers account for 10.1 percent. There are more females self-employed without employee(s) (65.0%) and females contributing family (13.1%) which is quite high than that of females workers while males dominate the employee category (males, 25.1% as against females, 11.9%) among others.

Employment Sector

Employment sector of population 15 years and older by sex shows that the, private informal sector provides employment to about 4 out every 5 persons in the workforce in the District. The public (government) (7.6%) and private informal (85.6%) are the most important sectors of employment in the District. A significant proportion of females (89.4%) are employed in the private informal sector than males (81.6%).

Ownership of Mobile Phones

Population 12 years and older who own mobile phones and those who use internet facility by sex indicates 29,015 persons own mobile phones in the District that represents 49.3 percent. This is higher than the regional average of 40.2 percent. More males (54.3%) own mobile phones than females (44.9%).

Use of Internet

Internet facility usage by sex for the District indicates that, about six percent (5.9%) of the population 12 years and older uses internet facility which is higher than the regions percentage of 3.4%. Twice as many more males (69.3%) than females (30.7%) use the internet.

Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Ownership of desktop or laptop computers by households is important in enhancing self-education by the use of internet. About Owner ship of desk top or laptop computers accounts 8.3 percent, More males in the households own desktop or laptop computers is 9.9 percent than females 5.8 percent.

Population with disability

Total disabled persons are 3,034 that constitute about 3.6 percent of the District population. The major forms or types of disability identified are sight, hearing, speech, and physical. The rest include intellectual, and emotional. On the other hand, emotional (1.6%) is the commonest disability followed by sight (0.9%) with high preponderance of population with disability in urban areas (2.9%) than in rural areas (0.7%).

Disability and activity status

The total population 15 years and older by activity status with disability who are employed is (56.5%) and those unemployed (5.1%), while economically not active (38.4%). The disaggregated data by sex show that disabled males is (59.4%) which is higher than females (54.1%) are employed while more disabled females (40.6%) than males (35.7%) are economically not active.

The data by type of disability and activity status for both sexes further show that proportions of employed vary by type of disability. The disabled with emotional disability has the highest proportion employed (64.2%), while the physical and intellectual has the lowest proportion 39.7 percent each.

Disability, education and literacy

The population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education indicates that 29.7 percent have never attended school, 3.7 have attended pre-school, those with basic 51.0 percent while senior high/higher 15.6 percent There are slightly more females with disability who have never attended school(36.8%) than males (21.6%) also they are more males with disability who have attained pre-school education (4.0%) than females(3.5%) while males with basic education(52.8%) that of females is (49.4%), males who have attained senior high/higher accounts for high proportion (21.6%) than females (10.4%).

Households in Agriculture

Households engaged in agricultural activities by locality reveals more than half of households (60.4%) are engaged in agricultural activities with the rural agricultural households being relatively higher than the urban agricultural households.

Types of Farming activities

The data shows that, 11,903 households are engaged in agriculture in the District, and are either into crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing or fish farming. The most predominant among agricultural households are those involved is crop farming (96.6%), livestock rearing (29.0%). Less than four percent (3.1%) of households are engaged in tree growing and less than one percent (0.2%) is involved in fish farming. The percentage of rural households is higher than that of the urban households engaged in all the agricultural activities.

Types of livestock and other animals reared

Data on the types of livestock, the number of livestock reared and number of keepers in the District shows that 153, 971 chickens that represent 70 percent of all animals reared by 45.2 percent keepers with an average of 63 chickens per keeper. Goat rearing is the second most (12.5%) prominent animal reared in the District with almost 29 percent of keepers and each keeper having an average of 17 goats. A few people in the District rear doves, sheep, pigs, guinea fowl and cattle. Only 1.4 percent of animals in the District are obtained from fish farming with a minimal number of animals such as silk worm, turkey, ostrich and grass-cutter are reared in small quantities.

