



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

TECHIMAN MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

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DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

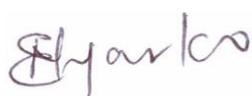
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources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

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

The District Analytical Report for the Techiman Municipality 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

AGI	Association of Ghanaian Industries
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude death Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
CERSCIS	Centre for remote and Geographical Information Systems
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning Services
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
DPCU	District Planning and Coordinating Unit
EA	Enumeration Area
ECOWAS	Economic Commission of West African States
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EU	European Union
fCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GA	General Assembly
GDHS	Ghana Demography Health Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union

GPS	Global Positioning System
GREDA	Ghana Real Estate Developers Association
GSDP	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GYEEDA	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ICU	International Communication Union
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	International Standard Classification of Industry
ISSER	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LESDEP	Local Enterprise and Skills Development
MA	Municipal Assembly
MCD	Municipal Coordinating Director
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
MDAs	Ministries, Department and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MER	Migration Effectiveness Ratio
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA	National Communication Authority
NCTA	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations

NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
OIC	Opportunities Industrialisation Centres
PAS	Population Analysis Spread sheet
PASEX	Population Analysis System
PDA	Portable Digital Device
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PNDC	Provisional National Defense Council
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PWDs	People Living with Disabilities
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
SADA	Savannah Accelerated Development Authority
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SHC	Senior High School
SHEP	Self Help Electrification Project
SHS	Senior High School
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TBAs	Trained Birth Attendants/Traditional Birth Attendants
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
W.C	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of the Municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 147,788 representing 6.4 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.5 percent and females represent 51.5 percent. A greater percentage of the population (64.5%) live in urban areas as compared with 35.5 percent in the rural areas. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 94.5. The population of the Municipality is youthful (13.6%) of the 0-4 age group, depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of the 70 plus years (3.0%). The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 75.2, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (78.9) than that of females (71.9)

Fertility, mortality and migration

The total fertility rate for the Techiman Municipality is 3.47, the general fertility rate is 103.3 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.8 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the Municipality is 6 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for the age group 70+ years representing more than 30 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 15 deaths per 1000 population is for the under 5 age group. Out of the total deaths in the region of 14,198, there had been 1,281 cases of deaths in the Techiman Municipality. Majority of migrants (61.4%) living in the Municipality were born in another region while 38.6 percent were born elsewhere in the Brong-Ahafo Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Upper West Region constitute 20 percent followed by those born in Northern Region with 11.8 percent.

Household size, composition and structure

The Municipality has a household population of 145,309 with 34,137 households. The average household size in the Municipality is 4 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 43 percent. Spouses form about 10.7 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 27.9 percent of the total number of households in the Municipality.

Marital status

Almost half (43.4) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 43.8 percent have never married, 4.5 percent are in consensual unions, 3.8 percent are widowed, 3.2 percent are divorced and 1.3 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than two thirds of females

(60.3%) are married compared to a little over a third of the male population (30.0%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 52.7 percent while widowed males account for only 7.8 percent. Among the married, almost 40 percent have no education while only 11.4 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than eight out of every ten of the married population (86.5%) are employed, 2.5 percent are unemployed and 11 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (57.5%) are economically not active with 3.7 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipality is 93.7 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute about one percent and while the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipality is three percent.

Proportion of the Christian population in the Techiman Municipality is about 69.5 percent. Among the Christian groups, the Pentecostals/ Charismatic constitute the majority (21.7%) followed by Catholics 18.5 percent, Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.) with 14.1 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 73.3 percent are literate and 26.7 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (50.8%) than that of females (49.2%). Almost seven out of ten people (68.9%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages.

With reference to school attendance, of the population aged 3 years and above, 23 percent has never attended school, 41 percent are currently attending and 36 percent have attended in the past.

Economic activity status

More than seven out of ten (74.2%) of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 25.8 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.3 percent are employed while 4.7 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (56.2%), 22.9 percent perform household duties and 4.2 percent are disabled or too sick to work. More than six out of ten (63.4%) of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 36.3 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers, 28.2 percent in service and sales, 13.9 percent in craft and related trade, 5.4 percent in Plant and machine operators and assemblers, with only 9 percent engaged as managers, professionals and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older, 60.6 percent are self-employed without employees, 17.1 percent are employee, 9.5 percent are contributing family workers and 2.1 percent are casual workers. Only 0.5 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, women constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the casual workers and employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the Municipality, employing 88.4 percent of the population followed by the private formal with 10.9 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 49.8 percent have mobile phones. Females who own mobile phones constitute 52.4 percent as compared to 47.6 percent of males. About four percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the Municipality. A total number of 2,611 representing 5.5 percent of the total households in the Municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

Slightly over two percent (2.2%) of the Municipality's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male's population (2.2%) with disability is also slightly higher than female's (2.1%). The types of disability in the Municipality include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 41.2 percent followed by physical disability (27.2%). The disability pattern is the same for both urban and rural localities with sight and physical disabilities remaining the predominant cases. About 55.5 percent of the economically active and employed have various forms of disability with hearing disability accounting for the majority of 63.1 percent.

Agriculture

Almost half of the (46.2%) households in the Municipality are engaged in agriculture, Crop farming is the main agricultural activity with more than nine out of ten (95.4%) households engaged in it. Those in livestock rearing accounts for (95.5%) and tree planting (0.4%). In the rural localities, almost eight out of ten households (75.8%) are agricultural households but only 33 percent are in the urban localities. Poultry (chicken – 57.0%) is the dominant animal reared in the Municipality.

Housing

The housing stock of Techiman Municipality is 17,099 with 34,137 households. Households in the urban areas constitute 64.3 and the rest in the rural areas. The population per house in the Municipality is 9 compared to 7 in the region.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

More than half (58.8%) of all dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses; 26.6 percent are separate houses and 6.5 percent are semi-detached houses. Almost half (42.6%) of the dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by members of the household; 34.9 percent are owned by other private individuals and 18.6 percent are owned by relative not a household member.; only 0.7 percent are owned by public or government. A little over one percent (1.1%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality is Cement blocks/Concrete accounting for 62.2 percent. Almost four out of every ten (33.7 %) of outer walls of building in rural localities are constructed with Mud bricks or Earth block. Almost eight in ten (79.2%) floors are constructed with cement or concrete. Metal sheet is the main roofing material (86.4) for dwelling units in the Municipality.

Room occupancy

Two rooms constitute the highest percentage (63.3%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in dwelling units in the Municipality. Nine 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 Municipality are electricity (75.6%), flashlight/torch (18.0%) and kerosene lamp (5.1%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality is charcoal (46.9%). The proportion for urban (60.3%) is higher than that of rural (16.9%). The four main sources of water in the Municipality are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. Almost a third of the households (41.9%) drink water from Pipe-borne outside dwelling, Public tap/Standpipe (23.5%) and 17.7 percent drink water from Bore-hole/Pump/ Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well.

The most common use toilet facility in the Municipality is the public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) accounting for 47.1 percent followed by pit latrine (18.7%). More than eight percent of the households (8.4%) in the Municipality have no toilet facility. Almost half of the household (41.8%) in the Municipality, share separate bathrooms in the same house while 18.8 percent share open cubicle and 22 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 49.7 percent. About four percent of the households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for only four percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the street or outside (44.0 %) and thrown into compound (25.5%) are the two most common methods used by households in the Municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This Chapter gives brief information on the physical features, political and administrative structure, cultural and social structure and the economy of the Techiman Municipal Assembly. The Techiman Municipal Assembly is one of the twenty-seven Municipalities/Districts in the Brong-Ahafo Region of the Republic of Ghana. The government of Ghana recognizes that the population of Ghana is the nation's greatest resource. Hence, the protection and enhancement of its welfare is the Government's first responsibility and the objective of national development. Government also explicitly recognizes the reciprocal relationship between population and development (i.e. population affects development and development also affects the population). In all these, the population, its characteristics as well as skills levels are of primary importance because development is by the people, for the benefit of the people and of the people. An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for effective development planning.

The overall level of development and demographic structure of the country conceals differences between and within regions, districts, urban and rural localities. As such, there are bound to be differences in the population and development needs and priorities between and within regions, districts, urban and rural localities.

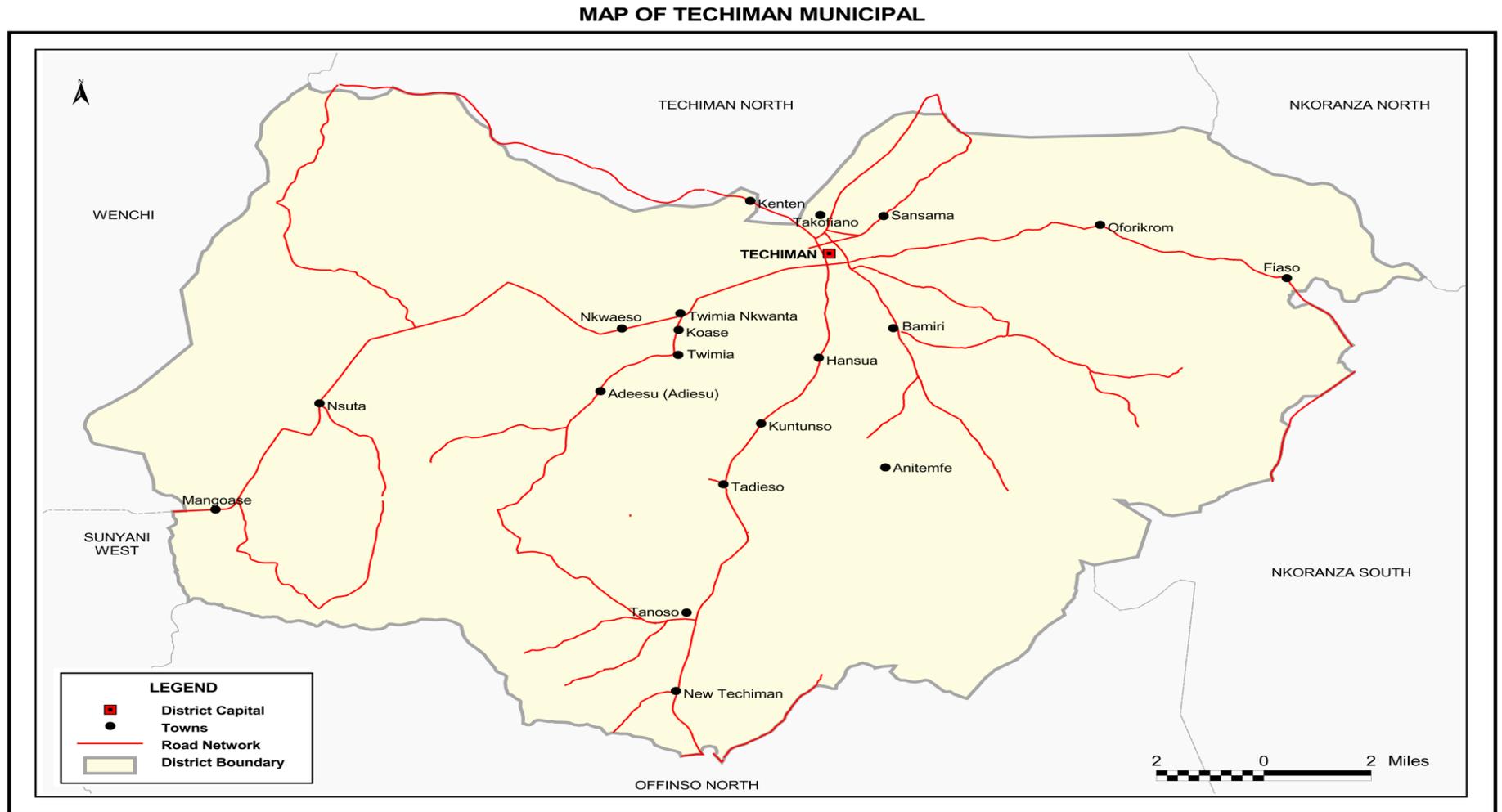
In order to accommodate district/municipal specific needs and priorities within the overall development aspirations, policies and priorities of the country, the Government of Ghana has operated the decentralized system of development since 1988 with the District Assembly, as the planning authority. The District Assembly is expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of District plans, programmes and projects. The District Assemblies and the various organs are expected to carry out medium and long term planning including the integration of population policies and issues, as they pertain to the needs of particular Districts and communities.

This report deals with the Techiman Municipality. Its objective is to make available to the general public, the Municipal Assembly and its various organs, the analysis of the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census and its full implication for policy and planning in the municipality.

1.2 Physical Features

The physical features of the Municipality are made up of the natural environment (climate, vegetation, relief and drainage), location and size. Together, with the social and cultural environment they determine the conditions under which the people live, develop and grow and ultimately derive their quality of life. The physical and natural environment is therefore an essential element or factor contributing to the socio-economic development of the Municipality.

Figure 1.1: Techiman Municipal map



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.1 Location and size

The Techiman Municipality is situated in the central part of the Brong-Ahafo Region and lies between longitudes 1⁰49` east and 2⁰30` west and latitude 8⁰00` north and 7⁰35` south. It shares common boundaries with four districts namely, Techiman North, Wenchi, and Nkronza Municipalities in the Brong-Ahafo Region and Offinso-North District in the Ashanti Region.

The Techiman Municipality has a land surface area of 649.0714 sq. km. The population density therefore is 227.7 persons per square kilometer. This is very high and has implications for the socio-economic development of the Municipality. The Municipality covers a land area of 669.7km² representing approximately 1.7% of the land area of the Brong-Ahafo Region. The Municipal capital, Techiman, is a nodal town, where roads from the three northern regions (Upper West, Upper East and Northern Regions) converge. In addition, trunk roads from Sunyani, Kumasi, Wa and Tamale all meet at Techiman thus making it a bustling 24 hours commercial centre. The dominant commercial activities are transportation, catering services, wholesale and retail trade, and mobile phone services.

1.2.2 Relief and drainage

The topography of the Municipality is generally low lying and gently undulating. Furthermore, the main relief features are plane lands and lowlands. The lowest topography of about 305m is found around Nsuta in the south-western part of the Municipality.

The major rivers that drain the Municipality are the Tano River to the south, Subin and Kar rivers to the North. Other minor rivers include Brewa, Traifi, Kyini and Fia. The Tano River is dammed at Tanoso, in the South of the Municipality, to supply pipe-borne water to the residents of Techiman and its environs and also for irrigation purposes. The potentials of these rivers and streams notably Tano, Fia, Subin, Kyini and Brewa as resource for small scale irrigation is yet to be fully harnessed.

1.2.3 Geology and minerals

The Municipality is underlain by the Voltarian and Belt Granite rock formations. The voltarian formation covers about 90 percent of the total land area and is rich in sandstones, shales, mudstones and limestones, which can be harnessed for the ever expanding building and road construction sectors in the Municipality. The Belt granite formation is found around Nsuta, Agosa and Mangoase in the South-western part. The quarry serves as potential building and constructional material source for both industrial and domestic needs of the Municipality.

Clay deposits are mainly found around Nsuta, Agosa, New Techiman and Bamiri. The deposit at Bamiri is very huge and could be developed for pots, bricks making and also serve as raw material for cement. Exploitation of the clay deposits through public-private partnership could be a huge source of revenue, employment and provision of affordable housing.

1.2.4 Climate and vegetation

The Municipality experiences both semi-equatorial and tropical conventional or savanna climates, marked by moderate to heavy rainfall. Major rains normally begin from April and end in July. The minor rains on the other hand, begin from September to October. The mean annual rainfall ranges between 1260mm and 1660mm. The only dry season, which is highly

pronounced in the Savanna zone, starts in November and lasts until March in the following year. Within this period the average highest monthly temperature of about 30⁰C (80⁰F) is recorded. The low monthly temperatures occur mostly between March and April with the lowest of about 20⁰C (79⁰F) occurring in August. Relative humidity is generally high throughout the year.

There are three main vegetation zones, namely, the guinea-savanna woodland, located in the northwest, the semi-deciduous zone in the south and the transitional zone, which stretches from the South-east and West up to the North of the Municipality. A large area has also been put under teak plantation by the Municipal assembly aimed at recovering some lost tree species and serves as raw materials for local industries and export. The Asubima forest-reserve located at the Southeast covers an area of about 32.5km² of the Municipality's total land area. Tree planting in recent times has become a source of revenue for the Municipality and income for individuals as well.

1.2.5 Soils and agricultural

There are three major soil associations in the Techiman Municipality, namely: the Damango-Murugu-Tanoso Association, the Bediesi-Bejua Association, and The Kumasi-Offin Association. The Damango series are developed from voltanian sandstone under savanna vegetation and are red, deep (over 200cm), well drained and permeable. They are suitable and in use for the cultivation of crops such as yam, cassava, maize, tobacco, vegetables, legumes, cotton, among others.

The Bediesi-Bejua associations are developed from voltanian sandstone under forest vegetation and comprise Bediesi, Sutawa and Bejua series. They are very deep, red, porous and well drained. They support crops like cocoa, coffee, oil palm, plantain among others and are found around Tanoso, New Techiman, Bamiri, Hansua and Asubima at South-east of the Municipal.

The Kumasi-Offin Association comprises Kumasi and Offin series and are developed from Cape Coast granite complex. They are suitable and underutilized for both tree and arable crops. They are found around Korfoso, Nsuta and Mangoase in the South-western part of the Municipality.

1.3 Political Administration

The current Techiman Municipality had been part of Wenchi and later Nkoranza and Kintampo Districts before its establishment as Techiman Municipal Assembly under the Legislative Instrument (L.I.1472) of 1989 as a District Assembly. It later gained the status of a Municipality in 2004 under the Legislative Instrument (L.I. 1799). Subsequently, Techiman North Assembly was separated from Techiman Municipal Assembly through the creation of the new Legislative Instrument (L.I. 2096) in the year 2012. There are 5 councils (1 urban council and 4 Zonal Councils) namely; Techiman Urban Council, Tanoso Zonal Council, Tano Zonal Council, Nsuta Zonal Council and Nkweaso Zonal Council located in the Fiaso/Nanankansu, Koforidua-Seresu/Asutia Asantanso/Aworopata/Attabourso, Nsuta-Sereso and Nsunya respectively. There are 56 Unit Committees comprising 5 members each with total a number of 280 members.

The statutory declaration as contained in section one of the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462) which stipulated that the assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the Municipality. It is the highest political, administrative, and planning authority

representing the central government in the Municipality. It also formulates and executes plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilization of resources, promotes and supports productive activity and social development as well as initiates programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provides municipal works and services in the sub-metropolitan areas.

The development process in the Techiman Municipality hinges on various institutional structures that include state institutions, traditional governance structures, the private sector and non-governmental organizations including community based organizations. It is composed as follows; the Municipal Chief Executive, 45 Assembly Members elected by universal adult suffrage in the electoral areas into which the Assembly is divided, 18 other members appointed by Government including women, and one Member of Parliament in the Municipality.

The Municipal Chief Executive as the representative of the Central Government in the Municipality also chairs the Executive Committee of the Assembly, which is charged with the day-to-day running of the Assembly. The Municipal Coordinating Director coordinates all activities of the departments to ensure synchronization and avoid replication of efforts.

1.3.1 Traditional authority

The traditional authority plays a very important role in the local government system of the Municipality and is therefore considered as an essential part of the decentralization process. In the rural areas particularly, they command the respect of large numbers. Traditional authorities therefore have a crucial role to play in facilitating government policies and mobilizing their people for development. Another key role of the traditional Authority is the issue of support for land administration reforms. With a large migrant farmer population in the Municipality, the issue of security of land tenure and the protection of the vulnerable becomes very crucial.

The role of traditional authority in this context holds positive contribution to economic and social transformation. Partnership with traditional authority could therefore provide a mechanism for improved consultation and co-operation.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

The Techiman Traditional Council is the traditional authority in the Municipality and Bonos are the natives of the land. The dominant ethnic groups in the Municipality are the Akans/Bono, Gonjas, Dagombas, Sisalas and Mamprusis. Each group has its own local head and displays its own culture. The traditional council is constituted by twenty-eight Divisional Chiefs including the Omanhene. The council is currently headed by the Omanhene and President of the Techiman Traditional Council, Oseadeyo Akumfi Ameyaw IV.