Housing Stock

Data show that 19,716 households and an average household size of 4.3. The data further show that there are 10,715 stocks of houses in the District, of which 6,781 (63.3%) and 3,934 (36.7%) are found in the urban and rural areas respectively. The average household per house is approximately two (1.8), which is higher than the regional average of 1.5, while the population per house is about eight (7.9) persons.

Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Type of dwelling

Information on occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality indicates rooms in compound houses are the predominant occupied units by households in the District. It accounts for 57.3 percent of the dwelling units. Separate houses constitute the second largest proportion of households' occupied dwelling units (27.3%). Also, significant are the proportions of households using semi-detached houses (5.6%), flats/apartments (3.8%) and huts (2.9%) as their dwelling units. Close to two percent (1.8%) of households use kiosks/containers and uncompleted buildings as their occupied housing units.

House Ownership status

Data on ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality shows that more than a one-third of female headed households (45.5%) and male headed households (45.2%) occupies housing units owned by a household member or relative, compared to nearly a one- third of male headed households (32.5%) and more than a one- quarter of female headed households (27.6%) who occupies houses owned by other private individual.

Construction Materials

The type of materials used for constructing various parts of dwelling unit determines the durability and life span of the dwelling unit. The main material for outer wall of dwelling unit is cement block/concrete. More than two -thirds of dwelling units in the District have outer walls constructed with cement blocks or concrete while a little above one-fifth (20.9%) of the dwelling units are constructed with mud bricks or earth. As much as 78.8 percent of dwelling units in the urban areas have walls made of cement blocks or concrete compared to mud brick or earth (11.6%). In the rural localities of the District there is not much difference between dwelling units with outer walls constructed with cement block or concrete (43.3%) and mud bricks or earth (46.3%).

Floor of dwelling Units

Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality shows that cement or concrete (81.4%) and earth/mud (14.7%) are the two main construction materials used for floors in the District with a similar trend for both urban and rural localities.

Roofing of the dwelling units

The main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality indicates that nine out of every 10 dwelling units in the District are roofed with metal sheets. The trend is similar for urban (95.9%) and rural (80.6%) localities but the former being much higher than the latter.

There is a significant number of households who use raffia, especially in the rural areas for roofing

Room Occupancy

Data on household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit indicates an average household size of 4.3 and 3 out of every 5 households (62.6%) in the District occupy one sleeping room while a one- fifth (21.4%) use two rooms as their dwelling unit.

The data further show that, virtually all single member households (96.3 %) occupy one room, while nearly two-third of households with four members (64.7%) and households with five members (54.3%) occupy one room. Also significant is the percentage of seven and eight member households that occupy single rooms which results in overcrowding.

Access to utilities and household facilities

Information on household utilities and facilities give clear indication of how accessible certain basic facilities and necessities are to communities.

Main Source of Lighting

Main sources of lighting for dwelling units by type of locality show that the most common source of lighting in the District is electricity from the main grid (67.3%). Electricity from the main grid is also widely used in both urban and rural households but more in urban (76.2%) than rural (41.5%) households. The next common source is flash light/torch (23.0%), but the use in rural (42.4%) nearly fourfold that of the urban (16.3%). Kerosene lamp is third largest source, also used more in rural households (12.5%) than urban (5.1%).

Main source of fuel for cooking

The main source of cooking fuel for households presents the use of wood (48.3%) as their main source of fuel for cooking, charcoal (28.3%). A household that uses gas as their main of source of cooking represents 13.4 percent. The least source of cooking fuel used by the households is saw dust and animals residuals (0.1%) each.

Cooking space used by households

The use of cooking space by households in the Districts shows that 26.4 percent of households use open space in compound. Twenty – six percent use separate rooms for exclusive space. Those who use bed room /hall/living room and other not specified place represents less than one percent (0.5% and 0.4%) respectively**.**

Main Source of Water for Drinking and for other Domestic Use

Access of households to improved sources of water is a major concern of government since it has a strong relationship with the health of the population. Access to water is closely connected with sanitary conditions of living quarters, and is particularly essential for the prevention of communicable diseases, as well as cleanliness and general comfort of the residents.