The people have unique traditions and culture with the major festivals being the Apour and Yam festivals. The annual Apour festival is celebrated between April and May. The major significance is that it gives the citizenry the right to come out openly to interact with those in authority. This promotes effective social cohesion and development. This demonstrates democratization of the rule of law and good governance. On the other hand, the Yam festival is celebrated annually between August and September to mark the two farming seasons. It serves as thanksgiving to the Almighty God and the ancestral spirits for a bumper harvest. This helps maintain the relationship between the ancestral spirits and the living. During these seasons, there is opportunity for investors and other private individuals to engage in various

economic activities. The Techiman Traditional Council and the local governance system ensure peaceful co-existence among the various ethnic groups. It also promotes tourism and acts as the custodian of culture of the people.

1.5 Economy

Agriculture employs about 36 percent of the economically active population followed closely by service and sales worker (28.2%). The Techiman market is one of the largest markets in Ghana and a major commercial centre in the sub-region. Techiman is the hub of economic activities which include wholesale and retail trade, services, manufacturing and tourism.

1.5.1 Agricultural activities

Agriculture and its related trade is the main economic activity in the Municipality. The major crops grown are food crops such as yams, potatoes, maize, cassava, cocoyam and plantain. Vegetables like tomatoes, garden eggs, onions and okro are also grown. The Municipality also grows cash crops like cocoa, cashew, mango, oranges, cowpea, and groundnut. The predominant farming method practiced is the traditional shifting cultivation, rotational bush fallow or slash and burn. However, there is also the existence of livestock rearing mainly for export. The livestock include; chicken, guinea fowl goat, sheep among others. Although rivers crisscross the Municipality, agriculture in the Municipality is still rain fed and productivity is therefore dependent on the fertility of the soil. Harnessing this potential for irrigation purposes is yet to be fully explored.

1.5.2 Commerce

Techiman serves not only as points of exchange of goods and services but also has important influence on the economic life of the surrounding communities. The famous Techiman market is one of the largest agricultural produce markets in the country. The market which can also be classified as trans-national, attracts people from other West African countries like Mali, Burkina Faso, Nigeria and Niger. The rapid growth of commercial activities at the Techiman market has been supported by the provision of infrastructure; market sheds and shops, security and sanitary facilities. Public private partnership need to be explored to develop the market in order to harness its full potential.

1.5.3 Service and industry

The service sector has witnessed expansion for the past three years particularly in the areas of trading, telecommunication and food and beverages retail. Only a few communities in the hinterland do not have access to potable water and electricity supplies from the national grid which supplies power. Telecommunication services are also enjoyed in most parts of the Municipality ranging from service providers such as MTN, Tigo, Vodafone, Expresso, Airtel and Glo. The presence of these facilities has greatly enhanced commerce, research, education and interpersonal communication. Postal services are also available at the heart of the municipality to support communication via post.

The establishment of the Ghana Nuts Company and recently the Tomato factory which uses raw materials from the locality provide regular employment to over 300 people. However, there are yet to be explored raw materials and resources including a teaming, vibrant and industrious youthful human resource. All the major settlements in the Municipality are connected to the national electricity grid.

1.5.4 Tourism

The location of the Municipality has a contrasting ecological zone of forest and the savannah. The sacred river Tano takes its source from the Traditional Area and enters the sea in Ivory Coast. The fish and crocodiles in this river are sacred to the Bono people and thus gives a rich source of knowledge for wildlife studies and serves as tourist attraction. The chains of rocks, caves and wildlife within the environs have made the Municipality one of the most patronized tourist destinations in recent times. These historical, scientific, cultural and aesthetic sites await its development as tourist locations for wealth creation and to generate local employment.

Some of the potential sites are as follows; The Amanfoomu sacred grove (Nana Ameyaw shrine) in Techiman, the ancient Nsamankwa forest, the rich culture and traditions of the Bono people including the chieftaincy institution, Apour and Yam festivals, the source of the sacred river Tano at Tanoboase and the sacred fish and crocodiles in the river, the Tanoboase sacred grove believed to be the cradle of Bono civilization and the Boten (Rock) shrine as well as the magic caves and Holy Mountains all at Oforikrom.

There are also, hotels which provide accommodation for various tourist, visitors, traders and passers-by. These include; twenty-five hotels and guesthouses or lodges which provide affordable rest places for all category of persons. The standard and services of the hospitality industry are comparable to international standards and the Municipality is endowed with reach natural and human resources to support the private sector to invest and create employment.

1.5.5 Banking and finance

The Techiman Municipality can boast of several international and commercial financial institutions, located within the municipal's capital. The Municipality has thirty-four (34) financial institutions including rural banks and credit unions. The location of most of these international and commercial banks, in the heart of Techiman township, is supported by the fact that the operations of banking relies on the economic viability of the area and the findings indicate that the economic activities are at the highest levels in Techiman.

1.5.6 Economic infrastructure and social services

Settlements in the municipality are well linked by highways and feeder roads which facilitate socio-economic activities. According to the TMA urban roads report (2012), the total length of highways and feeder roads in the municipal are 120km and 299km respectively. The feeder roads are reasonably motorable throughout the year.

The Municipality has five radio stations (ASTA, Winners, Classic, Adepa, and Agyenkwa) and as a result of geographical position receives MHz signals from other districts and municipality sharing its borders - Offinso North, Sunyani, Tani, Wenchi, Kintampo, and Nkronza. 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 transparency and accountability from public service office holders.

In terms of social services, the Municipality is endowed with educational institutions for all the levels (basic, secondary and tertiary). A report from the TMA's education service office (2012) shows that there are 107 schools, 34 private and 73 public in the Municipality. There are over 200 basic schools (40% located in the urban areas while 60% are in the rural areas);

9 Senior High Schools (SHSs), six of which are private and three are public schools (secondary technical/vocational/business colleges); two nursing training colleges and; two universities, Valley View University and University College of Education Winneba, Techiman campus.

Health services are also provided to the inhabitants of the Municipality from a blend 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 healthcare facilities are as follows: four hospitals (Holy Family Hospital, Ahmadiyya Muslims Hospital, Mount Olive Hospital and Opoku Agyeman Hospital), three clinics, eight health clinics, four maternity homes, one chemical shop, two diagnostic centres, and 6 CHIP compounds distributed across the rural areas.

In addition, the Techiman Municipal has one of the best National Health Insurance Schemes (NHIS) in the Country. The Meli-med Clinic and the Techiman Health Centre in the Techiman Municipality emerged the national winners of the best clinic and best health centre respectively (NHIS 2013, Annual Progress Report).

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 municipal levels, the committees were the Regional Census Implementation Committee and the Municipal Census Implementation Committee, respectively.

The Regional and Municipal Census Implementation Committees were inter-sectoral in their composition. Members of the Committees were mainly from decentralized departments with the Regional and Municipal Coordinating Directors chairing the Regional Census Implementation Committee and Municipal Census Implementation Committee, respectively. The Committees contributed to the planning of Municipal, community and locality level activities in areas of publicity and field operations. They supported the Regional and Municipal 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 Municipals 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 Municipals. 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 Municipals when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most Municipals. 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, Kasafo 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 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.

Districts

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

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 Municipal, 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)

Information Communication Technology (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 Municipality. It gives a brief background of the Municipality, 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 Municipality 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 Municipality. The chapter also discusses the religious affiliations and the educational statuses of the members of the Municipality. 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 Municipality 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 Municipality.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

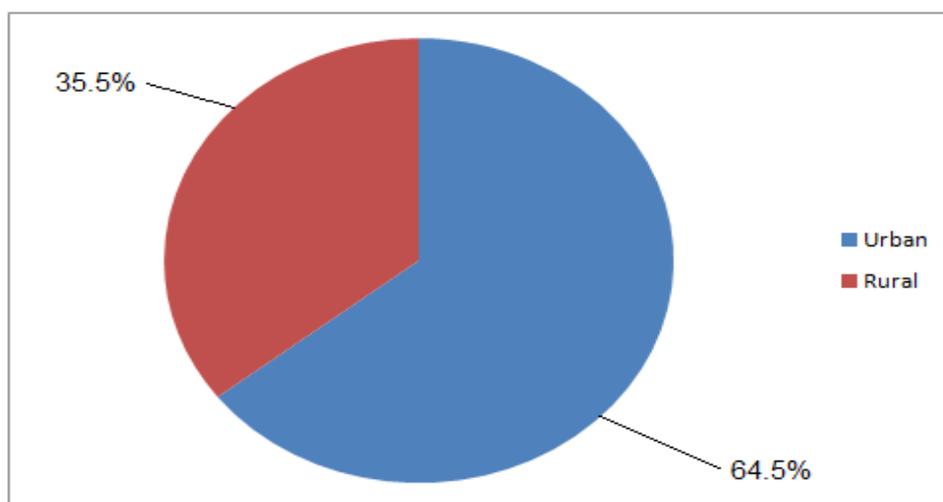
2.1 Introduction

The Municipality's population in terms of its numbers, age structure and sex distribution reflects on indicators such as growth rate, labour force and dependency ratio. Changes in any population are brought about through the dynamics of fertility, mortality and migration. This chapter therefore provides information on the population size of the Municipality, the sex and age structure and dependency ratios as well as the migratory pattern within the Municipality. Population distribution by rural-urban residence is also discussed in addition to fertility and mortality (cause of death, child survival, and crude death rate and Age specific death rate).

2.2 Population size and distribution

The Municipality recorded a total population of 147,788 in 2010 which represents 6.4 percent of the total population of the Brong-Ahafo Region. The population comprises 51.5 percent females and 48.5 percent males, similar to the pattern observed at the regional and national levels. A greater percentage of the population (64.5%) live in urban areas as compared with 35.5 percent in the rural residents as shown in Figure 2.1. This is not surprising given the Municipality's status as a Municipality.

Figure 2.1: Population distribution by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-sex structure, sex ratios and population pyramid

The age structure and the sex composition of the population of the Municipality conform to a similar pattern as for both the regional and national age structures. The age structure is broad at the base and reduces gradually in the subsequent age groups until the population becomes relatively small at the summit.

2.3.1 Age-sex structure

Table 2.1 provides information on the age and sex composition by five years age groups. In addition to the absolute numbers, the table provides useful information about the age-sex composition. For example, the data shows that, the Municipality has an age-based dependent population of 42.9 percent (obtained as the population 0-14 years plus 65+ years all divided by the total population and multiply by 100). Percentages computed from Table 2.1 show a relatively large proportion of children (13.6%) below five years (the largest 5 year age group). The population below 15 years (0-14) is 39.0 percent in the Techiman Municipality, which is almost equal to the Brong Ahafo regional population 636,691 or 40.4 below 15 years.

The youth 15-24 years account for 20.8 percent and about 60 percent (59.8%) of the population in the Municipality fall below 25 years. The proportion of age 65 years and older is 3.8 percent. This is however lower than the 4.5 percent recorded for the entire Brong-Ahafo Region. Another finding from Table 2.1 is that almost 60 percent of the population in the Techiman Municipality is within the ages of 15-64 years (conventionally referred to as the labour force or productive age group). This implies that a large base of the population can be harnessed for productive work.

Almost two-thirds (64.4%) of this age group is below 40 years while 35.6 percent is between the ages of 40-64 years. Significantly therefore, the data shows that about 65 percent of the population referred to as the labour force is below forty years. In relation to the sex structure, the female population is dominant (51.5%) reflecting the regional (50.4%) and national patterns and that of developing countries in general.

Table 2.1: Population by age, sex and sex ratio

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	147,788	100.0	71,732	100.0	76,056	100.0	94.3
0 - 4	20,060	13.6	10,259	14.3	9,801	12.9	104.7
5 - 9	18,897	12.8	9,538	13.3	9,359	12.3	101.9
10 - 14	18,761	12.7	9,278	12.9	9,483	12.5	97.8
15 - 19	16,525	11.2	8,037	11.2	8,488	11.2	94.7
20 - 24	14,387	9.7	6,456	9.0	7,931	10.4	81.4
25 - 29	12,951	8.8	5,917	8.2	7,034	9.2	84.1
30 - 34	10,502	7.1	4,861	6.8	5,641	7.4	86.2
35 - 39	8,671	5.9	4,145	5.8	4,526	6.0	91.6
40 - 44	6,925	4.7	3,478	4.8	3,447	4.5	100.9
45 - 49	5,196	3.5	2,545	3.5	2,651	3.5	96
50 - 54	4,375	3.0	2,173	3.0	2,202	2.9	98.7
55 - 59	2,658	1.8	1,389	1.9	1,269	1.7	109.5
60 - 64	2,167	1.5	1,103	1.5	1,064	1.4	103.7
65 - 69	1,314	0.9	630	0.9	684	0.9	92.1
70 - 74	1,610	1.1	736	1.0	874	1.1	84.2
75 - 79	1,153	0.8	482	0.7	671	0.9	71.8
80 - 84	831	0.6	369	0.5	462	0.6	79.9
85+	805	0.5	336	0.5	469	0.6	82.2

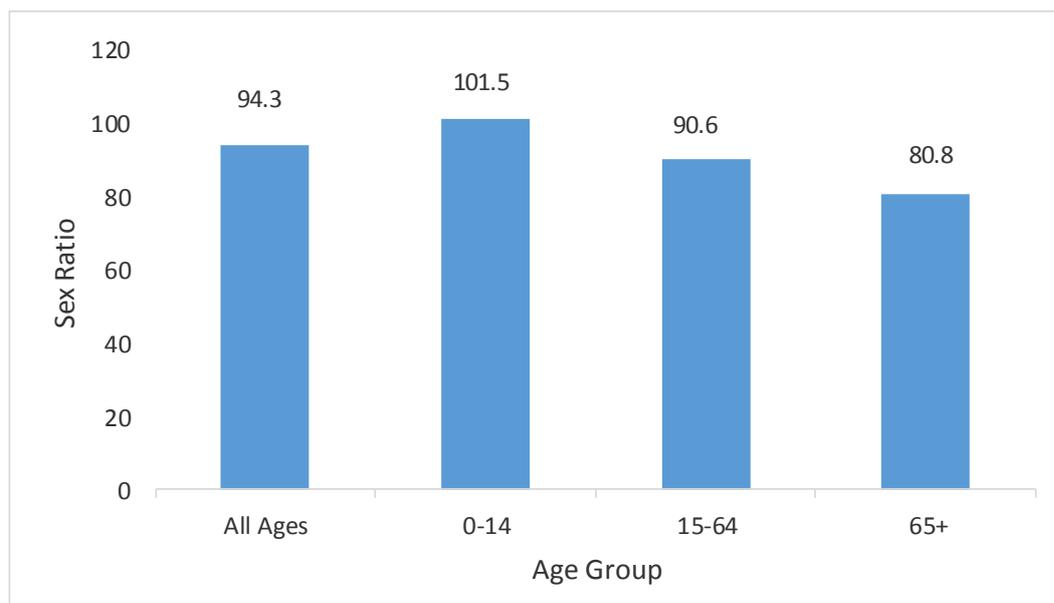
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Sex ratio

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio at birth for most countries is about 105 or 106 males per 100 females. After birth, the sex ratio varies because of different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population. Throughout life, it is expected that at every age, mortality rates for males will be higher than that of females. Therefore the sex ratio(s) for any population should decline from one age group to the other with advancing age. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios below 100 indicate that there are more females than males.

The overall sex ratio for Techiman Municipality is 94.3 males to 100 females. Table 2.1 further shows that, the subsequent sex ratios after the overall sex ratio of 94.31 do not follow this expected pattern of steady and gradual decline with advancing age. For example, in the early age groups the Municipality has more males than females. At age 0-4 years it has 104.3 males to 100 females and at age 5-9 years it has 101.9 males to 100 females. The sex ratio for age group 50-54 is 98.7, at age 55-59, the ratio went up to 109.5, declined to 103.7 for age group 60-64 and then declined steeply to 84.2 for the age group 70-74 years. These fluctuating sex ratios with visible troughs therefore suggest age misreporting, under-enumeration, out-migration or differential mortality.

Figure 2.2: Sex ratio



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

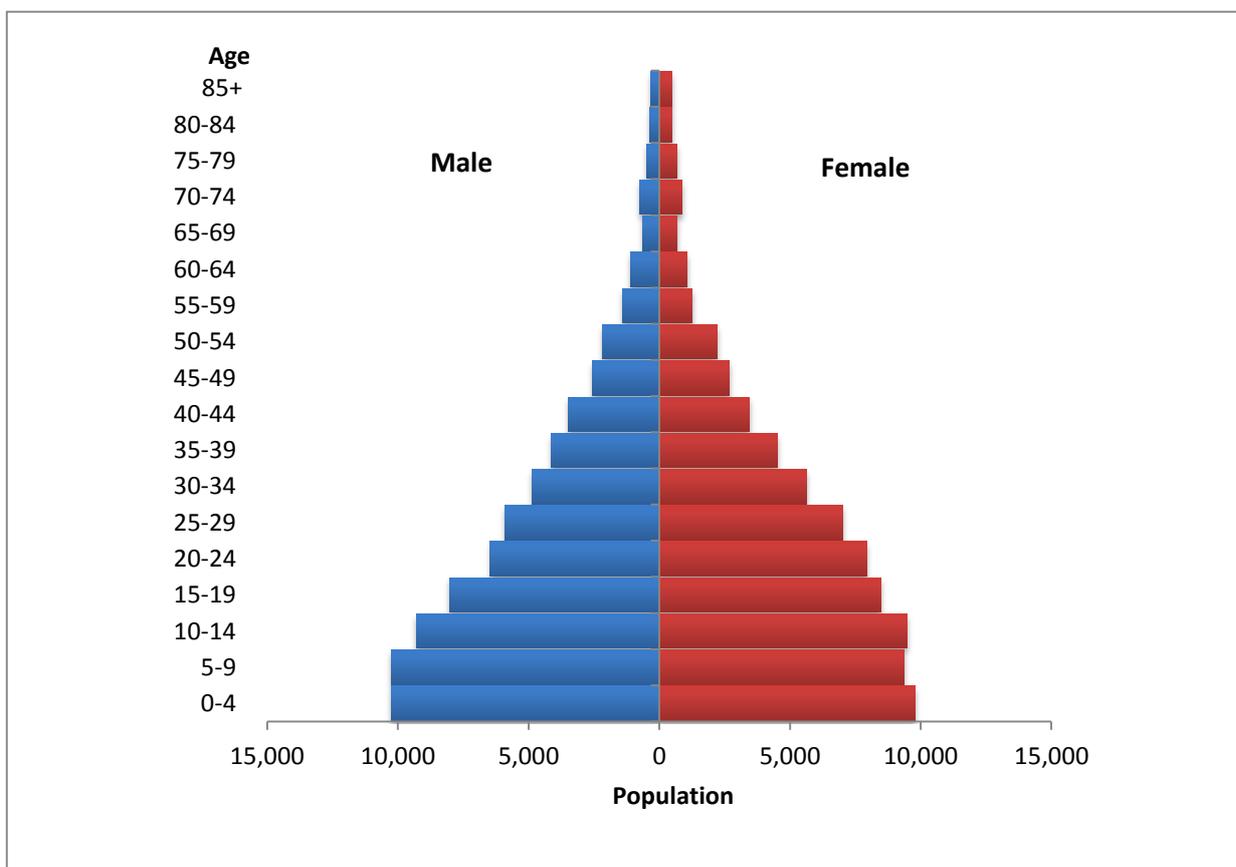
Child dependency ratio (0-14 divided by population 15-64 years) for the municipal is 68.4 percent which is a higher proportion (72.5%) for males than for females (64.7%). The old age dependency ratio (65+ divided by population 15-64 years) is 6.8 percent. The proportion is slightly higher for females (7.1%) than for males (6.4%).

Table 2.2 further shows variations in the age dependency ratio by sex, demonstrating that for both sexes in the Techiman Municipality in the year 2010, there is an average dependency ratio of 75 people in the dependent age groups for every 100 persons in the working ages (78.9 males and 71.9 females).

2.3.3 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality, migration and coverage and content errors such as digit preference and exaggeration of age. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. Figure 2.3 is a pyramid representing the structure of the total population by sex of the Techiman Municipality as at 2010.

Figure 2.3: Population Pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In general, the population pyramid reflects a broad-base pattern, characteristic of a developing nation with over half of its population for both sexes (60.0%) being young and below 24 years. Unlike that of the developed countries (e.g. Sweden with aging population) this type of age structure for Techiman Municipality has a momentum for the growth of the population. This is not different from the age structure of developing countries. By the time the young population reaches reproductive age, the Municipality is most likely to experience high population growth. This therefore, calls for the attention of the Municipal Assembly to put in more efforts in developing the socio-economic potentials of the youth. In so doing they will be able to contribute significantly to the development of the Municipality and the entire nation.

The pyramid for the Municipality generally shows the expected pattern of declines in the length of the bars for each group with advancing age. However, some ages do not follow this expected pattern. For instance, the bar for the age group 65-69 depicts a deviation from the normal. Also, the bar for the age group 10- 14 (male) is longer than that for the 5-9 year age group.

2.3.4 Age-dependency ratio

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of people who fall within the “dependent” ages (those below 15 and 65 and older) to those in the “economically productive” ages (15 to 64 years) in a population. The age-dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry. Countries with very high birth rates usually have the highest age-dependency ratios because of the large proportion of children in the population. The age dependency ratio, however, is a theoretical concept and is generally not equivalent to economic dependency. For example, not all persons in the age group 15-19 are independent in terms of the production of goods and services. Equally, not all persons in the age group 65 years and older are dependent.

Table 2.2 also presents the age dependency ratio for Techiman Municipal. The dependency ratio is 75 (child and adult) for every 100 working people. In the urban and rural localities of the Municipality the age dependency is 68.8 and 88.1 respectively.

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	147,788	71,732	76,056	94.3	95,312	52,476
0-14	57,718	29,075	28,643	101.5	35,452	22,266
15-64	84,357	40,104	44,253	90.6	56,459	27,898
65+	5,713	2,553	3,160	80.8	3,401	2,312
Age-dependency ratio	75.2	78.9	71.9		68.8	88.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility, mortality and migration are important components of demographic change within a given population. In other words, the pattern of these three components (declining or increasing) gives indications of the future population growth trajectory of a given country or region.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of life births women have. Fertility is directly determined by biological factors (fecundity) that intend, are affected by many social, cultural, economic, health and other environmental. Fertility rates measure the relative frequency with which births occur within a given population. Some fertility measures were considered during the 2010 PHC. These include Crude Birth Rate (CBR), General Fertility Rate (GFR) and the Total Fertility Rate (TFR).

The CBR is the simplest measure of fertility. It is easy to calculate because it requires only the total number of births and the total population, and always expressed per 1000 population. The CBR is described as crude because it includes all ages and both sexes in the denominator. There is no attempt to relate the births to the women at risk of having those births. It is therefore not a very accurate measure of fertility.

The GFR expresses births relative to the number of women in the reproductive age. As the name pertains, the GFR is the total number of births in a specified year over the mid-year population of women between the ages 15-49 years. The GFR is affected by age structure since there may be substantial variations between populations within the reproductive age range.

The TFR is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she completes childbearing if she were to experience the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. The TFR on the other hand, is the measure of fertility that is most widely used by demographers. It is calculated by adding up the age specific fertility rates (ASFR) and is always expressed as per one woman. It is a single figure measure that is independent of age structure.

Table 2.3 shows the reported Total Fertility Rate, General Fertility Rate and Crude Birth Rate for Brong Ahafo region and the Techiman Municipality. The region has a population of 2310983 of which 572813 or 24.8 percent are women in the productive ages 15-49 years. These women produced 61,426 children in the last 12 months before the census, given a total fertility rate of 3.58 births per woman, a GFR of 105.9 live births per 1000 women and CBR 26.3 live births per 1000 population. The Techiman Municipality has a total population of 147,788 of which women age 15-49 years are 39,718 (26.9%). The women had 2,275 children born in the last 12 months, giving a TFR of 3.5 births per woman, a GFR of 102.7 live births per 1000 women and CBR of 27.6 live births per 1000 population. The TFR for the Municipality is at par with that of the region but the GFR is slightly higher in the region. The Municipality's CBR is a little higher than that of the region.

Children ever born and surviving

The 2010 PHC collected information about children ever born and children surviving (either living with the mother or elsewhere) by women 12 years and older. Table 2.4 shows that the 52,985 women in the Municipality in their live time up to the census have given birth to 123,441 children and out this number 107,420 or 87.0 percent are still alive. Child bearing among 12-14 years mothers is highly associated with the risk of death of both the mother and child.

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

Districts	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	692,773	61,426	3.58	105.9	26.6
Techiman Municipal	206,856	66,143	5,750	3.47	103.3	27.8
Dormaa Municipal	159,789	49,101	4,390	3.61	105.9	27.5
Berekum Municipal	129,628	43,737	3,037	2.84	83.1	23.4
Pru	129,248	36,721	3,026	3.43	98.5	23.4
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	36,428	3,479	3.88	115	27.9
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	42,263	2,669	2.61	73.1	21.7
Sene	118,810	32,273	3,375	4.18	123.2	28.4
Tain	108,386	30,736	2,671	3.53	104.1	24.6
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	29,933	2,973	4.01	118.7	28.1
Asutifi	105,843	30,324	2,999	3.98	117.1	28.3
Nkoranza South	100,929	29,784	3,030	4	121.1	30
Asunafo South	95,580	26,721	2,732	4.01	122.4	28.6
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	27,996	2,681	3.89	115.1	28.1
Jaman South	92,649	29,104	2,335	3.35	97.4	25.2
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	26,699	2,216	3.36	99.3	24.7
Sunyani West	85,272	27,031	2,174	3.16	95.8	25.5
Jaman North	83,059	25,434	1,763	2.99	84.6	21.2
Kintampo South	81,000	22,055	2,391	4.5	132.3	29.5
Tano North	79,973	23,704	2,085	3.57	105.8	26.1
Tano South	78,129	22,890	2,275	3.99	120.3	29.1
Nkoranza North	65,895	18,220	1,942	4.41	129.6	29.5
Dormaa East	50,871	15,476	1,433	3.71	111.5	28.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The survival rate of 81.2 percent among the children of these young mothers affirms the assertion of lower survival. This survival rate is the second lowest in the Municipality. The survival rate of the children of mothers 60 years and older is the lowest (77.6%). In Ghana the age specific fertility distribution reflects the “early peak” type in which the peak of fertility is attained in the 15-29 year age group. The survival rate of children for this age group may therefore be due to the fact that most of them may have been born a long time ago and thus exposed to the risk of dying for the longest period. Also most of the children might have been born during periods when maternal and child health services were least available.

In terms of variation by sex, Table 2.4 supports the general observation that in all populations' females survive more than males. The Table shows that in all age groups of mothers, except 12-14 years and 45-49 years, more female children survive than male children.

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving					
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes		Male		Female	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,985	123,441	62,235	61,206	107,420	87.0	53,300	85.6	54,120	88.4
12 - 14	5,572	32	14	18	26	81.2	12	85.7	14	77.8
15 - 19	8,488	777	393	384	701	90.2	349	88.8	352	91.7
20 - 24	7,931	5,155	2,587	2,568	4,652	90.2	2,277	88.0	2,375	92.5
25 - 29	7,034	10,652	5,390	5,262	9,736	91.4	4,825	89.5	4,911	93.3
30 - 34	5,641	15,324	7,858	7,466	14,005	91.4	7,049	89.7	6,956	93.2
35 - 39	4,526	16,538	8,268	8,270	15,092	91.3	7,464	90.3	7,628	92.2
40 - 44	3,447	15,091	7,634	7,457	13,603	90.1	6,799	89.1	6,804	91.2
45 - 49	2,651	13,075	6,626	6,449	11,533	88.2	5,758	92.5	5,775	89.5
50 - 54	2,202	11,801	5,902	5,899	10,292	87.2	5,095	86.3	5,197	88.1
55 - 59	1,269	7,449	3,794	3,655	6,399	85.9	3,202	84.4	3,197	84.3
60 +	4,224	27,547	13,769	13,778	21,381	77.6	10,470	76.0	10,911	79.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. The probability of dying during a given time period is linked to many factors, such as age, sex, differential exposure to the risk of death and differential access to health care facility and technology. The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care.

Table 2.5: Distribution of 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	6.14
Techiman	206,856	1,281	6.19
Dormaa Municipal	159,789	1,057	6.61
Berekum	129,628	858	6.62
Pru	129,248	351	2.72
Asunafo North	124,685	626	5.02
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	455	3.69
Sene	118,810	615	5.18
Tain	108,386	757	6.98
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	625	5.90
Asutifi	105,843	685	6.47
Nkoranza South	100,929	703	6.97
Asunafo South	95,580	472	4.94
Kintampo North	95,480	673	7.05
Jaman South	92,649	514	5.55
Wenchi	89,739	704	7.84
Sunyani West	85,272	462	5.42
Jaman North	83,059	627	7.55
Kintampo South	81,000	671	8.28
Tano North	79,973	475	5.94
Tano South	78,129	542	6.94
Nkoranza North	65,895	637	9.67
Dormaa East	50,871	399	7.84

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

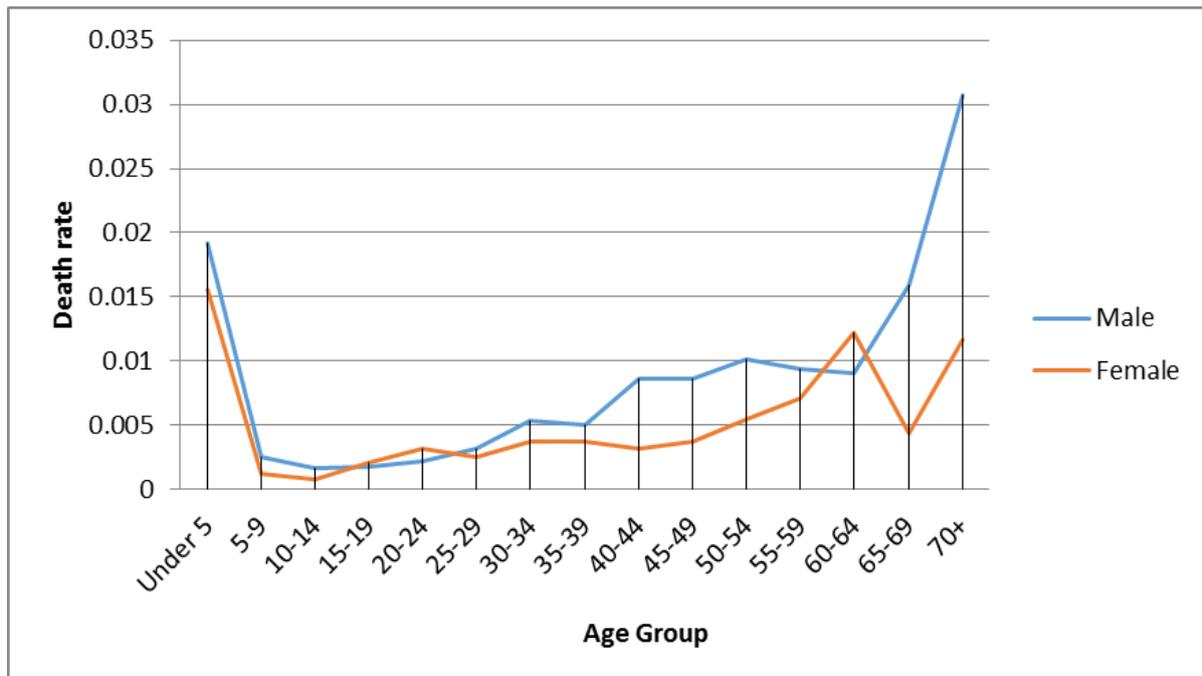
Deaths in households and crude death rate

Table 2.5 presents information on the total population, deaths in households and crude death rate in the Techiman Municipal and the Brong-Ahafo Region. A total of 1489 deaths occurred in the region resulting in a crude death rate of 6.1 per 1000 per population. Out of the regional total of 14,189, the Techiman Municipality accounted for 854 (6.0%) of deaths in households given a municipality crude death rate of 5.8 per thousand population and crude death rate. Thus, the municipal crude death rate is not much different from that of the region as a whole.

Age-specific death rates (ASDRS)

Figure 2.3 shows the reported age specific death rate by sex in the Municipality. The graph indicates that male and female mortality varies with males recording the highest mortality rates from birth age 9 years. The death rates of both males and females drop sharply from age group 0-4 years to age group 5-9 years. From age 10, female mortality remains relatively higher than male mortality till age 49 years. Though female mortality is higher, not much difference is observed with male mortality apart from the ages 30-39 where much difference can be observed. From age 50 years female mortality slows down. Male mortality however picks up momentum from age 50 years and above.

Figure 2.4: Reported age specific death rate by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Cause of death

Table 2.6 shows that at the time of the 2010 Population and Housing Census the total deaths in the region stood at 14,189 deaths, out of which 1,235 or 8.7 is caused by either accident or violence or homicide or suicide. The Municipality reported 854 deaths with 12.1 percent due to accident, violence or homicide or suicide. This is higher than the regional average of 8.7 percent. All other causes of death which accounts for 87.9 percent of the deaths include natural causes which are lower than the regional percentage of 91.3 percent.

Table 2.6: Cause of death

	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide	All other causes
Total	14,189	8.7	91.3
Techiman	1,281	10.8	89.2
Dormaa Municipal	1,057	9.2	90.8
Berekum	858	9.2	90.8
Tain	757	5.5	94.5
Wenchi	704	7.4	92.6
Nkoranza South	703	11.5	88.5
Asutifi	685	7.6	92.4
Kintampo North	673	8.2	91.8
Kintampo South	671	7.5	92.5
Nkoranza North	637	4.7	95.3
Jaman North	627	6.2	93.8
Asunafo North	626	10.4	89.6
Atebubu Amantin	625	9.9	90.1
Sene	615	9.1	90.9
Tano South	542	8.7	91.3
Jaman South	514	10.7	89.3
Tano North	475	6.9	93.1
Asunafo South	472	8.3	91.7
Sunyani West	462	15.2	84.8
Sunyani Municipal	455	7.9	92.1
Dormaa East	399	8.8	91.2
Pru	351	6.3	93.7

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 while external migration is the movement of people across geographical boundaries outside national borders.

Internal migration has played an important role in spatially redistributing the population of Ghana. Migrants tend to contribute directly to population decrease in the areas of origin or increase in the destination areas. Migration is also selective with regard to age, sex and therefore productive capacity. Thus, migration has significant demographic, social and economic impact on both the areas of origin and destination¹. Internal migration can be analyzed 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. On the basis of the answer to the “place of birth” question in the 2010 census, migrants are defined as persons who were enumerated in a place different from where they were born, while non-migrants are persons who were enumerated in the place they were born.

¹(Anarfi et al., 2003)

Table 2.7 presents data on the birth place of migrants in the Techiman Municipality and how long they have lived in the Municipality. There are 147,788 persons enumerated during the census. Out of this number, the Table shows that there are 76,936 migrants representing 5.1 percent of the population. This means that the current population of the Techiman Municipality comprises of less than half of persons born within. Among the 76,936 migrants, 29,690 representing 38.6 percent were born elsewhere in the region while 44,479 persons representing 57.8 percent were born elsewhere in another region in Ghana.

Table 2.7 reveals that persons from the three northern regions together contributed 30,785 or 40.0 percent while 2,767 or 3.6 percent were born outside Ghana. Those from Ashanti Region are 8316 or 10.8 percent of all migrants. The high inter-regional migration of persons into the Municipality of persons who were born in other regions (57.8%) and those born outside Ghana (3.6%) could be due to the bustling trade, facilitated by the well-known Techiman Market which serves as regional market for the West African sub-region. Also, the high overall percentage of migrant population in the Municipality (52%) may have positive implications for the economic growth of the Municipality since migrants bring with them innovative skills and the desire to work hard for survival coupled with work attitude.

Table 2.7: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Percent	Duration of residence (%)				
			Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	76,936	100.0	13.0	28.4	19.0	21.3	14.8
Born elsewhere in the region	29,690	38.6	14.1	31.4	20.8	19.9	13.8
Born elsewhere in another region:	47,246	61.4					
Western	2,289	3.0	15.3	33.1	22.0	20.4	9.3
Central	1,420	1.8	13.7	25.8	19.8	20.6	20.2
Greater Accra	1,292	1.7	19.7	31.9	15.6	20.1	12.8
Volta	1,287	1.7	13.4	29.0	19.3	21.5	16.7
Eastern	1,857	2.4	15.4	30.7	18.8	19.3	15.7
Ashanti	8,316	10.8	13.5	29.3	17.4	22.3	17.5
Brong-Ahafo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern	9,112	11.8	12.2	27.4	19.8	23.6	17.0
Upper East	6,307	8.2	11.5	28.9	19.2	24.7	15.7
Upper West	15,366	20.0	12.9	26.4	19.2	25.3	16.2
Outside Ghana	2,767	3.6	19.1	34.4	14.5	15.4	16.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In relation to the duration of residence of all migrants, 13.0 percent have lived in the Municipality for less than one year, 28.4 percent for 1-4 years. Thus about two out of every five migrants have lived in the Municipality for less than 5 years. Almost twenty percent (19.0%) have lived for 5-9 years, 21.3 percent for 10-19 years and 14.8 percent for more than 20 years. For those born elsewhere in the region, 45.5 percent have lived in the Municipality for up to 4 years, 20.8 percent for 5-9 years, 19.9 percent for 10-19 years and 13.8 percent for more than 20 years.

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on the social characteristics of the population including household size (the number of persons in a household), household composition and relationship to the head of household, household structure showing relationship between members - nuclear family, extended family, marital status, religious affiliation, educational attainment and literacy status.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

A household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, sharing the same house-keeping arrangements and are catered for as one unit (GSS, 2012). 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.

3.2.1 Household size

Table 3.1 presents the distribution of household size in the Techiman Municipality by locality. From 2010 Population and Housing Census results, the Municipality recorded a total household population of 145,309 with 34,137 households, which translates to an average household size of 4.3 persons in each household. This is about the same as the regional average of 4.6. The rural average household size is 5.0 and that of the urban areas is 4.0. More than half (64.3%) of the total household population in the Municipality is found in the urban areas and 35.7 percent in the rural areas. Also, the percentage of households in the urban areas (69.0%) is higher than in the rural areas (30.9%).

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Category	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Region	Municipal	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total household population	2,265,458	145,309	93,447	64.3	51,862	35.7
Number of households	490,515	34,147	23,566	69.0	10,571	30.9
Average household size	4.6	4.3	4		5	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 shows the composition of the household population by sex of the members. The head by definition need not necessarily be the oldest person in the house or the person who is financially responsible for the upkeep of the family. It is rather the person who all members of the household recognize as their head, regardless of age and sex.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	145,309	100.0	70456	100.0	74853	100.0
Head	34,137	23.5	22488	31.9	11649	15.6
Spouse (wife/husband)	15,587	10.7	424	0.6	15163	20.3
Child (son/daughter)	62,504	43.0	31837	45.2	30667	41.0
Parent/parent-in-law	947	0.7	111	0.2	836	1.1
Son/daughter in-law	575	0.4	133	0.2	442	0.6
Grandchild	10,622	7.3	5352	7.6	5270	7.0
Brother/Sister	5,779	4.0	3182	4.5	2597	3.5
Step child	1,034	0.7	507	0.7	527	0.7
Adopted/foster child	760	0.5	356	0.5	404	0.5
Other relative	10,010	6.9	4462	6.3	5548	7.4
Non-relative	3,354	2.3	1604	2.3	1750	2.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The data shows that biological children (son or daughter) constitute the largest percentage (43.0%) of the total household population, followed by household heads (23.5%). Spouse (husband/wife) constitutes 10.7 percent while other family members (grandchildren, brother/sister, in-laws, step and adopted/foster children and other relatives) of head make up 16.5% of the household population. Non-relatives are only 2.3%

When the sex distribution of the household members is considered, more household members are females (74,853 or 51.5%). The male population who are heads of households are 31.9 percent. Sons comprise 45.2 percent of the males in the households. Female heads make up 15.6 percent of the population with daughters comprising 41.0 percent of the females in the households. Spouses who are females constitute 20.3 percent of the female household population, while male spouses constitute less than one percent of the male household population.

The proportion of household members who are males or females is about the same for most of the other relationship to head of household categories. For example, the proportion of males who are either grandchildren or step children or adopted children is the same as the proportion of females who are either grandchildren or step children or adopted children.

3.2.3 Household structure

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 family based on different combinations of household members.