Main source of water for drinking

Main source of drinking water used by households in dwelling units reveals borehole /pump/ tube well (32%) as the main source of drinking water. With households in rural areas that depend on bore holes/ pump (tubes) being (56.3%) and urban areas (24.0%).

Households in the District who have access to drinking water in the form of public stand pipe accounts for (19.6%), pipe bore in side dwellings (7.3%), pipe bore in outside dwellings (14.0%), protected spring (1.0%) protected well (15.5%) bottle water (0.1%) and sachet (4.7%).

Bathing facility used by household

The types of bathing facilities used by households by type of localities in the District shows that share open cubicle accounts for 19 percent and own bathroom for exclusive use 17.9 percent. Urban areas use more of shared separate bath rooms in the same house (48.7%), shared open cubicle (20.4%) and the least which is less than one percent river/pond/lake/dam other not specified (0.1% and 0.4%) respectively. Rural households use more shared separate bathroom in the same house 27.6 percent, closely followed by own bathroom for exclusive use 27.1 percent and the least which is less than one percent public bath house, river/pond/lake/dam (0.2 %) each and other not specified bathing facilities (0.1 percent).

Toilet facility used by household

The types of toilet facilities used by households by type of localities indicates the commonest facility being used is public toilet(WC/VIP/Pit /Pan) (46.6%) , the next common is pit latrine 27.5 percent and the least which is less than one percent are bucket/pan and other not specified facilities (0.2% and 0.5%) respectively.

Method of Waste Disposal

Solid waste disposal

Solid waste disposal by type of locality indicates the common form used by households to be public dump (open space) (38.3%), public dumps (container) (33.9%) while other not specified methods less than one percent (0.7 %).

Liquid waste disposal

Liquid waste disposal by type of localities show the common form to be thrown onto the street / outside 44.8 percent, the next common form is thrown on to compound (41.9%) and the least being other not specified methods less than one percent (0.2%).

9.2 Conclusion

The District has majority of its population with low levels of education. Quite a sizable number of the population who has attended school in the past did not go beyond the middle and JSS/JHS levels. This may result in low trained human capital which may lead to slow progress in the socio-economic development of the District. There are also low levels of literacy in the District.

The role of the private informal sector contribution to employment cannot be overemphasized. It remains the main sector of employment in the District. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries are the main occupations for people in the District followed by service and sales. The unemployed

population in the District is greatly dominated by the age group 20-34 with more females than males. Non availability of jobs for the youth may increase their vulnerability and eventual submission to pressures from social vices and criminal activities.

There are small proportions of households using desktop/laptop computer and internet. However, nearly half of the population have mobile phones which are important for learning and effective communication.

Cement or concrete is the main material used for both the floor and outer wall of buildings in the District; this is followed by mud/earth. With the extraction and processing of brick and tile in the District, the facilitation of private sector participation could be taken up by the Assembly to provide affordable housing units to meet the housing needs of the District. This will help address housing deficit and over-crowding.

Public toilets remain the most patronized facility and few households have their solid waste collected. The advocacy for household latrine as stipulated in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is not really reflective in the District.

9.3 Recommendations

Literacy in English is low in the District. The FCUBE policy should be enforced strictly to ensure that children of school going age successfully go through formal education to become literate. The policy of learning one foreign language, particularly French must be prioritized by the District to enhance effective communication and the integration of international migrants into the country and vice versa. Non formal education programmes should be invigorated and made more attractive to the never been to school to facilitate their economic activities.

Efforts should be made by stakeholders to promote educational attainment beyond the basic school level (Primary and JSS/JHS) to provide the needed human resources necessary for the rapid development of the District.

The Assembly should prioritize activities that will facilitate the creation of jobs for the unemployed youth to ensure their retention in the District for development. Agriculture which is an important employment sector of the District should be modernized and given the needed support to attract some of the unemployed population.