Table 3.3 shows that, more than half of the household population (54.9%) lives in various types of extended family structures whereas 45.1 percent of the household population lives in various types of nuclear household structures. The population in the households with the typical traditional nuclear family comprising of the head, spouse(s) and children constitutes the highest percentage (27.9%), followed by the single parent extended family (14.7% of household populations). Single parent nuclear families comprise 11.2 percent. Household structures with head only (single person household) constitute about four percent (4.2%) of the total household population in the Municipality.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nuclear Family						
Total	145,309	100.0	70,456	100.0	74,853	100.0
Head only	6,170	4.2	4,171	5.9	1,999	2.7
Head and a spouse only	2,546	1.8	1,287	1.8	1,259	1.7
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	40,590	27.9	20,736	29.4	19,854	26.5
Head spouse(s) and other composition	5,605	3.9	2,807	4.0	2,798	3.7
Single parent nuclear	16,202	11.2	6,551	9.3	9,651	12.9
Extended Family						
Extended + non relatives	4,256	2.9	2,072	2.9	2,184	2.9
Single parent extended	21,330	14.7	8,612	12.2	12,718	17.0
Single parent extended + non relative	2,533	1.7	1,029	1.5	1,504	2.0
Head and other composition but no spouse	11,865	8.2	6,009	8.5	5,856	7.8
Extended (head spouse(s) children head's relatives)	34,212	23.5	17,182	24.4	17,030	22.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The emerging phenomenon of varying types of single parent family structures both nuclear and extended make up a significant proportion of the family systems taking 27.6 percent of the household population. Marital disruptions (divorce, separation and widowhood) may account for the rise in single family structures. Out-migration of male spouses or in-migration of female single parents to work may also be a contributory factor.

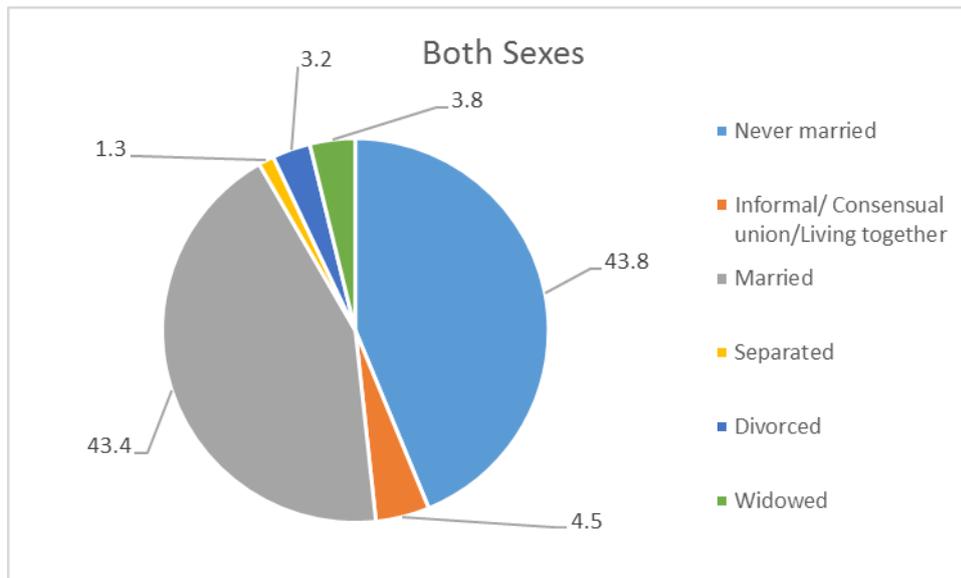
The total household in the Municipality is 145,309 of which 74,853 or 48.5 percent are males. However when the household structures are disaggregated by male and female population Table 3.2 show that the proportion of males in nuclear family households (50.4%) is higher than that of females (47.5). On the other hand, the proportion of the female population in extended family households (52.5%) is more than that of males (49.5%). This may be as a result of the higher proportion of female members (19.0%) in single parent extended households compared to male members (13.7%). On the whole, due to some reasons single parent families, both nuclear and extended, seem to include more female than male members.

3.3 Marital Status

The 2010 Census classified “marital status” into six categories namely; never married, living together/consensual union, married, separated, divorced and widowed. Each individual aged 12 years and older fell into only one of the six categories. The definition of marriage includes persons in any of the following types of marriages: civil, traditional and common law/consensual.

Figures 3.1 and 3.2 show marital status of the Municipality’s population aged 12 years and older by sex. There is a total population of 101,020 in the various marital status categories (never married, living together/consensual union, married, separated, divorced and widowed). Figures 3.1 shows that about 43.8 percent have never married; 43.4 percent are currently married and; 4.5 percent are in consensual unions/living together. It also shows that 1.3 percent is separated; 3.2 percent are divorced and; 3.8 percent are widowed.

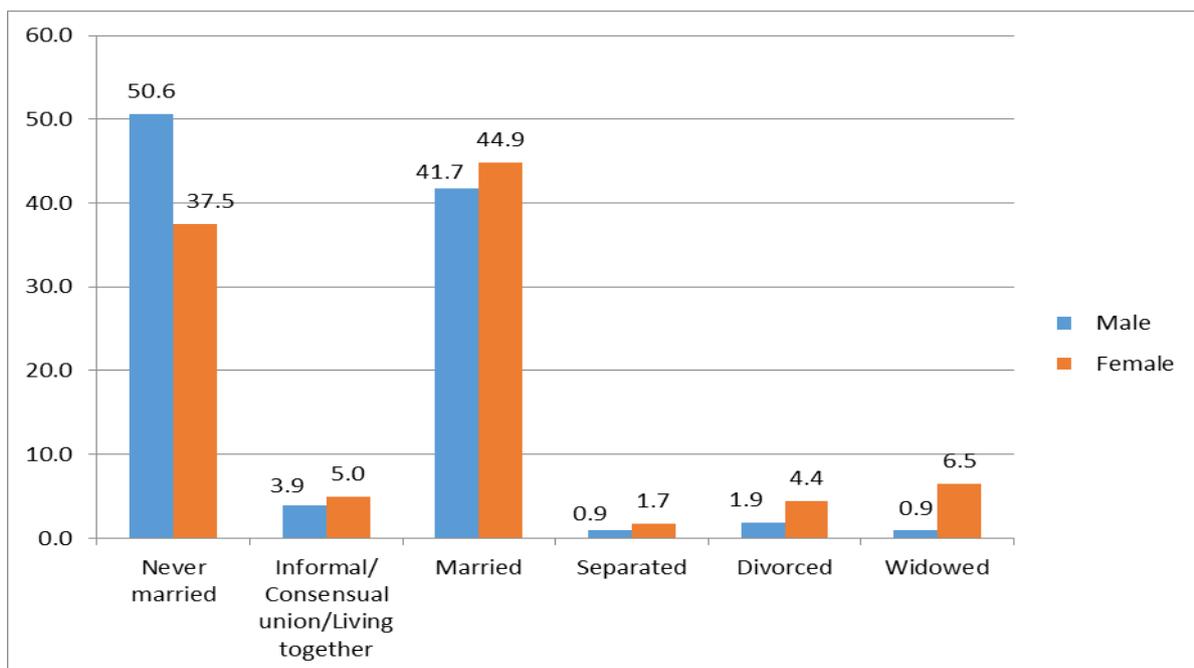
Figure 3.1: Marital status by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.2 looks at marital status of persons 12 years and older in the Techiman Municipality by sex. About half (50.6%) of the male population have never married compared to slightly more than one-third (37.5%) females 12 years and older. The proportion of females who are currently married (44.9%) is higher, compared to males (41.7%). Also, the percentage of females in informal union (5.0%) is higher than males (3.9%). More females (6.5%) are widowed compared with the proportion for males (0.9%) while the proportion of divorced females is (4.4%) and males recorded (1.9%). 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 3.2: Marital status by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Age specific marital status and sex

Table 3.4 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status in the Municipality. The proportion never married is very high at the lower ages and decreases with increasing age. The opposite is the case with the currently married; low at the lower ages and increases with age. Although the legal age for marriage in the country is 18 years, among those aged 12-14 years about four percent (4.1%) indicated that they are married and less than one percent (0.5%) in consensual unions. The proportion currently married rose to 5.3 percent of those aged 15-19 years, increasing rapidly with age such that by 35-39 years about three out of every four of the population (77.4%) are currently married, increasing to 78.3 percent by the age 45-49 years.

The percentage of the population who are widowed increase with age to the extent that, by age 65 years and over about half (52.2%) are widowed. The Table 3.4 further reveals that there are substantial variations between males and females in the pattern of movement into or out of marital status categories. For example, by age 25-29 years only 25.1 percent of females have never married compared to about fifty-eight percent of males (58.5%). The pace of moving out of the never married category is faster for females than for males. In other words, women tend to marry early compared to their male counterpart.

The proportion of females never married declines from 92.0 percent in the age group 15-19 years to 67.1 percent and 40.4 percent among 20-24 years and 25-29 years old respectively. The data further shows that from age 40 years, the proportion of females who are currently married begins to decrease while the proportion widowed begins to increase and by age 65 years and over slightly over, 50 percent of females are widowed. The widowhood proportions was less than one percent (0.9%) in the age group 40-44 years rising gradually to its peak of 7.8 percent at ages 65 years and over. The data thus shows that there is a positive association between age and widowhood but with the proportions higher for females than for males.

In contrast, the proportion of males who are currently married continues to increase with the 55-59 year group and then declines only slightly. For males, exiting from the never married category is more gradual with the proportion never married declining from 92.0 percent in the age-group 15-19 years to 67.1 percent in the age group 20-24 years and further to 40.4 percent in the age group 25-29 years.

The data indicates that in the Municipality, with the 45-49 age group, over ninety percent of males and females have ever married. This is because marriage is highly valued in Ghana. It is one of the determinants of an individual's status and also an indication of social responsibility, trust and achievement. Every adult, unless afflicted by serious illness or deformity in traditional Ghana is expected to marry. Voluntary celibacy is frond upon. Most adults would therefore wish to get married at one time or the other and this is especially so for females.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	101,020	100.0	43.8	4.5	43.4	1.3	3.2	3.8
12 – 14	10,950	100.0	95.5	0.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	16,525	100.0	92.0	2.3	5.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	14,387	100.0	67.1	8.6	22.7	0.7	0.6	0.3
25 - 29	12,951	100.0	40.4	9.5	46.4	1.4	1.8	0.5
30 - 34	10,502	100.0	19.2	6.4	68.0	2.1	3.1	1.3
35 - 39	8,671	100.0	8.7	4.8	77.4	2.2	4.7	2.2
40 - 44	6,925	100.0	4.7	3.0	79.9	2.4	6.3	3.6
45 - 49	5,196	100.0	3.1	2.6	78.3	2.8	7.8	5.4
50 - 54	4,375	100.0	2.3	1.7	75.8	2.8	9.2	8.1
55 - 59	2,658	100.0	1.4	1.3	74.8	2.2	9.2	11.1
60 - 64	2,167	100.0	2.1	0.9	68.4	1.8	9.2	17.5
65+	5,713	100.0	4.0	1.0	52.2	1.8	8.4	32.7
Male								
Total	48,035	100.0	50.6	3.9	41.7	0.9	1.9	0.9
12 – 14	5,378	100.0	95.2	0.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	8,037	100.0	95.7	0.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	6,456	100.0	84.6	5.0	9.9	0.2	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	5,917	100.0	58.5	9.8	30.0	0.7	0.9	0.1
30 - 34	4,861	100.0	29.1	7.4	60.6	1.4	1.2	0.3
35 - 39	4,145	100.0	12.9	5.6	76.3	1.7	3.0	0.5
40 - 44	3,478	100.0	6.2	3.8	83.2	1.8	4.1	0.9
45 - 49	2,545	100.0	4.8	2.8	84.3	2.2	4.5	1.3
50 - 54	2,173	100.0	3.3	1.8	85.0	2.7	5.4	1.8
55 - 59	1,389	100.0	1.9	1.6	87.5	1.7	5.0	2.4
60 - 64	1,103	100.0	3.4	1.2	84.6	1.3	5.7	3.8
65+	2,553	100.0	6.0	1.1	77.6	1.6	5.8	7.8
Female								
Total	52,985	100.0	37.5	5.0	44.9	1.7	4.4	6.5
12 – 14	5,572	100.0	95.7	0.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	8,488	100.0	88.5	3.6	7.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	7,931	100.0	52.9	11.6	33.2	1.1	0.9	0.4
25 - 29	7,034	100.0	25.1	9.2	60.3	2.0	2.5	0.9
30 - 34	5,641	100.0	10.6	5.5	74.3	2.7	4.8	2.1
35 - 39	4,526	100.0	4.9	4.1	78.5	2.6	6.2	3.7
40 - 44	3,447	100.0	3.2	2.3	76.6	3.0	8.4	6.4
45 - 49	2,651	100.0	1.5	2.3	72.6	3.3	10.9	9.4
50 - 54	2,202	100.0	1.4	1.6	66.8	2.9	13.0	14.4
55 - 59	1,269	100.0	0.8	1.0	60.8	2.8	13.8	20.7
60 - 64	1,064	100.0	0.8	0.7	51.7	2.3	12.8	31.8
65+	3,160	100.0	2.3	0.9	31.6	1.9	10.5	52.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and level of education

According to Table 3.5, among the population of 101,020 aged 12 years and over, 27.5 percent have no education; over one in two (53.7%) have basic education; one in eight (12.6%) reached secondary school and; 1.4 percent reached vocational/technical and commercial level. For 3.4 percent, the level reached is post middle/secondary certificate/diploma. Only 1.4 percent reached Tertiary level.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Vocational/technical/commercial	Post middle/secondary certificate/diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	101,020	100.0	27.5	53.7	12.6	1.4	3.4	1.4
Never married	44,204	100.0	11.4	64.6	18.6	1.1	3.1	1.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,518	100.0	20.7	59.0	13.8	2.0	3.3	1.2
Married	43,833	100.0	39.3	45.0	8.2	1.7	4.0	1.9
Separated	1,356	100.0	37.5	50.7	5.8	2.1	3.1	0.9
Divorced	3,237	100.0	39.5	50.3	4.5	2.0	3.2	0.5
Widowed	3,872	100.0	71.4	23.9	2.0	0.8	1.8	0.1
Male								
Total	48,035	100.0	22.6	54.4	14.8	1.4	4.4	2.3
Never married	24,309	100.0	11.6	63.2	19.2	1.0	3.4	1.6
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,886	100.0	16.9	56.3	17.4	2.2	5.0	2.2
Married	20,052	100.0	34.5	44.6	10.0	1.8	5.8	3.4
Separated	450	100.0	40.2	43.3	8.2	2.4	4.2	1.6
Divorced	911	100.0	36.8	49.6	6.9	2.5	3.5	0.7
Widowed	427	100.0	60.9	28.8	4.9	1.6	3.7	0.0
Female								
Total	52,985	100.0	31.9	53.0	10.6	1.4	2.5	0.6
Never married	19,895	100.0	11.1	66.3	17.8	1.2	2.7	0.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,632	100.0	23.4	61.0	11.1	1.9	2.1	0.6
Married	23,781	100.0	43.3	45.4	6.6	1.6	2.5	0.6
Separated	906	100.0	36.2	54.3	4.5	1.9	2.5	0.6
Divorced	2,326	100.0	40.5	50.6	3.6	1.8	3.1	0.5
Widowed	3,445	100.0	72.7	23.3	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Out of the total population of 44,204 who have never married, about eleven percent (11.4%) does not have any level of education compared to the overall municipal proportion of 27.5 percent with no education. The majority of the never married population (64.6%) has basic education with 18.6 percent having obtained secondary education. About one percent of the never married have tertiary level of education. The proportion that has basic and secondary education is higher for those never married than for the total population. Only 1.1 percent attended vocational/technical/commercial and 3.1 percent reached post middle level. The proportions that proceeded beyond secondary level are higher in the Municipality as a whole than among the never married.

Among the married population of 43,833 persons, however, 39.3 percent have no level of education; 45.0 percent have only basic level of education with 8.2 percent having obtained secondary level of education. Less than two percent (1.7%) reached vocation/technical/commercial and 4.0 percent reached post middle level. About two (1.9%) reached tertiary level.

Similarly amongst the population of 4,518 who are in informal or consensual unions, about one in five (20.7%) have no level of education, and almost sixty percent (59.0%) have basic level of education. About one in eight (13.8%) attained secondary level and 2.0 percent

reached vocational/technical/commercial. Post middle was the highest level reached by 3.3 percent while 1.2 attained tertiary level.

A similar pattern is observed for the populations in the other marital status categories. There are higher proportions with basic education compared to no education except for the widowed where almost three-quarters have no education and only about one in four (23.9%) have basic education.

Table 3.5 also reported significant differences among the sexes. Males recorded higher proportions in education than females in all categories. The inability of females to progress to the tertiary level is high. This could be due to the fact that females tend to marry earlier than males and also some may even drop out along the way due to pregnancy and/or marriage.

Among those with no education and also widowed the proportion of male (60.9%) is lower than that of females (72.7%). With the exception of the percentage for females that are never married (11.1%) there are more females who have no education than males in all the other categories of marital status. The percentages of both males and females who have secondary education are high in all the categories. Again, the never married persons recorded the highest percentages for secondary level education for both males (19.2%) and females (17.8%) with the widowed population recording the lowest (male 4.9%, female 1.6%). However, less than three percent of both the male and female populations reached vocational/technical/commercial level. The post middle level recorded less than six percent for both males and females but with the males consistently recording proportions that are about twice that of females.

For the tertiary level, female proportions are below one percent for all marital status categories and also consistently lower than that of males.

3.3.4 Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 shows persons 12 years and older by their sex, marital status and economic activity status. Out of a total number of 101,020 of the population 12 years and older at all the different categories of economic status, 65,061 (64.4%) are employed, 3133 (3.1%) are unemployed while 32,826 (32.5%) are economically not active.

Among the never married, Table 3.5 shows that 38.8 percent are employed, 3.7 percent unemployed and 57.5 percent economically not active. Thus, the population who has never married also has the highest proportion of economically not active persons in the Municipality as revealed also in Table 3.4 where up to 90 percent of the populations 12-19 years are not married. Also, amongst the population of 4,518 who are in informal or consensual unions, about four in five (79.9%) are employed, 5.2 percent unemployed and about one in ten (14.9%) economically not active.

On the whole, whereas the proportions employed shows a pattern of increase of each subsequent level of marital status after the never married to the widowed, the proportions of unemployed and not economically active do not follow and such a consistent pattern. Among the married population of 43,833 persons however, 86.5 percent are employed, about two percent (2.5%) are unemployed with 11.0 percent being economically not active.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	101,020	100.0	65,061	64.4	3133	3.1	32,826	32.5
Never married	44,204	100.0	17,164	38.8	1634	3.7	25,406	57.5
Informal/consensual union/living together	4,518	100.0	3,609	79.9	237	5.2	672	14.9
Married	43,833	100.0	37,905	86.5	1102	2.5	4,826	11.0
Separated	1,356	100.0	1,160	85.5	44	3.2	152	11.2
Divorced	3,237	100.0	2,752	85.0	70	2.2	415	12.8
Widowed	3,872	100.0	2,471	63.8	46	1.2	1,355	35.0
Male								
Total	48,035	100.0	32,112	66.9	1167	2.4	14,756	30.7
Never married	24,309	100.0	10,607	43.6	862	3.5	12,840	52.8
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,886	100.0	1,673	88.7	39	2.1	174	9.2
Married	20,052	100.0	18,342	91.5	240	1.2	1,470	7.3
Separated	450	100.0	407	90.4	12	2.7	31	6.9
Divorced	911	100.0	791	86.8	8	0.9	112	12.3
Widowed	427	100.0	292	68.4	6	1.4	129	30.2
Female								
Total	52,985	100.0	32,949	62.2	1966	3.7	18,070	34.1
Never married	19,895	100.0	6,557	33.0	772	3.9	12,566	63.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,632	100.0	1,936	73.6	198	7.5	498	18.9
Married	23,781	100.0	19,563	82.3	862	3.6	3,356	14.1
Separated	906	100.0	753	83.1	32	3.5	121	13.4
Divorced	2,326	100.0	1,961	84.3	62	2.7	303	13.0
Widowed	3,445	100.0	2,179	63.3	40	1.2	1,226	35.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A similar pattern is observed for the populations in the other marital status categories. There higher proportions who are employed compared to the unemployed and economically not active. Again, males recorded higher proportion (66.9%) than females (62.2%) in the employed category. The percentage of employed males who have never married is 43.6 percent and this is more than that of the females (33.0%). There are more females who are unemployed and economically not active than males in all the categories of marital status. The percentages of both males and females who are employed increases rapidly among those in informal unions and those who are separated where it begins to decline slightly. More females (7.5%) relative to males (2.1%) in informal unions are unemployed.