Access to internet facilities and services should be provided to school children at the basic and secondary levels and also in communities for the general public.

The stakeholders in the District development process should implement the disability law to remove all restrictions to their educational attainment and employment and their full integration in the socio-economic life of the people in District.

National programmes on rural electrification should be fast tracked to ensure that rural communities have electricity to support their productive activities and enhance their wellbeing.

Granting of building permit and approval of building plans should also go with effective supervision of approved building plans to ensure the availability of critical social amenities such as cooking space, toilet and bathroom facilities in houses. Sanction of developers who fail to

comply with standards should be applied to ensure discipline in housing provision by private individuals.

Assembly must intensify efforts to provide improved sources of portable water to its population and at the same time vigorously tackle insanitary conditions head-on by partnering the private sector and communities effectively to address the challenge.

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Ghana Statistical Service (2010) National Analytical report, 2010, Accra

Ghana Statistical Services (2010) Brong Ahafo Regional Analytical report, 2010, Accra

APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household composition	Number			Percent		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	19,716	14,659	5,057	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household with head and a spouse only	723	560	163	3.7	3.8	3.2
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	4,398	3,009	1,389	22.3	20.5	27.5
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,361	1,438	923	12.0	9.8	18.3
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	219	158	61	1.1	1.1	1.2
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	636	431	205	3.2	2.9	4.1
Head only	3,523	2,889	634	17.9	19.7	12.5
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	2,648	2,063	585	13.4	14.1	11.6
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,604	2,085	519	13.2	14.2	10.3
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	260	215	45	1.3	1.5	0.9
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	2,344	1,811	533	11.9	12.4	10.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Disability type	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Secon dary	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post middle/ secondary certificate	Post sec. diploma	Bachelor degree	Post grad. (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Both Sexes														
Total	78,448	14,138	2,814	4,636	20,107	15,042	8,310	7,441	950	1,166	954	1,521	1,214	155
No disability	75,531	13,272	2,771	4,570	19,550	14,591	7,831	7,214	898	1,113	919	1,463	1,188	151
With a disability	2,917	866	43	66	557	451	479	227	52	53	35	58	26	4
Sight	759	278	4	10	110	74	150	43	21	19	15	19	12	4
Hearing	294	136	5	5	50	32	42	12	3	6	1	1	1	-
Speech	288	135	3	7	49	31	30	10	5	5	5	6	2	-
Physical	578	254	4	12	93	52	111	10	19	4	8	8	2	1
Intellectual	308	143	1	3	61	30	46	11	4	2	2	4	1	-
Emotional	1,336	241	28	34	305	291	191	153	16	27	11	25	13	1
Other	189	56	2	8	39	22	36	12	3	1	2	7	1	-
Male														
Total	37,922	5,306	1,421	2,397	9,744	6,979	4,209	4,071	704	592	518	975	878	128
No disability	36,558	5,011	1,398	2,365	9,469	6,775	3,968	3,931	664	565	496	939	853	124
With a disability	1,364	295	23	32	275	204	241	140	40	27	22	36	25	4
Sight	355	91	1	6	59	35	72	27	16	10	10	12	12	4
Hearing	134	42	1	2	29	17	26	10	1	4	-	1	1	-
Speech	165	59	2	5	35	16	21	10	3	4	3	5	2	-
Physical	275	103	2	7	45	28	57	7	13	2	3	5	2	1
Intellectual	165	70	1	1	30	17	30	8	2	1	1	3	1	-
Emotional	609	74	15	12	142	124	90	91	14	13	6	15	12	1
Other	93	18	1	6	16	16	20	8	3	-	-	4	1	-
Female														
Total	40,526	8,832	1,393	2,239	10,363	8,063	4,101	3,370	246	574	436	546	336	27
No disability	38,973	8,261	1,373	2,205	10,081	7,816	3,863	3,283	234	548	423	524	335	27
With a disability	1,553	571	20	34	282	247	238	87	12	26	13	22	1	-
Sight	404	187	3	4	51	39	78	16	5	9	5	7	-	-
Hearing	160	94	4	3	21	15	16	2	2	2	1	-	-	-
Speech	123	76	1	2	14	15	9	-	2	1	2	1	-	-
Physical	303	151	2	5	48	24	54	3	6	2	5	3	-	-
Intellectual	143	73	-	2	31	13	16	3	2	1	1	1	-	-
Emotional	727	167	13	22	163	167	101	62	2	14	5	10	1	-
Other	96	38	1	2	23	6	16	4	-	1	2	3	-	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	19,716	84,630	41,033	43,597	22,459	11,213	11,246
Households engaged in agricultural activities	11,903	60,379	29,551	30,828	22,459	11,213	11,246
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	11,541	58,719	28,668	30,051	21,770	10,795	10,975
Households engaged in crop farming	11,493	58,537	28,580	29,957	21,703	10,757	10,946
Households engaged in tree growing	366	1,814	903	911	730	381	349
Agro forestry (tree planting)	366	1,814	903	911	730	381	349
Alligator pepper	23	119	52	67	47	17	30
Apples	10	51	28	23	22	12	10
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	10	62	26	36	23	11	12
Avocado	7	44	25	19	12	7	5
Banana	7	25	10	15	10	5	5
Beans	219	1,479	788	691	654	360	294
Black pepper	5	32	18	14	12	5	7
Black berries	3	16	8	8	11	4	7
Cabbage	35	181	92	89	62	37	25
Carrot	78	411	201	210	171	88	83
Cashew	70	351	190	161	122	72	50
Cassava	6,282	32,895	15,736	17,159	12,211	5,706	6,505
Citronella	12	74	38	36	38	20	18
Citrus	108	494	259	235	231	127	104
Cloves	12	71	40	31	31	17	14
Cocoa	2,149	11,796	5,932	5,864	4,372	2,314	2,058
Coconut	53	260	124	136	112	57	55
Cocoyam	1,565	8,578	4,031	4,547	3,111	1,334	1,777
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	55	302	140	162	92	39	53
Coffee	2	29	12	17	7	2	5
Cola	1	4	3	1	3	3	0
Cotton	10	43	18	25	14	6	8
Cucumber	21	96	57	39	49	31	18
Egg plant	18	100	50	50	39	16	23
Gallic	4	20	9	11	8	4	4
Garden eggs	210	1,003	477	526	425	184	241
Ginger	3	24	10	14	12	4	8
Groundnut	184	1,060	515	545	448	209	239
Guava	8	43	24	19	19	11	8
Kenaf	5	24	13	11	11	6	5
Lemon grass	4	31	21	10	15	9	6
Lettuce	4	15	7	8	6	4	2
Maize	5,709	30,410	15,551	14,859	11,861	6,451	5,410
Mango	28	134	77	57	52	30	22
Millet	32	151	80	71	68	36	32
Mushroom	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Nut meg	7	39	19	20	20	10	10