3.4 Nationality

The composition of the population of the Techiman Municipality by nationality is summarized in Table 3.6. A greater proportion of the residents in the Municipality (97.2%) are Ghanaians made up of 93.7 percent Ghanaians by birth, 2.5 percent by dual nationality and 1.0 percent Ghanaians by naturalization. However, ECOWAS nationals constitute the highest of the non-Ghanaian population (2.0%) whereas nationals in African countries other than ECOWAS constitute 0.6 percent. The high proportion of ECOWAS nationals in the Municipal may be due to migrants from countries such as Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Cote d'Ivoire for purpose of commerce in the Municipality.

However, there is little variation by sex in the nationality of the people living in Techiman. This can be noticed in Table 3.7. For example, about 93.7 percent of the male population in the Municipality is Ghanaians by birth whereas for the female population, 93.6 percent of the population is Ghanaians by birth and the dual nationality (Ghanaians and Other) recorded 2.3 percent for male and 2.6 percent female.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	147,788	100.0	71,732	100.0	76,056	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	138,446	93.7	67,228	93.7	71,218	93.6
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	3,633	2.5	1,618	2.3	2,015	2.6
Ghanaian by naturalization	1,416	1.0	674	0.9	742	1.0
ECOWAS	2,904	2.0	1,531	2.1	1,373	1.8
African other than ECOWAS	849	0.6	417	0.6	432	0.6
Other	540	0.4	264	0.4	276	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 presents data on the religious affiliation of the population. About 95 percent of the total Municipality's population belongs to one form of religion or the other. Out of the Municipality's total population, thus 147,788, about 69.5 percent are Christians. This comprises Pentecostal or Charismatic 21.7 percent; Catholics 18.5 percent; Protestant (Anglican, Lutheran, etc.) 14.1 percent and; other Christians 11.6 percent. A sizeable percentage of 27.4 of the population belong to the Islamic religion. The relatively high Islamic population is probably due to the high presence of the population from the Sahelian region many of whom are Muslim. Also, 5.3 percent have to no religion and traditionalists and other religions constitute 1.3 percent.

In terms of male and female differences, there is very little variations except in the category of no religion where there are twice as many males (7.3%) as females (3.5%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	147,788	100.0	71,732	100.0	76,056	100.0
No religion	7,843	5.3	5,204	7.3	2,639	3.5
Catholic	27,332	18.5	13,171	18.4	14,161	18.6
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	20,858	14.1	9,537	13.3	11,321	14.9
Pentecostal/Charismatic	32,032	21.7	14,221	19.8	17,811	23.4
Other Christian	17,140	11.6	7,946	11.1	9,194	12.1
Islam	40,545	27.4	20,536	28.6	20,009	26.3
Traditionalist	1,389	0.9	818	1.1	571	0.8
Other	649	0.4	299	0.4	350	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and education

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

3.6.1 Literacy

Literacy generally refers to a person's ability to read and write in any language. In the 2010 census, a person was considered literate if he/she could read, write and understand a simple statement. The questions relating to literacy was asked of persons 11 years and older.

Table 3.8 presents information on persons 11 years and older by literacy status in Techiman Municipality. The Table shows that nearly three-quarters (68.9%) of the literate in Techiman Municipality can read, write and understand English and Ghanaian language, 22.8 percent English only and 7.3 percent Ghanaian language only. Those literate in English and French and English, French and Ghanaian language together make up 1.1 percent.

However, Table 3.9 reveals that there are variations in terms of the language of literacy. Literacy in English only ranges from a low of 12.6 percent to a high of 31.5 percent in the various age groups for both males and females. Although the proportions fluctuate it is highest for the age group 11-14 years (31.5%) and lowest for the age group 60-64 years for both males and females. Literacy in Ghanaian language only is not much above 10 percent for all the adult age groups from age 35-65 years but below 6 percent for the younger ages 11-19 years and seems to reflect the emphasis on English as the medium of instruction in schools. Literacy in English and Ghanaian language is U-shaped, high in the younger ages 11-24 years then falls between ages 25-44 years. It then rises again from age 45-64+.

The Municipality's pattern is reflected for both males and females. Fluctuations in the fortunes of the functional literacy programmes may account for the observed pattern. Literacy in English and French is very low in all age groups and does not appear to reflect any age related trend. Literacy in English, French and Ghanaian language ranges from 0.4 percent to 1.3 percent. For males the highest proportion is in the age group 60-64 years (1.7%) and the lowest is in the age group 11-14 and also in the age group 65+ years. For females, the age group 15-19 years recorded the highest proportion of 1.2 and whiles the age group 45-49 years and 65+ years recorded the lowest proportion of 0.2 percent.

Table 3.9 indicates that 55,995 of the population 3 years and older comprising 28,685 (51.2%) males and 27,310 females (48.8%) are currently attending school. On the other hand, 48,638 representing 46.5 percent have attended school in the past, consisting of 50.1 percent males and 49.9 percent females. About ten percent (10.5%) of the population 3 years and older has had higher education beyond the secondary school level.

The data from Table 3.9 further shows that 24.4 percent of male and 23.8 percent females in the Pre-School (Nursery and K.G) level of education are currently attending school. At the basic school level, about the same proportion of females (46.5%) and males (48.3%) are currently attending school. The proportion of females (49.9%) who attended school in the

past is less than males (50.1%). This is observed even in the secondary level where more males (4.1%) than females (1.6%) have attended school.

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

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	27895	76514	100.0	22.76	7.26	68.92	0.26	0.79
11-14	655	13684	100.0	31.52	5.73	61.93	0.13	0.69
15-19	1596	14929	100.0	22.10	3.55	73.09	0.15	1.11
20-24	2830	11557	100.0	22.12	5.17	71.56	0.33	0.83
25-29	3115	9836	100.0	23.70	7.88	67.48	0.31	0.64
30-34	3310	7192	100.0	21.84	9.86	67.23	0.46	0.61
35-39	3132	5539	100.0	21.36	11.09	66.44	0.47	0.65
40-44	2783	4142	100.0	17.46	12.39	68.73	0.31	1.11
45-49	2155	3041	100.0	16.11	11.58	71.39	0.26	0.66
50-54	1764	2611	100.0	13.63	9.46	76.18	0.08	0.65
55-59	1064	1594	100.0	12.61	10.29	76.41	0.19	0.50
60-64	1223	944	100.0	14.51	10.06	74.05	0.11	1.27
65+	4268	1445	100.0	17.58	12.11	69.55	0.35	0.42
Male								
Total	10915	38858	100.0	21.66	5.66	71.50	0.31	0.88
11-14	246	6870	100.0	31.54	5.75	62.04	0.15	0.52
15-19	638	7399	100.0	20.92	3.00	74.87	0.19	1.01
20-24	995	5461	100.0	20.89	4.03	73.81	0.31	0.95
25-29	1174	4743	100.0	22.03	5.84	71.01	0.36	0.76
30-34	1319	3542	100.0	20.95	7.11	70.53	0.54	0.88
35-39	1244	2901	100.0	20.68	7.20	70.56	0.65	0.90
40-44	1173	2305	100.0	16.79	8.89	72.36	0.48	1.48
45-49	913	1632	100.0	15.26	8.58	74.88	0.25	1.04
50-54	739	1434	100.0	13.25	6.69	79.22	0.00	0.84
55-59	434	955	100.0	11.83	5.45	81.78	0.31	0.63
60-64	450	653	100.0	12.56	6.43	79.17	0.15	1.68
65+	1590	963	100.0	15.78	9.24	74.04	0.42	0.52
Female								
Total	16980	37656	100.0	23.90	8.91	66.27	0.21	0.71
11-14	409	6814	100.0	31.49	5.71	61.81	0.12	0.87
15-19	958	7530	100.0	23.27	4.09	71.34	0.11	1.20
20-24	1835	6096	100.0	23.21	6.18	69.54	0.34	0.72
25-29	1941	5093	100.0	25.25	9.78	64.19	0.26	0.53
30-34	1991	3650	100.0	22.71	12.52	64.03	0.38	0.36
35-39	1888	2638	100.0	22.10	15.35	61.90	0.27	0.38
40-44	1610	1837	100.0	18.29	16.77	64.18	0.11	0.65
45-49	1242	1409	100.0	17.10	15.05	67.35	0.28	0.21
50-54	1025	1177	100.0	14.10	12.83	72.47	0.17	0.42
55-59	630	639	100.0	13.77	17.53	68.39	0.00	0.31
60-64	773	291	100.0	18.90	18.21	62.54	0.00	0.34
65+	2678	482	100.0	21.16	17.84	60.58	0.21	0.21

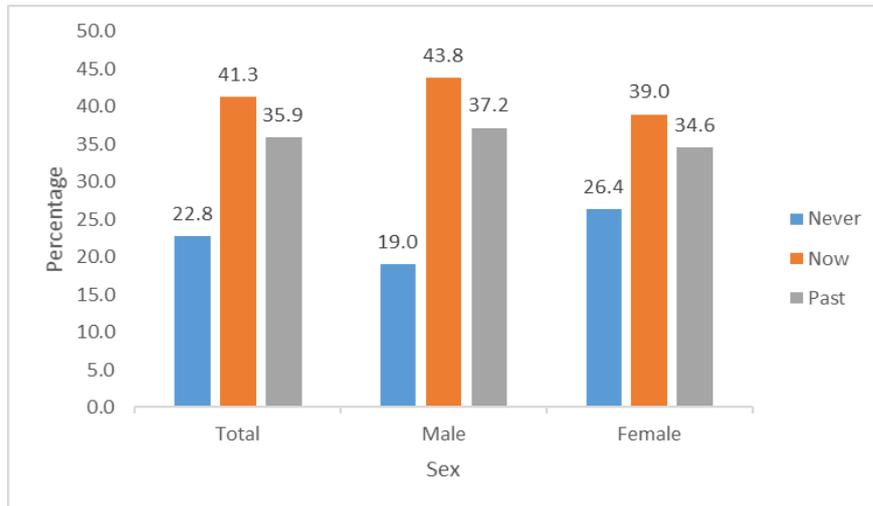
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, and values and attributes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being.

Figure 3.3 presents the status of education among the population 3 years and older by sex and by school attendance. The data shows that, the Municipality has a population of 41 percent of the total population currently attending school. This is made up of 43.8 percent male and 39 percent female. The Table also shows that, 35.9 percent of the total Municipality population 3 years and older have attended school in the past. This is made up of 37.2 percent males and 34.6 percent females.

Figure 3.3: School attendance by sex



Source Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

Governments all over the globe at certain stages of the development of their countries seek to know how many people are employed and unemployed. It should be noted that the more working population there are in a country, the higher the wealth creation which leads to improved living standards and poverty reduction. It is therefore crucial that statistics on labour and labour related issues such as the rate of employment and unemployment, the dependent rate, child labour, economically active and economically not-active populations be made available to inform policy decisions.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected information on the economic activities of persons five years and older who worked for at least an hour in the 7 days preceding the census night. Emphasis is on the economically active employed, unemployed and economically not active population. However, the analysis is done with reference to the population 15 years and older. For the employed population, information was collected on the kind of occupation they engaged in, the kind of industry they found themselves in as well as their employment status and sectors.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Activity status refers to economic and non-economic activity of respondents during the seven days preceding the census. Persons aged 15 years or older may be economically active (labour force) or economically not active.

The economically active population is made up of the (a) Employed – That is, those who worked for at least one hour within the 7 days preceding the census for pay or profit or family gain. Those with a job but not at work, that is, persons who were temporarily not at work during the reference period but had jobs to return to, were also included in the economically active population. (b) Unemployed – comprising all persons who during the reference period were: Without work and had no fixed jobs. Currently available for work; Seeking for work by taking specific steps to look for work (by writing applications, visiting job sites, and visiting employment agencies)

The economically not active population is made up of those who during the reference period did not work and were not seeking for work. They are classified by reasons for not being economically active. They include; homemakers, full-time students, retired persons and people with disabilities who were unable to work because of their age or disability.

4.2.1 Economic activity status by sex

Table 4.1 provides information on the activity status of all persons 15 years and older in the Municipality. It shows that out of the total population of 90,070 who are 15 years and older, 66,867 or 74.2 percent are economically active. From the 66,867 economically active population, 63,753 or 95.3 percent are employed. The employed comprise 61786 or 96.9 percent who have worked 1864 or 2.9 percent who did not work but had jobs to go back to and 103 or 0.2 percent who did voluntary work without pay.

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	90,070	100.0	42,657.00	100.00	47,413	100.0
Economically active	66,867	74.2	32,616.00	76.46	34,251	72.2
<i>Employed</i>	63,753	95.3	31,456.00	96.44	32,297	94.3
<i>Worked</i>	61,786	96.9	30,795.00	97.90	30,991	96.0
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,864	2.9	622.00	1.98	1,242	3.8
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	103	0.2	39.00	0.12	64	0.2
<i>Unemployed</i>	3,114	4.7	1,160.00	3.56	1,954	5.7
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,139	36.6	359.00	30.95	780	39.9
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,975	63.4	801.00	69.05	1,174	60.1
Economically not active	23,203	25.8	10,041.00	23.54	13,162	27.8
Did home duties (household chore)	5,314	22.9	1,249.00	12.44	4,065	30.9
Full time education	13,031	56.2	6,877.00	68.49	6,154	46.8
Pensioner/retired	365	1.6	283.00	2.82	82	0.6
Disabled/sick	974	4.2	416.00	4.14	558	4.2
Too old/young	2,071	8.9	589.00	5.87	1,482	11.3
Other	1,448	6.2	627.00	6.24	821	6.2

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

The unemployed population of 3,114 in the Municipality is less than five percent of the economically active population. Among them those who have worked before constitute 36.6 percent while those who were seeking job for the first time are 63.4 percent. The first time job seekers are high in the Municipality since a bulk of the students who leave school are looking for jobs. This calls for persons who leave school to be creative and become entrepreneurs to be gainfully employed. This is will reduce the burden on the economically active group.

The economically not active population of 23,203 constitute a quarter (25.8%) of the total population 15 years and older. The three main groups comprising the economically not active population are: those in full-time education 13,031 or 56.2 percent, those doing home duties (household chores) 5,314 or 22.9 percent and those young/old to work 2,071 or 8.9 percent. In terms of sex, Table 4.1 shows that among the population 15 years an older, there are slightly more females (34,251 or 51.2%) than males (48.8%). However, while about four out of five (76.5 %) of the males are economically active, a slightly smaller proportion of females (72.2%) are economically active.

Among the employed, there is no difference between the proportion of males and females. However, slightly more proportion of females did not work but had job to go back to (3.8%) compare to males (2.0%). Almost twice of the female population are unemployed (5.7%) compare to males who constitute 3.6 percent. among the unemployed the proportion of females who worked before (39.9%) is higher compared with males (31.0%), while first time job seekers are higher among males (69.1%) as against 60.1 percent females. A slightly higher proportion of females 27.8% than males 23.5% are economically not active.

Furthermore, while two-thirds (68.5%) of males not economically active are in full-time education, less than half (46.8%) of females of the same status are in full time education. Twice as many females (30.9%) than males (12.4%) not economically active did home duties. Also, the proportion of females too old/young to work (11.5%) is twice that of males (5.2%).

4.2.2 Economic activity status

Table 4.2 provides data on the economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by age and sex. In the Municipality, about 70 percent (70.8%) of persons aged 15 years and older are employed followed by the economically not active (25.8%) and unemployed (3.5%). Within the age groupings, the table shows that the proportion employed increased steadily with increasing age from a low of 25.3 percent for the age group 15-19 to a peak of 94.0 percent in the age group 45-49. It reduces very slightly to 93.6 percent in the age group 50-54. It then falls further again to 91.3 percent at age 55-59 years which is the threshold age before legal retirement. The proportion employed then reduces significantly to 59.3 percent at age 65 and older.

The proportion unemployed which is generally low, rises from 2.8 percent in the age group 15-19 to its peak of 7.3 percent in the age group 20-24 and dropped marginally to 6.0% in the age group 25-29. It then decline steadily with age from age group 30-34 years to 0.7 percent in the age group 55-59 and begins to increase again at age 60-64 years. The sharp rise in unemployment from age group 15-19 to 20-24 may probably be due to the fact that many school graduates have passed out and have entered the job market but have not yet secured self or paid employment.

For the economically inactive, an opposite trend is observed. The proportion not economically active is high (71.9%) at age 15-19 years reducing drastically by one-half to 31.9 percent at age group 20-24 years and to 12.9 percent for the age group 25-29 years. The large proportion in the economically not active group at the ages 15-19 years indicates that a large number in this 15-19 year age group may be students pursuing full time education. The proportion of the economically not active falls below 10 percent, until age 55-59 years when it rises again till 65 years and older.

By sex distribution, Table 4.2 also shows a similar pattern of economic status by age as is observed for the entire Municipality except that the magnitudes for the proportions differ for males and females. For instance the percentage of employed males increased with age, rising from 25.3 percent at age group 15-19 years to 94.0 percent for age group 45-49 years then falls appreciably to 69.9 percent by age 65 years and above. Whereas for females, even though it follows the same pattern, it peaks at an earlier age of 45-49 years and falls significantly to 59.3 percent by age 65 years and above. On the other hand, whereas the proportion of males that is economically not active in the age group 65+ years is 29.8 percent, the proportion for females in that same age group is 49.0 percent.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	90,070	100.0	63,753	70.78	3114.00	3.46	23,203	25.8
15-19	16,525	100.0	4,180	25.30	459.00	2.78	11,886	71.9
20-24	14,387	100.0	8,756	60.86	1047.00	7.28	4,584	31.9
25-29	12,951	100.0	10,498	81.06	778.00	6.01	1,675	12.9
30-34	10,502	100.0	9,322	88.76	376.00	3.58	804	7.7
35-39	8,671	100.0	7,980	92.03	150.00	1.73	541	6.2
40-44	6,925	100.0	6,484	93.63	112.00	1.62	329	4.8
45-49	5,196	100.0	4,882	93.96	62.00	1.19	252	4.8
50-54	4,375	100.0	4,095	93.60	40.00	0.91	240	5.5
55-59	2,658	100.0	2,426	91.27	18.00	0.68	214	8.1
60-64	2,167	100.0	1,745	80.53	52.00	2.40	370	17.1
65+	5,713	100.0	3,385	59.25	20.00	0.35	2,308	40.4
Male								
Total	42,657	100.0	31,456	73.74	1160.00	2.72	10,041	23.5
15-19	8,037	100.0	2,081	25.89	177.00	2.20	5,779	71.9
20-24	6,456	100.0	3,987	61.76	393.00	6.09	2,076	32.2
25-29	5,917	100.0	5,055	85.43	283.00	4.78	579	9.8
30-34	4,861	100.0	4,515	92.88	133.00	2.74	213	4.4
35-39	4,145	100.0	3,941	95.08	50.00	1.21	154	3.7
40-44	3,478	100.0	3,354	96.43	37.00	1.06	87	2.5
45-49	2,545	100.0	2,444	96.03	22.00	0.86	79	3.1
50-54	2,173	100.0	2,079	95.67	20.00	0.92	74	3.4
55-59	1,389	100.0	1,308	94.17	9.00	0.65	72	5.2
60-64	1,103	100.0	908	82.32	27.00	2.45	168	15.2
65+	2,553	100.0	1,784	69.88	9.00	0.35	760	29.8
Female								
Total	47,413	100.0	32,297	68.12	1954.00	4.12	13,162	27.8
15-19	8,488	100.0	2,099	24.73	282.00	3.32	6,107	71.9
20-24	7,931	100.0	4,769	60.13	654.00	8.25	2,508	31.6
25-29	7,034	100.0	5,443	77.38	495.00	7.04	1,096	15.6
30-34	5,641	100.0	4,807	85.22	243.00	4.31	591	10.5
35-39	4,526	100.0	4,039	89.24	100.00	2.21	387	8.6
40-44	3,447	100.0	3,130	90.80	75.00	2.18	242	7.0
45-49	2,651	100.0	2,438	91.97	40.00	1.51	173	6.5
50-54	2,202	100.0	2,016	91.55	20.00	0.91	166	7.5
55-59	1,269	100.0	1,118	88.10	9.00	0.71	142	11.2
60-64	1,064	100.0	837	78.67	25.00	2.35	202	19.0
65+	3,160	100.0	1,601	50.66	11.00	0.35	1,548	49.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportional distribution of activity status by age, illustrates the distinction between age-based dependency and economic dependency. The economic dependency distinguishes the economically active population from non-economically active population within the age based dependency. For instance, in theory, the population age 15 - 64 are expected to be economically active while those aged 0 - 14 and 65+ are expected to be economically non active and therefor economically dependent on the population age 15 - 64.

However, Table 4.2 shows that 59.3 percent of the population aged 65+ are economically active (currently employed) when in theory they are supposed to be economically dependent on the population aged 15 - 64.

Similarly, 24.8 percent of the population aged 15 - 64 are economically non-active when they are expected to be economically active. The non-activity status of this group is mainly concentrated in the age group 15 - 19 and 20 - 24 who are non-active because they are mainly schooling. However the economic non-activity status of this group decreases with age. For instance, the proportion of the age group 15 - 19 that is economically non active is 71.9 percent compared to 31.9 percent of the age group 20 - 24 and 12.9 percent of age group 25 - 29.

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 presents the occupation of employed population 15 years and older by sex. Occupation refers to the type of work a person is engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked. In the 2010 PHC the question on occupation was asked only of persons who worked as well as those unemployed but had worked before.

Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers dominate in the municipality accounting for 36.3 percent of occupation followed closely by Service and sales workers (28.2%). Craft and related trades workers ranks third with 13.9 percent of the occupations. Professional, Plant and machine operators and assemblers and those involved in elementary occupations take up about five percent each.

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	63,753	100.0	31,456	100.00	32,297.00	100.00
Managers	1,494	2.3	707	2.25	787.00	2.44
Professionals	3,219	5.0	2,001	6.36	1,218.00	3.77
Technicians and associate professionals	1,089	1.7	740	2.35	349.00	1.08
Clerical support workers	916	1.4	572	1.82	344.00	1.07
Service and sales workers	17,968	28.2	4,393	13.97	13,575.00	42.03
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	23,118	36.3	12,624	40.13	10,494.00	32.49
Craft and related trades workers	8,866	13.9	5,267	16.74	3,599.00	11.14
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3,438	5.4	3,381	10.75	57.00	0.18
Elementary occupations	3,632	5.7	1,758	5.59	1,874.00	5.80
Other occupations	13	0.0	13	0.04	0.00	0.00

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There are significant variations between the sexes in terms of occupations, reflecting an 'ascribed' distinction of male jobs and female jobs. About 40 percent (42.0%) of females employed are Service and sales workers compared with only 13.9 percent males. On the other hand, the male proportion is far higher than the female in occupations such as Plant and machine operation and assemblers (10.8% males and 0.2% females); Craft and related trades workers (16.7% males and 11.1% of females), Professional (6.4% males and 3.8% females) and Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers (40.1% males and 32.5%). In the Municipality, females have made inroads into occupation that were male dominated. The proportion of females who are managers (2.4%) is almost at par with that of the males (2.3%). Although males are still dominant in occupation such as professionals, technicians and associated professionals, the proportions are in the ratio of about two males to one female.

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of products or services rendered at the respondent's establishment. Information was collected only on the main product or service during the reference period. The industry of the employed population provides information about the structure of the Municipality's economy. Changes in the structural composition of employed population often reflect the direction of social and economic development.

Table 4.4 shows that, out of a total population of 63,753 working in the various establishments in the Municipality. The two dominant products/service involving 62.2 percent of the employed population are agriculture, forestry and fishing 37.3 percent and whole sale and retail, repair of motor vehicle and motor cycles (24.9%). Nine percent (9.4%) of the Municipality work force is in the manufacturing. Accommodation and food service activities account for 5.4 percent and other service activities 5.3 percent. Transport and storage, education, construction and human health and social work activities are the main product/services of 10.6 percent of the employed.

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	63,753	100.0	31,456	100.00	32297.00	100.00
Agriculture forestry and fishing	23,803	37.3	13,237	42.08	10566.00	32.72
Mining and quarrying	149	0.2	144	0.46	5.00	0.02
Manufacturing	5,985	9.4	2,645	8.41	3340.00	10.34
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	129	0.2	115	0.37	14.00	0.04
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	127	0.2	77	0.24	50.00	0.15
Construction	1,734	2.7	1,698	5.40	36.00	0.11
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15,906	24.9	5,438	17.29	10468.00	32.41
Transportation and storage	2,905	4.6	2,802	8.91	103.00	0.32
Accommodation and food service activities	3,451	5.4	391	1.24	3060.00	9.47
Information and communication	193	0.3	153	0.49	40.00	0.12
Financial and insurance activities	517	0.8	315	1.00	202.00	0.63
Real estate activities	3	0.0	3	0.01	0.00	0.00
Professional scientific and technical activities	334	0.5	198	0.63	136.00	0.42
Administrative and support service activities	348	0.5	260	0.83	88.00	0.27
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	788	1.2	521	1.66	267.00	0.83
Education	2,514	3.9	1,406	4.47	1108.00	3.43
Human health and social work activities	816	1.3	405	1.29	411.00	1.27
Arts entertainment and recreation	267	0.4	252	0.80	15.00	0.05
Other service activities	3,373	5.3	1,228	3.90	2145.00	6.64
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	409	0.6	167	0.53	242.00	0.75
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	1	0.00	1.00	0.00

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of sex, the more physically intensive industries such as construction, transportation and storage, mining and quarry are male dominated. However, the females are dominant in manufacturing, wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and accommodation and food service activities.

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.5 shows the total population of 15 years and older by employment status and sex. About two out of every three of the 63,753 employed in the Municipality are either self-employed without employees (60.6%) or self-employed with employee (5.3%). Employees constitute 17.1 percent of the employed population. Contributing family workers form 9.5 percent and 4.7 percent are apprentices.

Sex differentials in employment status are also provided in Table 4.5. The proportion of female self-employed without employees (64.9%), contributing family workers (12.3%), and apprentices (5.2%) in that order are higher as compared to males. Twice as many males than females on the other hand are employees (23.3% males and 11.1% females). The males self-employed with employees are 5.9 and the females are 4.7 percent.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	63,753	100.0	31456.00	100.00	32,297	100.0
Employee	10,919	17.1	7334.00	23.32	3,585	11.1
Self-employed without employee(s)	38,642	60.6	17694.00	56.25	20,948	64.9
Self-employed with employee(s)	3,391	5.3	1863.00	5.92	1,528	4.7
Casual worker	1,348	2.1	943.00	3.00	405	1.3
Contributing family worker	6,084	9.5	2121.00	6.74	3,963	12.3
Apprentice	2,973	4.7	1307.00	4.16	1,666	5.2
Domestic employee (House help)	324	0.5	157.00	0.50	167	0.5
Other	72	0.1	37.00	0.12	35	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which the person works. The employment sector covered in the 2010 PHC are Public (Government), Semi-public/parastatal, Private formal and Private Informal, NGOs (local and international) and other international organizations. Table 4.6 presents employment sector of employed population 15 years and older by sex.

Table 4.6 shows that the private informal sector employs (88.4%) persons in the Municipality and private formal sector employs (5.4%). The public (government) sector employs 5.7 percent. The male-female variation in employment sector is also shown in table 4.6. About nine in every ten females (91.5%) worked in the private informal sector compared with 85.2 percent males. On the other hand, almost twice as many males (7.2%) than females (3.7%) worked in the private formal sector. About seven percent of males work in the Public (government) sector compared with 4.4 percent females. The private sectors thus employ 93.8 percent of the working population. The often repeated adage that the private sector is the engine of growth is exemplified in the Techiman Municipality with over ninety percent of the working population in the private sector.

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	63,753	100.0	31456.00	100.00	32,297	100.0
Public (Government)	3,661	5.7	2228.00	7.08	1,433	4.4
Private Formal	3,454	5.4	2268.00	7.21	1,186	3.7
Private Informal	56,366	88.4	26802.00	85.20	29,564	91.5
Semi-Public/Parastatal	78	0.1	50.00	0.16	28	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	186	0.3	101.00	0.32	85	0.3
Other International Organizations	8	0.0	7.00	0.02	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is recognized as an important knowledge-based resource tool necessary for socio-economic developments. ICT development in Ghana has seen significant growth in recent years. The role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana has been widely recognized even though not fully experienced at the Municipality levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres (RIC).

This chapter presents analysis of the data on individual ownership of mobile phones and access to mobile phones, desktop or laptop computers by individuals or households, the use of internet facility either at home, internet cafe, on phone or other mobile devices and the access to fixed telephone lines.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 provides information on the population 12 years and older by sex who own mobile phones in the Municipality. Out of the 144,777 persons 12 years and older, 70,627 or 49.8 percent own mobile phones. This implies a mobile phone usage of about fifty percent. The table also shows that the proportion of males (55.2%) who own mobile phones is higher than their female counterparts.

5.3 Use of Internet

Internet access is not only via computer, but also via mobile phones, game machines and digital television. Table 5.1 also shows internet facility usage by sex for the Municipality. Out of the 144,777 persons aged 12 years and older a small percent (4.0%) in the municipal uses internet facility. This, however, is higher than the regional percentage of (3.4%) as indicated in the Brong-Ahafo Regional Report (GSS 2013). Twice as many males (5.7%) use internet facilities than females (2.4%) in the Municipality.

Table 5.1: Ownership of mobile phones

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	141,777	100.0	70,627	49.8	5,673	4.0
Male	67,519	47.6	37,253	55.2	3,873	5.7
Female	74,258	52.4	33,374	44.9	1,800	2.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

There is a high level of ownership of mobile phones in the Municipality, and 342 households (0.7%) have fixed telephone lines at home. The low accessibility and availability of fixed telephone lines could be attributed to the fact that fixed lines were and still predominately for “official” use by public officials, professional and managers and not individuals. Also, the huge capital outlay in its deployment installation and maintenance has made mobile telephones a more potable and user friendly choice. Only 238 male headed households (0.8%) and 104 female headed households (0.6%) have fixed telephone lines.

5.5 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

Table 5.2 indicates that, out of the 47,627 of the households in the Techiman Municipality, 2,611 representing (5.5%) own desktop or laptop computers. Out of 2,033 male headed households, 6.5 percent has desktop or laptop computers. Only 578 female headed households or 3.5 percent have desktop or laptop computers. The proportion of male headed households is thus almost twice that of the female headed households.

Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers, fixed telephone lines and sex of head

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	47,627	100	2,611	5.5	342	0.7
Male	31,223	65.6	2,033	6.5	238	0.8
Female	16,404	34.4	578	3.5	104	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) face a wide range of life challenges for the reason that disability in whatever form or type reduces an individual's ability to function to his/her full potentials. The Ghana Statistical Service (2012) defines persons with disability 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.

Generally, persons with disability are marginalized and they suffer from discrimination on account of their disability status. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts. Accordingly, they are often seen as a burden on society in general and their families in particular.

Their unfortunate circumstances are often viewed as a curse or punishment. Furthermore, according to the summary World Report on Disability (World Health Organization 2011), persons with disability have poorer health status, lower educational achievement, less economic participation and higher proportion of poverty than people without disabilities. The objective of this chapter is to analyze the data on persons with disabilities. Information was collected on persons with disabilities in Visual/ sight impairment; Hearing impairment; Emotional or physical and other forms of disabilities.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows population by type of locality, disability status and sex. The 2010 population and housing census (PHC) indicates that out of the total population of 147,788 people in the Techiman Municipality, 3,203 (2.2%) are with some disability and 144,585 or 98.8 percent are without any disability. In terms of disability by sex, not much difference is observed with the proportion of disabled males (2.2%) equal to females (2.1%). There are also not much urban rural differences with the proportion with disability in the urban areas (2.3%) about the same as in the rural areas (2.0%).

6.3 Types of Disability

According to the Ghana Statistical Service National Report on Disability (2012), it has been reported that nationally, about 2 out of 5 of the population with disabilities (38.3%) have more than one type of disability condition. Similarly, almost the same proportions of males (38.2%) and females (38.5%) have more than one type of disability.

In the Techiman Municipality, Table 6.1 shows that the population of 3,203 with disabilities reported 4177 disabilities yielding an average of 1.3 disabilities per person.

Table 6.1 also describes the distribution of the number of persons reporting a specific disability in the Municipality. As a result of people having multiple disabilities the interpretation of the proportion with disability in sight for example, is that out of the 3203 PWDs in the Municipality 1302 or 41.2 percent have problem with sight. About (27.2%) of PWDs suffer from physical disabilities. Hearing disability ranks third accounting for 16.0 percent followed by speech defect (13.5%).

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

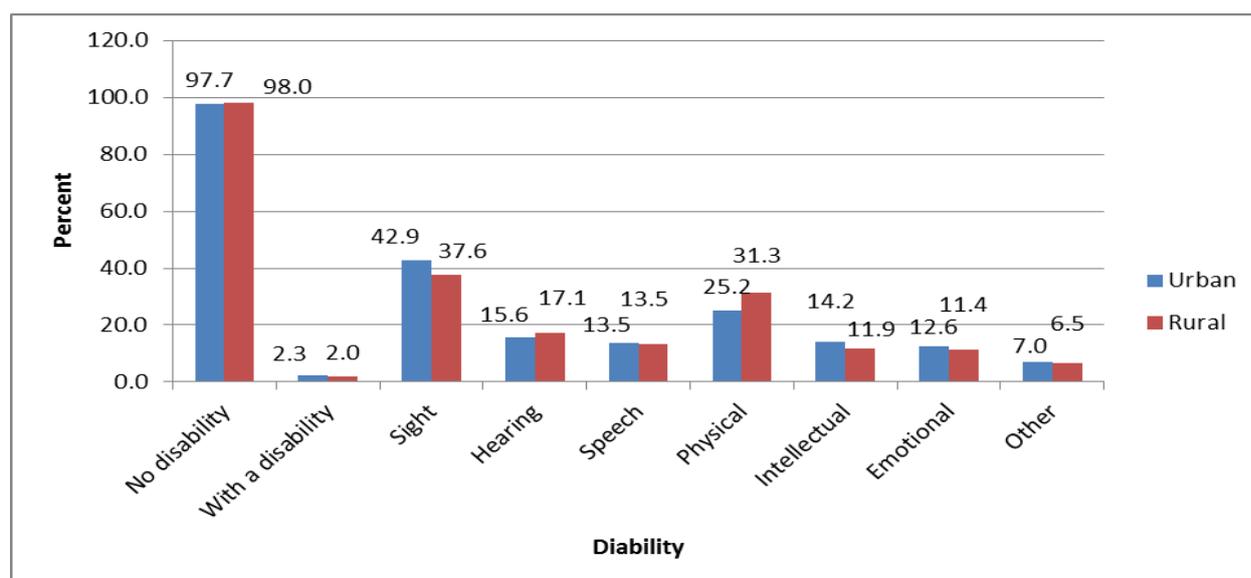
Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	147,788	100.0	71,732	100.0	76,056	100.0
No disability	144,585	97.8	70,145	97.8	74,440	97.9
With a disability	3,203	2.2	1,587	2.2	1,616	2.1
Sight	1,320	41.2	596	37.6	724	44.8
Hearing	514	16.0	238	15.0	276	17.1
Speech	433	13.5	248	15.6	185	11.4
Physical	870	27.2	448	28.2	422	26.1
Intellectual	430	13.4	232	0.3	198	0.3
Emotional	392	12.2	204	12.9	188	11.6
Other	218	6.8	100	6.3	118	7.3
Urban						
Total	95,312	100.0	44,906	100.0	50,406	100.0
No disability	93,145	97.7	43,890	97.7	49,255	97.7
With a disability	2,167	2.3	1,016	2.3	1,151	2.3
Sight	930	42.9	394	38.8	536	46.6
Hearing	337	15.6	144	14.2	193	16.8
Speech	293	13.5	156	15.4	137	11.9
Physical	546	25.2	272	26.8	274	23.8
Intellectual	307	14.2	158	0.4	149	0.3
Emotional	274	12.6	129	12.7	145	12.6
Other	151	7.0	57	5.6	94	8.2
Rural						
Total	52,476	100.0	26,826	100.0	25,650	100.0
No disability	51,440	98.0	26,255	97.9	25,185	98.2
With a disability	1,036	2.0	571	2.1	465	1.8
Sight	390	37.6	202	35.4	188	40.4
Hearing	177	17.1	94	16.5	83	17.8
Speech	140	13.5	92	16.1	48	10.3
Physical	324	31.3	176	30.8	148	31.8
Intellectual	123	11.9	74	0.3	49	0.2
Emotional	118	11.4	75	13.1	43	9.2
Other	67	6.5	43	7.5	24	5.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The distribution of types of disability by sex shows that there are no significant differences between males and females in the magnitude of the proportions for the various types of disabilities in the Municipality. However, there are slightly more males with speech impairment (15.6%), physical (28.2%) and emotional impairments (12.9%) than females. However, there are more females with sight (44.8%), hearing (17.1%) and other (7.3%) disabilities than males.

Figure 6.1 also describes the types of disability according to locality. The data indicates that although overall there are more PWDs in the urban areas (2.3%) than in the rural areas (2.0%), the distribution of the various types of disability do not show a consistent pattern of being higher in the urban areas. For example, whereas intellectual impairment is higher among the urban dwellers (14.2%), rural dwellers have the highest proportion of physical challenges (31.3%). Similarly, speech impairment is the same in both rural and urban areas (13.5%).

Figure 6.1: Population by of disability and by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Activity status

As indicated in the introduction of the chapter, generally, persons with disability are marginalized and suffer discrimination on account of their disability status. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to their non-disabled counterparts.

An examination of Table 6.2 indicates that whereas 71.2 percent of those without disability are employed, only 55.5 percent of PWDs are in gainful employment. The unemployed according to the PHC comprises all persons who during the reference period were “without work and had no fixed jobs, currently available to work, seeking for work by taking specific steps to look for work”. On the basis of this definition, fewer PWDs are likely to be seeking for work or currently available for work compared with those with no disability. About three percent (3.1%) are unemployed compared with 3.5 percent with no disability.

According to the 2010 PHC an economically not active person, did not work during the reference period and was not looking for work. He or she may be a home maker, a full time student, retired person disabled or unable to work because of old age or ill health. On the basis of this definition it is expected that a substantial number of the disabled fall into the economically not active population group. The percentage of PWDs who are economically not active (41.4%) therefore is significantly higher than those with no disability (25.3%).

With respect to differentials by sex, whereas 74.2 percent of males with no disability are employed, the proportion for those with disability is 59.4 percent. Similarly, for females, although 68.6 percent with no disability are employed, 51.9 percent with disability are employed. Unemployment among women with disability (2.5%) is lower than the male counterpart (3.7%).