Table A3: Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (cont'd)

Activity/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Oil palm	495	2,584	1,298	1,286	982	534	448
Okro	224	1,273	599	674	486	210	276
Onion	47	231	110	121	75	28	47
Pawpaw	11	56	25	31	15	5	10
Peas	12	56	28	28	18	9	9
Pepper	1,192	6,321	3,056	3,265	2,487	1,124	1,363
Pineapple	64	353	187	166	154	82	72
Plantain	4,623	24,298	11,342	12,956	8,804	3,930	4,874
Potatoes	9	47	21	26	19	11	8
Rice	31	174	97	77	70	42	28
Rubber	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Sorghum	1	4	3	1	1	0	1
Soya beans	8	34	17	17	13	7	6
Sugarcane	12	63	39	24	25	12	13
Sun flower	9	48	30	18	15	10	5
Sweet pepper	6	20	11	9	11	8	3
Sweet potatoes	1	2	2	0	2	2	0
Tiger nut	23	124	60	64	54	24	30
Tobacco	4	27	17	10	7	2	5
Tomatoes	321	1,562	748	814	612	296	316
Water melon	11	78	40	38	20	10	10
Yam	1,743	10,288	5,097	5,191	4,160	2,091	2,069
Other	329	1,621	806	815	606	333	273

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Odumase	16,542	7,677	8,865	4,192	1,817
2	Chiraa	16,348	7,790	8,558	3,961	1,955
3	Nsuatre	15,500	7,460	8,040	3,267	1,722
4	Fiapre	11,986	5,732	6,254	3,239	1,287
5	Dumasua	3,055	1,525	1,530	761	522
6	Kwatire	2,333	1,114	1,219	471	303
7	Adantia	1,942	935	1,007	437	298
8	Manteasem No. 1 (Henekrom)	1,404	754	650	230	209
9	Buoku Nkwanata	1,337	677	660	235	243
10	Kobedi	1,058	553	505	204	177
11	Kwabenakuma Krom	938	475	463	179	135
12	Afrasu	859	483	376	92	89
13	Tainso (Yaw Oforikrom)	760	364	396	135	71
14	Asuakwa	705	345	360	151	94
15	Bredi Kantro No. 2	669	353	316	110	95
16	Mantukwa	646	320	326	134	98
17	Ayakomaso	637	339	298	162	125
18	Ada Boreso	614	346	268	90	77
19	Kramo Appiah Krom	600	343	257	85	82
20	Ahanyaso	556	272	284	120	80

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A5: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/N	Community Name	All ages	Age group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Odumase	16,542	1,940	1,982	1,890	1,716	1,713	1,617	1,348	1,068	806	593	515	313	262	158	248	373
2	Chiraa	16,348	2,298	2,175	1,983	1,684	1,445	1,366	1,041	986	781	578	552	362	271	166	275	385
3	Nsuatre	15,500	1,889	1,907	2,137	1,836	1,499	1,295	935	778	699	606	525	304	260	180	270	380
4	Fiapre	11,986	1,477	1,236	1,406	1,161	1,421	1,202	916	811	588	459	370	253	207	135	146	198
5	Dumasua	3,055	367	345	342	329	365	282	233	185	149	117	108	63	53	44	41	32
6	Kwatire	2,333	350	331	290	224	219	185	164	136	101	79	64	37	30	28	36	59
7	Adantia	1,942	287	268	211	190	176	138	132	119	79	76	68	47	36	30	34	51
8	Manteasem No. 1 (Henekrom)	1,404	215	227	177	104	105	132	110	103	78	30	32	23	24	16	18	10
9	Buoku Nkwanata	1,337	217	224	198	147	98	92	78	81	52	54	35	18	12	15	10	6
10	Kobedi	1,058	175	179	167	95	74	66	60	57	58	37	35	15	10	3	15	12
11	Kwabenakuma Krom	938	152	152	110	76	87	74	66	40	37	30	27	18	21	10	22	16
12	Afrasu	859	104	119	122	103	55	74	62	79	56	34	20	8	11	4	2	6
13	Tainso (Yaw Oforikrom)	760	101	84	101	95	84	72	55	43	34	26	20	21	6	7	4	7
14	Asuakwa	705	99	101	105	81	56	35	54	27	32	23	30	13	11	8	15	15
15	Bredi Kantro No. 2	669	132	110	105	63	52	45	30	36	25	30	13	7	4	9	4	4
16	Mantukwa	646	95	75	80	75	60	54	37	39	33	24	20	7	9	11	14	13
17	Ayakomaso	637	90	93	67	62	64	62	38	34	35	28	20	14	8	10	6	6
18	Ada Boreso	614	70	108	106	62	64	44	41	25	34	19	17	11	3	1	4	5
19	Kramo Appiah Krom	600	71	88	85	71	55	54	45	47	25	21	9	9	6	1	5	8
20	Ahanyaso	556	72	63	73	77	57	44	44	33	24	22	17	11	12	1	1	5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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