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

Sexes/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	90,070	100.0	63,753	70.8	3,114	3.5	23,203	25.8
No disability	87,499	100.0	62,326	71.2	3,035	3.5	22,138	25.3
With a disability	2,571	100.0	1,427	55.5	79	3.1	1,065	41.4
Sight	1,110	100.0	661	59.5	36	3.2	413	37.2
Hearing	398	100.0	251	63.1	9	2.3	138	34.7
Speech	261	100.0	162	62.1	9	3.4	90	34.5
Physical	768	100.0	337	43.9	17	2.2	414	53.9
Intellectual	306	100.0	128	41.8	9	2.9	169	55.2
Emotional	297	100.0	165	55.6	9	3.0	123	41.4
Other	172	100.0	94	54.7	7	4.1	71	41.3
Male								
Total	42,657	100.0	31,456	73.7	1,160	2.7	10,041	23.5
No disability	41,409	100.0	30,715	74.2	1,114	2.7	9,580	23.1
With a disability	1,248	100.0	741	59.4	46	3.7	461	36.9
Sight	497	100.0	317	63.8	20	4.0	160	32.2
Hearing	171	100.0	128	74.9	3	1.8	40	23.4
Speech	147	100.0	94	63.9	5	3.4	48	32.7
Physical	390	100.0	186	47.7	12	3.1	192	49.2
Intellectual	161	100.0	76	47.2	6	3.7	79	49.1
Emotional	151	100.0	85	56.3	4	2.6	62	41.1
Other	74	100.0	45	60.8	4	5.4	25	33.8
Female								
Total	47,413	100.0	32,297	68.1	1,954	4.1	13,162	27.8
No disability	46,090	100.0	31,611	68.6	1,921	4.2	12,558	27.2
With a disability	1,323	100.0	686	51.9	33	2.5	604	45.7
Sight	613	100.0	344	56.1	16	2.6	253	41.3
Hearing	227	100.0	123	54.2	6	2.6	98	43.2
Speech	114	100.0	68	59.6	4	3.5	42	36.8
Physical	378	100.0	151	39.9	5	1.3	222	58.7
Intellectual	145	100.0	52	35.9	3	2.1	90	62.1
Emotional	146	100.0	80	54.8	5	3.4	61	41.8
Other	98	100.0	49	50.0	3	3.1	46	46.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the Municipality persons with physical and/or intellectual impairments are the least likely to be employed whereas those with sight, emotional, and “other” forms of disability have the highest chance of employment. The disabilities associate with higher unemployment are emotional (3.0%), speech and “other forms” (4.1%). The proportion of the population with no disability and economically not active is 25.3 percent. Among those with disability the proportion is about 40 percent (41.4%). The proportion is highest for physical and intellectual disability and below 40 percent for sight, hearing and speech.

For both males and females with disability, physical and intellectual disability offers the least chance of employment. The probability of being employed is highest for those with male with hearing problems (74.9%) and females with speech problems (59.6%). Unemployment is higher among the male population with disability (3.7%) compared with those no disability (2.7%). The reverse is the situation among females where the population (2.5%) is lower than no disability (4.2%).

Among the population with disability however, the type of one's disability affect his or her capacity to work and thus the quest for job. Among males, those with sight disability (4.0%) and "other" forms (5.4%) are more likely to be seeking for work. For females, those with emotional (3.4%) speech (3.5%) and hearing (4.6%) are more likely to be available to work and therefore have been counted as unemployed.

6.5 Disability and Education

Table 6.3 gives information on the population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education in the Techiman Municipality. From Table 6.3, out of the total (135,563) population 3 years and older 22.8% have never attended school with persons with disabilities (40.1%) constituting almost twice of those without any disability (22.4%). Majority of the population who has attended or is attending school have either attained primary (26.4%) or JSS/SSS/Middle education in the Municipality.

Table 6.3 confirms the lower educational achievement of persons with disability whereas only 22.4% of those with on disability have never attended school, 40.1 percent of those with disability have never attended school. The disadvantage situation of the disabled is reflected at the various levels of education. A little above ten percent (10.1%) of those with no disability have attended pre-school (Nursery and Kindergarten) compared to 4.1% of those with disability. The situation is not different at the primary level, 26.6 percent for no disability and 18.4% among the disabled. For the JJSS/SHS and middle school I category, the disabled have the lower proportion of 24.9 percent compared to the 26.7 percent among those without disability. In the Municipality the proportion with secondary education or higher is about the same for those with no disability (14.1%) and those with disability (12.5%). Hearing and physical disability affect education most, since almost fifty percent (48.9%) with these problems have never attended school, and this proportion is higher than the overall 40.1 percent of the disabled who have never attended school.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	SSS/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	SSS/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	135,563	30,930	13,507	72,039	19,087	100.0	22.8	10.0	53.1	14.1
No disability	132,463	29,687	13,380	70,695	18,701	100.0	22.4	10.1	53.4	14.1
With a disability	3,100	1,243	127	1,344	386	100.0	40.1	4.1	43.4	12.5
Sight	1,290	502	35	580	173	100.0	38.9	2.7	45.0	13.4
Hearing	497	243	22	191	41	100.0	48.9	4.4	38.4	8.2
Speech	406	160	39	174	33	100.0	39.4	9.6	42.9	8.1
Physical	850	409	17	321	103	100.0	48.1	2.0	37.8	12.1
Intellectual	401	171	29	172	29	100.0	42.6	7.2	42.9	7.2
Emotional	376	136	24	179	37	100.0	36.2	6.4	47.6	9.8
Other	212	63	14	98	37	100.0	29.7	6.6	46.2	17.5
Male										
Total	65,475	12,417	7,012	34,975	11,071	100.0	19.0	10.7	53.4	16.9
No disability	63,941	11,897	6,950	34,270	10,824	100.0	18.6	10.9	53.6	16.9
With a disability	1,534	520	62	705	247	100.0	33.9	4.0	46.0	16.1
Sight	584	184	18	279	103	100.0	31.5	3.1	47.8	17.6
Hearing	226	96	10	94	26	100.0	42.5	4.4	41.6	11.5
Speech	234	91	17	103	23	100.0	38.9	7.3	44.0	9.8
Physical	434	169	7	187	71	100.0	38.9	1.6	43.1	16.4
Intellectual	219	82	16	100	21	100.0	37.4	7.3	45.7	9.6
Emotional	197	65	12	97	23	100.0	33.0	6.1	49.2	11.7
Other	98	19	10	54	15	100.0	19.4	10.2	55.1	15.3
Female										
Total	70,088	18,513	6,495	37,064	8,016	100.0	26.4	9.3	52.9	11.4
No disability	68,522	17,790	6,430	36,425	7,877	100.0	26.0	9.4	53.2	11.5
With a disability	1,566	723	65	639	139	100.0	46.2	4.2	40.8	8.9
Sight	706	318	17	301	70	100.0	45.0	2.4	42.6	9.9
Hearing	271	147	12	97	15	100.0	54.2	4.4	35.8	5.5
Speech	172	69	22	71	10	100.0	40.1	12.8	41.3	5.8
Physical	416	240	10	134	32	100.0	57.7	2.4	32.2	7.7
Intellectual	182	89	13	72	8	100.0	48.9	7.1	39.6	4.4
Emotional	179	71	12	82	14	100.0	39.7	6.7	45.8	7.8
Other	114	44	4	44	22	100.0	38.6	3.5	38.6	19.3

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 plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the Municipality and the entire Brong-Ahafo Region. The Municipal's economy is mainly rural and dominated by the agriculture sector. The key agricultural sub-sectors include crops, livestock, fisheries, agro forestry and non-traditional commodities. The farming practices in the Municipality include mono-cropping, mixed cropping and mixed farming. This chapter presents analysis of data on the agricultural activities in the Techiman Municipality with focus on households in agriculture and types of farming.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

A household is classified as an agricultural household if at least one of its members engages in agricultural production even if not earning from agricultural activity alone (GSS 2012). Table 7.1 shows the total number of households engaged in agricultural activities which are crop farming, livestock rearing, tree planting and fish farming. The Table indicates that the economy in the Techiman Municipality is diverse. Whiles 46.2 percent of the total household (34,137) are engage in agriculture, 18356 or 53.8 percent are not in agriculture. The number of households who engage in agriculture in the rural areas (75.8%) is more than twice the number of households who engage in agriculture in the urban areas (33.0%).

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Type of activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	34,137	100.0	23,566	100.0	10,571	100.0
Households engages in agriculture	15,781	46.2	7,769	33.0	8,012	75.8
Crop farming	15,073	95.5	7,222	93.0	7,851	98.0
Tree planting	146	0.9	94	1.2	52	0.6
Livestock rearing	3,870	24.5	1,639	21.1	2,231	27.8
Fish farming	7	0.0	6	0.1	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 also indicates that many households reported more than one farming activity. The 15,781 households in agriculture reported a total of 19,096 agricultural activities, given an average of about 1.4 different activities per household. The two traditional activities of crop farming (95.5%) and livestock rearing (24.5%) are prominent in the Municipality. Fish farming as an income generating agricultural activity is still relatively new the Municipality with only a few agricultural households (7 out of 15,781) engage in it. This may be because of the relatively high initial investment capital. Tree planting is also not a traditional activity and attracted less than one percent (0.9%) of the agricultural households. Tree planting in

particular requires a considerable waiting time to harvest. This is not likely to draw much interest from the substantially subsistent level agricultural communities of the Municipality.

With reference to urban/rural communities, a similar trend is observed in the table with the two traditional agricultural activities of crop farming and livestock rearing dominating the rest. Thus crop farming recorded 93.0 percent urban and 98.0 percent rural and livestock rearing recorded 21.1 percent urban and 27.8 percent rural. The non-traditional activities of tree planting and fish farming are negligible in both urban and rural communities. Tree planting in the urban areas attracts 1.2 percent of the urban agricultural households and 0.6 percent of the rural households. Fish farming is virtually nonexistent in both the rural (0.0%) and urban (0.1%) areas.

7.4 Distribution of livestock, animals reared and keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the Techiman Municipality. It is common throughout the Municipality, and in both rural and urban areas. Table 7.2 shows the types of livestock reared in the Municipality and the number of keepers. these livestock can be classified into five groups namely ruminants (goats, sheep and cattle), pigs, birds (chicken, guinea fowls, ostrich, turkey, ducks and doves), non-traditional livestock (grass-cutters, rabbit, snail, beehives and silk-worm) and fish (fish farming and inland fishing). Collectively, 129,415 livestock are reared by 5,985 keepers with overall average of 22 livestock per keeper. These livestock consist of 38,981 ruminants representing 30.1 percent of the total livestock, 78,807 birds representing 60.9 percent, 2,907 swine representing 2.2 percent and 3430 group of non-traditional livestock accounting for 2.7 percent of the livestock in the Municipality. Also reported are 4,039 fingerlings of fish representing 3.1 percent of the livestock and 1251 other types (1.0%). Among the ruminants, the top three are 19,415 goats, 14,241 sheep and 4,932 cattle. In the bird category there are 73,825 chicken, 2,776 guinea fowls, 1,186 ducks and 759 turkeys. Among the other livestock (non-traditional livestock), grass-cutter and silk worm are 238 and 226 respectively.

The Table indicates that majority of livestock keepers (2,205 or 85.4%) rear chickens with 1,703 Goats keepers and 1152 sheep keepers. The average number of animals per keeper is 33 chicken, 11 goats and 12 sheep. There are seven keepers involve in fish farming with an average fingerlings of 577 per keeper.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Type of livestock	Number of Animals	Percent	Number of keepers	Percent	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	129,415	100.0	5,985	100.0	22
Beehives	243	0.2	16	0.3	15
Cattle	4,932	3.8	237	4.0	21
Chicken	73,825	57.0	2,205	36.8	33
Dove	259	0.2	10	0.2	26
Duck	1,186	0.9	102	1.7	12
Goat	19,808	15.3	1,703	28.5	11
Grass-cutter	238	0.2	11	0.2	22
Guinea fowl	2,776	2.1	157	2.6	19
Ostrich	2	0.0	1	0.0	2
Pig	2,907	2.2	218	3.6	13
Rabbit	1,163	0.9	71	1.2	16
Sheep	14,241	11.0	1,152	19.2	12
Silk worm	226	0.2	14	0.2	16
Snail	1,560	1.2	4	0.1	390
Turkey	759	0.6	68	1.1	11
Other	1,251	1.0	9	0.2	139
Fish farming	4,039	3.1	7	0.1	577
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
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

It has long been established that man’s most basic needs are food, clothing and shelter. Housing is both a social good, providing core security for households, neighbourhoods, societies and communities and an economic stimulation for growth and development. The concept of household is used to identify and group persons in a unit of enumeration. The adopted working definition used in the 2010 Population and Housing Census defines a household as consisting of “a person or group of persons living together in the same house or compound, sharing the same housekeeping arrangements and being catered for as one unit”.

It covers those persons joined together in an arrangement to provide food, shelter, and other basic residential necessities. Each household has a head, recognized as such by members, who may or may not be the chief breadwinner. People in households have varied living arrangements, along and cultural and ethnic lines and according to housing conditions. This chapter provides information on types of housing and housing facilities in the Techiman Municipal.

The information on housing censuses will serve as a basis for planning a variety of housing and human settlement programmes and policies, evaluation and monitoring of housing conditions and needs of the population. In this chapter, stock of houses, facilities and amenities of houses in the Region are analysed at the Regional and at the Municipal levels.

8.2 Housing stock

Table 8.1 presents information on the stock of houses, number of households and the total household population in the Municipality. Out of the regions 331,967 houses and 490,515 households the Techiman Municipality has 17,099 houses and 34,137 households. The population per house in the Municipality is 8.6. This is higher than both the regional average of 7.0 and national average of 7.3. Out of the 145,309 household’s population, 64.3 percent live in the urban areas and 35.7 percent are rural dwellers. The population per house for the urban areas (10.6) is relatively higher than that for the rural areas (6.4).

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

Categories	Total country	Region	Municipality	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,310,983	147,788	95,312	52,476
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	145,309	93,447	51,862
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	17,099	8,951	8,148
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	34,137	23,566	10,571
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	2	2.6	1.3
Population per house	7.3	7	8.6	10.6	6.4
Average household size	4.5	4.7	4.3	4	5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 8.1, the average household size indicates little variation between the national (4.5), regional (4.7) and municipal (4.3) averages. The average household per house in the Municipality is 2.0 a little higher than the national average of 1.6 and the regional average of 1.5. Also, the average household sizes for urban and rural areas are 4.0 and 5.0 respectively.

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy arrangements

Table 8.2 provides data on the type of dwelling units households live in by sex of household head and type of locality. The data shows that the most common type of dwelling unit is compound house (rooms) accounting for 58.8 percent of the total number of dwellings units (34,137) in the Municipality. This is followed by separate house (26.4%). Semi-detached house ranks third (6.5%). Make shift dwelling units are not common in the Municipality. Less than two percent (1.6%) of households live in improvised dwelling units such as kiosk, containers, tents, living quarters attached to office/shop, uncompleted buildings and others, compared with the regional proportion of 1.9 percent and the national figure of 3.7 percent.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country Region		Municipality					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	34,137	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	162,809	9,001	26.4	28.6	22.0	20.7	39.1
Semi-detached house	391,548	27,079	2,233	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.6	4.2
Flat/apartment	256,355	11,331	904	2.6	2.8	2.3	3.2	1.5
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	256,130	20,061	58.8	55.6	64.8	65.2	44.3
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	20,955	1,160	3.4	4.1	2.1	1.3	8.0
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,245	223	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.6
Tent	10,343	871	60	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	2,393	173	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,102	113	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	3,850	174	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Other	9,846	750	35	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The rank order of the type of dwelling unit is not influenced by the sex of the head of the household since for both male and female households, compound house ranks first, followed by separate house and semi-detached house. However, the magnitude of the proportions varies between female and male headed households. For example, more female headed household (64.8%) live in compound houses compare with the 55.6 percent households headed by males. Male headed households (0.8%) are almost twice the female headed households (0.4%) who occupy huts/building (different compound). Equal proportions of female and male household live in semi-detached houses (6.5%) and uncompleted buildings (0.5%) respectively. Whereas close to thirty percent (28.6%) of male headed households dwell in separate houses, the proportion for female headed households is 22.0 percent.

8.3.1 House ownership status

Table 8.3 shows the ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. It was found that, about two out of five (42.6%) of all households live in dwelling units owned by a member of the household and 18.6 percent by a relative who is not a household member. Thus as many as sixty-one percent of households live in dwelling units which are “family houses”. The higher owner occupier level in the Municipality is as a probably a result of the desire of families to own their houses to satisfy prevailing socio-cultural system. About one-third of households (35.3%) live in houses owned by other private individuals of which some are most probably rented out. Private employer own 1.2 percent and other private agencies own 0.4 percent. Less than 1 percent (0.7%) of the total dwellings in the Municipality is owned by the Public/government while the lowest proportion (0.3%) of households lives in dwelling units currently being purchase e.g. mortgage.

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

Ownership status	Total		Municipal					
	Country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Number				
Total	1,036,370	490,515	34,137	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	412,943	260,608	14,554	42.6	44.5	39.0	34.8	60.1
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	9,780	3,448	112	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1
Relative not a household member	127,697	90,176	6,352	18.6	16.8	22.0	19.7	16.1
Other private individual	423,234	116,402	12,064	35.3	34.9	36.2	42.0	20.5
Private employer	20,667	9,509	406	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.8	2.0
Other private agency	4,956	1,390	140	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2
Public/Government ownership	30,021	7,138	254	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.6
Other	7,072	1,844	255	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Table further shows the ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household heads reveals that, for both male and female headed households, the rank order of proportions for dwelling unit ownership follows the pattern of the Municipality but with significant differences. For example, whereas 22.0 percent of female headed households occupy houses owned by a relative who is not a member of the household, the proportion of male headed households is 16.8 percent. In relation to houses owned by a member of the household, an opposite trend emerged. About two out of five households headed by males (44.5%) are owned by a household member compared with 39.0 percent for female headed households.

Table 8.3 further shows that in terms of rural-urban ownership variations, rural communities recorded a higher percentage (60.1%) of owner occupiers compared to 34.8 percent dwellings in the urban areas. A higher percentage of houses owned by other private individuals (42.0%), private employer (0.8%), other private agencies (0.5) and Public/government are in the urban communities compared to the rural areas in the Municipality.

8.4 Construction materials

The type of building material used by individuals and institutions depends on the cost and availability of materials and people’s ability to pay for these materials. Questions on the construction materials for the outer wall (excluding any fence), floor and roof of dwellings were asked for each dwelling unit. For dwelling units that are vacant, at the time of the

census, the question on material of floor is skipped. For the Techiman Municipality, there are 35,378 responses on material of outer wall and material of roof while there are 34,137 responses for the material of floor (a figure equivalent to the total households in the Municipality) and which also implies occupied dwelling units. This indicates that there are 1,241 or 3.6 percent of the dwelling units were vacant in the Municipality during the 2010 PHC.

8.4.1 Main construction materials for outer wall

The two main materials for the construction of outer walls of a house in Ghana are mad brick/earth and cement/concrete which together accounts for 89.1 percent of wall materials of dwelling units in 2000 and 91.7 percent in 2010. In Brong-Ahafo region, in 2010 the two materials account for 92.5 percent of wall materials (46.5% cement/block and 46.0% mad/earth). The type of material used for constructing various parts of dwelling units contributes to the durability and life span of the dwelling unit. Table 8.4 indicates that in the Municipality, the main material for outer wall of dwelling unit is cement block/concrete.

Table 8.4 indicates that, in the Municipality 95.9 percent of outer walls are constructed with the two materials with cement block/concrete (62.2%) and 33.7 percent with mud bricks/earth). Only 1.7 percent of dwellings had their outer walls constructed with land Crete. All other materials (metal sheet/slate/asbestos, stone, burnt bricks, wood, bamboo, palm leaf/thatch/raffia and other) take up 2.4 percent.

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

Material for Outer wall	Municipality					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	35,378	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	239,284	11,916	33.7	20.4	61.9
Wood	200,594	7,932	303	0.9	0.8	1.0
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	2,447	211	0.6	0.6	0.5
Stone	11,330	814	67	0.2	0.2	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	84	0.2	0.3	0.2
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	241,282	22,021	62.2	76.3	32.3
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	609	1.7	1.0	3.2
Bamboo	8,206	523	30	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,694	66	0.2	0.0	0.6
Other	39,206	1,496	71	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Striking differences exist between the materials used for out walls in the urban and rural areas of the Municipality. Table 8.4 further indicates that, the use of mud brick / earth for outer wall is three times higher in rural areas (61.9%) than urban areas (20.4%). Conversely, the percentage of cement blocks/ concrete used for outer materials is higher in urban (76.3%) than rural localities (32.3%).

8.4.2 Main construction materials for floor

Table 8.5 shows that floors are largely made of cement /concrete (79.2%) and earth or mud (17.6%). All other materials account for only three percent. In terms of locality, cement is the common material for floors accounting for 85.8 percent in urban areas and 64.5 percent in rural localities. Earth/mud is the next common material for floor but with only 10.7% usage

in urban areas and 33.2 percent in rural areas. Less than four percent of floors (3.6%) are either made of stone, burnt brick, wood, vinyl tiles, and ceramic/porcelain or terrazzo/terrazzo tiles in urban communities compared with 2.6 percent in rural communities.

Table 8.5: Construction materials for floor

Materials for the floor	Total		Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	34,137	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	113,228	6,023	17.6	10.7	33.2
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	363,827	27,033	79.2	85.8	64.5
Stone	32,817	3,325	203	0.6	0.8	0.1
Burnt brick	6,537	322	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,114	49	0.1	0.2	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	195	0.6	0.7	0.3
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	3,784	324	0.9	0.8	1.3
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	218	0.6	0.8	0.2
Other	15,567	1,054	70	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main construction materials for roofing

Similarly, Table 8.6 shows that, in 2010, Metal sheets are the main materials for roofing in both urban (94.3%) and rural areas 69.6 percent. The use of thatch/palm leaf or raffia for roofing is far higher in rural areas accounting for 25.1 percent whereas in the urban areas it is only 2.3 percent.

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

Main Roofing material	Total		Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	35,378	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,394	221	0.6	0.3	1.4
Wood	45,547	3,588	378	1.1	1.4	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	30,559	86.4	94.3	69.6
Slate/asbestos	759,039	1,686	77	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cement/concrete	141,072	3,161	250	0.7	0.9	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	704	18	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	303	0.9	0.2	2.2
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	74,583	3,397	9.6	2.3	25.1
Other	35,935	3,292	175	0.5	0.5	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of rooms occupied by a household includes living rooms, dining rooms and bed rooms. It excludes bathrooms toilets and kitchen. Since not all rooms available to the household are necessarily used for sleeping purposes, sleeping rooms is the number of rooms out of the total rooms that are used for sleeping.

Table 8.7 shows the distribution of sleeping rooms by household's size in Techiman Municipality. Information on the relationship between the number of sleeping rooms and household size gives the space available per person, and also provides an indication of the extent of overcrowding and adequacy of dwelling stock available. It's also reflects the socio-economic status of the household. A standard operational measure of overcrowding should take into account not only the size of households, but also the household composition, household structure, number of sleeping rooms and size of the sleeping rooms. Although there is no standardized operational definition for overcrowding in use in Ghana, an attempt has been made in this section to convey some idea of possible overcrowding based on household size and number of sleeping rooms.

The 2010 PHC results show that in the Techiman Municipality, only 0.3 percent of the 34,137 households have one sleeping room; 63.3 percent live in two sleeping rooms. Households with three sleeping rooms are 20.6 percent and households sleeping in four or more room are 15.8 percent. The distribution of households by size in the Municipality is as follows: out of the total 34,137 households 6,170 or 18.0 percent are single person households, 4,666 or 13.7 percent are two person households, 4,748 or 13.9 percent are households with three members and 4,817 or 14.1 percent are four member households. There are 4,161 households with five persons representing 12.2 percent and 3,226 households with six members (9.5%). Seven member households make up 6.4 percent (2,195 out of the 34,137 households), 1,484 households (4.2%) have eight members and 905 households (2.7%) have nine members. There are 1,765 households with ten or more members (5.2%)

Analysis of the number of sleeping rooms by household size reveals that 55.5 percent of five person-households have only one sleeping room and two in five (41.5%) of six person-households have only one sleeping room. Two-thirds (67.8%) of seven person-households have only one or two sleeping rooms and 55 percent of eight person-households occupy only one or two sleeping rooms. Almost 50 percent (47.3%) of nine person households have one or two sleeping rooms and about 30 percent (29.6%) of households with ten or more persons sleep in one or two rooms while 42.7 percent of such households sleep in three or four rooms. If it is assumed that a household with five or more persons is large, then sleeping rooms in the Municipality are woefully inadequate as indicated by the above statistics.

The highest proportion of one-member household (95.4%) has one sleeping room, while the rest (4.6%) occupy two to more rooms. Majority of two-member households (83.7%) occupy single sleeping rooms, followed by two-room occupants (13.7%). Generally, irrespective of the household size single and double rooms are the most available. This phenomenon might be due to scarcity of sleeping rooms and high cost of securing accommodation.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	34,137	100.0	0.3	63.3	20.6	8.3	3.9	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.4
1	6,170	100.0	95.4	3.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
2	4,666	100.0	83.7	13.7	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
3	4,748	100.0	77.7	16.2	4.0	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
4	4,817	100.0	66.4	23.8	6.4	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
5	4,161	100.0	55.5	28.6	9.9	3.4	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1
6	3,226	100.0	41.5	34.6	13.9	6.4	2.0	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1
7	2,195	100.0	30.8	37.0	17.8	8.3	3.5	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.2
8	1,484	100.0	20.8	34.4	22.9	11.9	6.6	2.2	0.7	0.5	0.1
9	905	100.0	13.7	33.6	24.1	15.4	6.3	2.8	2.2	0.9	0.1
10	1,765	100.0	9.0	20.6	24.5	18.2	11.4	8.0	3.1	3.2	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

The three main sources of lighting for households in the Municipality are electricity main (75.6%), flashlight/torch (18.0 %) and kerosene lamp (5.1 %). All other sources including gas lamp, solar energy, electricity from private generator, candle, firewood and others account are used by less than two percent of households.

The percentage of households using electricity (mains) is 86.2 percent in urban centres compared with 51.8 percent in the rural areas. On the other hand, flashlight/torch is a major source of lighting for households in rural areas (37.3 %) compared to urban areas (9.4 %). Similarly, kerosene lamp is used by more households in the rural areas (9.2 %) than urban areas (3.3 %).

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

Main source of light	Municipality					
	Total country	Region	Total			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	34,137	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	25,791	75.6	86.2	51.8
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	134	0.4	0.3	0.7
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	1,747	5.1	3.3	9.2
Gas lamp	9,378	793	39	0.1	0.1	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	693	36	0.1	0.1	0.0
Candle	41,214	1,662	122	0.4	0.4	0.4
Flashlight/torch	858,651	159,901	6,158	18.0	9.4	37.3
Firewood	13,241	997	59	0.2	0.1	0.4
Crop residue	4,623	272	12	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,532	39	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel

The main source of fuel for cooking is charcoal which accounts for 46.9 percent of the fuel types used as shown in Table 8.9. Wood is the second most used cooking fuel accounting for 32.7 percent. Gas is used by 10.6 percent of households, and 8.1 percent do not cook none no

cooking recording 8.1 percent. All the other cooking fuels are used by less than five percent of households. The use of gas by the people in the Municipality indicates clearly that households understand the need to protect the forest. Also, it is an improved and easier way of cooking. However, the use of gas by one in ten households is not high enough to off-set the destruction of the vegetation cover associated with wood and charcoal which are used by almost sixty percent (57.5%) of households.

There are differences between the proportions of households using the different fuel types in the Municipality region and the country as a whole. Whereas more households do no cooking in the Municipality (8.1%) than in the region (6.6%) and the country as a whole (5.6%), fewer households (32.7) in the municipality use wood for cooking, whilst the regional percentage is 60.0 percent and the country 42.2 percent. However, almost fifty percent of households in the Municipality (46.9%) use charcoal compared with 24.9 percent in the region and 33.7 percent nationwide.

Table 8.9 also shows that in terms of rural-urban usage, wood fuel is the most preferred source in the rural areas (74.5%) as compared to the urban areas (14.0%). However, charcoal is used more by urban households (60.3%) than the rural (16.9%). Furthermore, whereas 13.7 percent of households in the urban areas use gas for cooking, only 3.7 percent is recorded in the rural areas.

8.6.3 Cooking space used by households

Table 8.9 also shows cooking space used by households in the Municipality. Almost one in three households (32.1%) use verandahs as space for cooking, followed by open space in the compound (26.3%). This indicates that most houses do not have designated places or kitchens for cooking and rather resort to compound spaces and verandah. A separate room for exclusive use of household is 20.6 percent and separate room shared with other households is 6.4 percent.

In term of urban-rural differencing in cooking space for households, 39.5 percent use verandahs in the urban areas as compared to 15.7 percent in the rural areas. A separate room for exclusive use of household is available for 31.8 percent and 15.6 percent of the rural and urban households respectively. About thirty percent of rural households (29.9%) use open space in compound as compared to 24.7 percent of urban households.

8.7.1 Main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use

Information was collected on the main sources of drinking water for household members. The various water sources are classified in this section by their quality level in relation to their health effects on the consumer. According to the Ghana Medium Development Goal Report (2012) an indicator referred to as 'improved water sources' measures the proportion of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rain water. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided water, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells or springs.

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel for household

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	34,137	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	32,285	2,768	8.1	9.9	4.1
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	11,177	32.7	14.0	74.5
Gas	996,518	36,641	3,612	10.6	13.7	3.7
Electricity	29,794	1,073	79	0.2	0.3	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	929	69	0.2	0.2	0.1
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	15,999	46.9	60.3	16.9
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	95	0.3	0.2	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	308	0.9	1.2	0.2
Animal waste	2,332	87	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	329	24	0.1	0.1	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	34,137	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	3,114	9.1	10.8	5.4
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	7,033	20.6	15.6	31.8
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	2,180	6.4	6.2	6.7
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	329	1.0	0.7	1.4
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	41,889	1,385	4.1	2.0	8.7
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	1,575	94	0.3	0.3	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	84,605	10,957	32.1	39.5	15.7
Open space in compound	1,115,464	130,728	8,982	26.3	24.7	29.9
Other	21,007	1,614	63	0.2	0.2	0.2

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

On the basis of this classification, at the Municipal level, it can be observed from Table 8.10 that the majority of the use Pipe-borne water outside dwelling (41.9%) followed by public stand pipe (23.5%) then by bore-hole/pump/tube well (17.7%).

Broadly, according to the classification, nine out of every ten households (91.6%) have access to improved drinking water sources. This clearly implies that the Municipality is largely free from water borne diseases and striving towards improved public health and economic growth. In terms of locality, pipe-borne outside dwelling is the major source of drinking water for both rural and urban households accounting for 32.8 percent and 51.4 percent respectively. Public tap/standpipe and bore-hole/pump/tube well are the next major source of drinking water in the urban and rural areas accounting for 19.6% public tap/standpipe, and 14.7 percent respectively while in the rural areas public tap/standpipe and bore-hole/pump/tube well contributes 27.2 and 20.6 percent respectively.

8.7.2 Sources of water for other domestic use

Regarding the sources of water for domestic use, the pattern is similar to the one described earlier. Table 8.10 shows that 41.5 percent of households use pipe-borne outside dwelling as their main source of water for other domestic purposes while 23.5 percent use public tap/standpipe with 17.7 percent using bore-hole/pump/tube well.

With respect to rural and urban localities 32.2 and 51.1 percent respectively of households in the Techiman Municipality use pipe-borne outside dwelling, as their main source of water for domestic purpose. In addition to that, 19.6 percent of urban households use public tap/standpipe for domestic purpose compared to 27.2 percent in rural households. Also bore-

hole/pump/tube well is again more common in rural areas (20.6%) than in urban centres (14.7%).

Table 8.10: Main source of water for other domestic use of household

Sources of water	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	13,490	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	340	2.5	2.0	3.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	5,651	41.9	51.4	32.8
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	83,741	3,166	23.5	19.6	27.2
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	163,629	2,391	17.7	14.7	20.6
Protected well	321,091	45,990	762	5.6	3.8	7.4
Rain water	39,438	1,044	9	0.1	0.1	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	60	0.4	0.7	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	777	29	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	13,356	319	2.4	2.5	2.2
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	288	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	53	0.4	0.1	0.6
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
River/stream	502,804	64,993	666	4.9	4.7	5.2
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	6,268	5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	3,972	243	18	0.1	0.0	0.3
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	13,490	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	32,149	384	2.8	2.1	3.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	67,219	5,594	41.5	51.1	32.2
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	83,208	2,985	22.1	19.0	25.1
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	156,073	2,467	18.3	15.7	20.8
Protected well	465,775	57,094	1,035	7.7	5.4	9.8
Rain water	39,916	965	9	0.1	0.1	0.0
Protected spring	18,854	1,626	63	0.5	0.6	0.3
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	651	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	10,956	63	0.5	0.1	0.8
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,567	19	0.1	0.2	0.1
River/stream	588,590	70,604	803	6.0	5.2	6.6
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	7,421	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	10,302	982	35	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

Toilet facilities are classified into three in relation to their location and accessibility. These are built or constructed facilities in or around the house, facilities in another house and public facilities. All the three categories can be flush toilet (W.C.), the KVIP, the pit latrine, or the bucket/pan latrines.

Public toilets are for communal or public use (paid or free use). No facility means that there is no built/constructed facility of any kind available for the use of the household and the household members use places other than the above-mentioned, including the bush, field, rivers or stream. Some people even use “chamber pots” or other small receptacles (including

plastic bags) and dispose of these in all sorts of places including open fields, stream and gutters.

Out of a total 34,137 households in the Municipality, 8.4 percent have no toilet facilities and rather use the bushes or fields as their places of convenience according to Table 8.11. This is hygienically not a good practice as it may have public and environmental health effects. 16.7 percent of the households use KVIP and about half (47.1%) use the public toilets. W.C. toilets are used by 8.7 percent of all the households in the Municipality.

In terms of urban-rural locality, there is only a slight difference in households using Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.) of 46.8 (urban) and 47.9 percent (rural). This implies that in the Municipality about half (48%) of the households use public toilets. For those who do not have any toilet facilities in the households, rural areas recorded 14.6 percent which is higher than the 5.6 percent recorded for urban areas.

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

Table 8.11 provides information on bathroom facilities in dwelling units in the Techiman Municipality. Bathroom facility is one of the major needs in every home. Ideally, each household must have a bathing facility exclusive for its use. However, with most households living in compound houses or rented accommodation, this is impossible. The most common bathing facility is shared separate bathroom in the same house (52.5%), followed by own bathroom for exclusive use (25.1%) and shared open cubicle (13.0%). These three types account for 90.6 percent of bathing facilities in dwellings units. The remaining bathing facilities that account for the 9.4 percent are Open space around house (3.4%), Private open cubicle (2.9%), Public bath house (2.1%) and Bathroom in another house (0.9%). The rank orders of the three main types of bathing facilities in the metropolis are the same as in the region and in the country as a whole.

Table 8.11: Types of bathing facility and toilet facilities used by household

Type of Bathing facility	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	34,137	34,137	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	2,852	2,852	8.4	5.6	14.6
W.C.	839,611	2,974	2,974	8.7	11.2	3.1
Pit latrine	1,040,883	6,396	6,396	18.7	15.9	25.1
KVIP	572,824	5,690	5,690	16.7	20.1	9.1
Bucket/Pan	40,678	26	26	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit Pan etc.)	1,893,291	16,090	16,090	47.1	46.8	47.9
Other	23,385	109	109	0.3	0.4	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	34,137	34,137	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	7,513	7,513	22.0	21.1	24.1
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	14,270	14,270	41.8	49.6	24.5
Private open cubicle	381,979	2,781	2,781	8.1	4.7	15.9
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	6,431	6,431	18.8	19.7	16.8
Public bath house	140,501	230	230	0.7	0.6	0.9
Bathroom in another house	187,337	1,169	1,169	3.4	1.7	7.3
Open space around house	372,556	1,670	1,670	4.9	2.5	10.2
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	38	38	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	16,276	35	35	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In terms of locality, about half of households use shared separate bathroom in the same house in the urban areas (49.6%) compared with the rural areas (24.5 percent). However, the proportions of urban and rural households that use own bathroom for exclusive use are 21.1% and 24.1% respectively.

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

The information refers to the method of the collection and disposal of solid waste (rubbish) generated by the households. The method of rubbish disposal is categorized as “collected” where the solid waste is collected by authorized or self-appointed agents (e.g. Zoom Lion, Royal Asadu). “Burning by households” implies that the household disposes of the solid waste by burning it either inside or outside the dwelling unit, and “buried by household” is the situation where the rubbish is buried inside or outside the dwelling unit. Disposal at a Public Dump (container) refers to the situation where the household carries the waste to a designate place that has a container and public dump (open space) refers to the situation where the household disposes solid waste at a locally designated dumping places.

When the household disposes of solid waste indiscriminately in the bush, along streets, at abandoned or uncompleted building sites, the method is categorized as “Dumped Indiscriminately”. All other methods of disposal are put in the category of “other”.

The use of public dumping sites (open space) is the main method of solid waste accounting for 49.7 percent of the method used in the Municipality as shown in Table 8.12. This is closely followed by public dumping site (container) representing 38.4 percent. Dumping indiscriminately is only 4.2 percent implying good public health and environmental health education. Computation of the burning, burying and others which are also methods of rubbish disposal by household constitute less than ten percent. The situation is not much different in the rural -urban localities. Though public dump (open space) is preferred by rural households (75.5%) urban households prefer public dump (containers) 53.4 percent as shown in Table 8.12.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	34,137	34,137	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	1,205	1,205	3.5	4.1	2.2
Burned by household	584,820	646	646	1.9	1.7	2.4
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	13,120	13,120	38.4	53.4	5.1
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	16,967	16,967	49.7	38.1	75.5
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	1,443	1,443	4.2	1.5	10.4
Buried by household	182,615	630	630	1.8	1.0	3.8
Other	53,805	126	126	0.4	0.2	0.6
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	34,137	34,137	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	368	368	1.1	1.2	0.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	1,438	1,438	4.2	5.9	0.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	485	485	1.4	1.3	1.6
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	15,020	15,020	44.0	49.5	31.8
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	4,282	4,282	12.5	16.3	4.1
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	12,467	12,467	36.5	25.5	61.2
Other	38,294	77	77	0.2	0.3	0.2

Liquid waste is also mostly thrown onto the streets by most (44.0%) of the households. An equally high percentage of households (36.5%) also dispose of their liquid waste by throwing it on the compound which are all not hygienic enough. Only one percent of the households in the Municipality dispose of their solid waste through a sewerage system. A similar pattern is observed for both rural and urban areas except that it is slightly pronounced in the rural areas as shown in Table 8.12.

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Summary of Findings

The Municipality has a total population of 147,788 which constitutes about 6.4 percent of the regional population. Also, the Municipality is largely urban (64.5%) with an average population density of 227.7 persons per square kilometer. Also, there are more females (51.5%) than males (48.5%) in the Municipality. The distribution of the population in the Municipality is such that a large proportion of the population is below age fifteen 0-14 years who constitute 39.1 percent.

9.1.1 Demographic characteristics

The population structure indicates that the Municipality has a young population typical of most developing countries. For instance, the age-based dependent population is about forty three percent (42.9%) of the total population of the Municipality consequently leading to a dependency ratio of 75.2 dependents per every 100 working people. However, it is relatively lower for urban areas (68.8) than rural areas (88.1). The overall sex ratio is 94.3. However sex ratios by age do not follow the expected pattern of steady and gradual decline with advancing age. There are large and fluctuating sex ratios which is visible through suggested age misreporting, under-enumeration, out- migration or differential mortality.

In general, the population pyramid of the Municipality reflects a broad-base pattern, characteristic of a developing nation with over half of its population for both males (50.2%) being young and under 20 years of age. This type of age structure has a built-in momentum for the growth of the country's population.

Over fifty percent (52.1%) of the total population (147,788) of the Techiman Municipality are migrants. However 29,690 representing (38.6%) were born elsewhere within the Brong Ahafo Region whereas 44,479 persons representing 57.8 percent were born elsewhere in another region in Ghana and 2767 persons representing 3.6 percent were born outside Ghana. For those born elsewhere in another region in Ghana, Figure 2.4 shows that, the largest proportion (34.5%) comes from the Upper West region.

The Total Fertility Rate in the Techiman Municipality for women aged 15-49 years is 3.5 births per woman indicating that a woman in the Municipality would have on the average about four children (3.5 children) in her lifetime. This however appears to be higher than what was recorded in almost all the districts including the regional average of 3.58 births per woman.

More than four in every five children (87.0%) born survive in the Municipality. However there is very little variations among the various age groups with the highest child survival of 91.4 percent recorded for women within the age groups 25-34 and followed closely by age group 35-39 recording 91.3 percent.

9.1.2 Social characteristics

The Municipality has a total household population of 145,309 and 34,137 households. Households that are headed by males (31.9%) are about twice that of their female counterparts (15.6%). Regarding the composition of households, 23.5 percent of the populations in the households are heads, while 43.0 percent are their children. Spouses constitute 10.7 percent whereas other relatives form 16.5 percent of the household population.

The nature of the household structure underscored the prevalence and the strength of the extended family system where over fifty percent (54.9%) live in various extended family households compared to 45.1 percent living in nuclear households. Information from the 2010 Population and Housing Census also revealed that 43.4 percent of the population 12 years and older have ever been married; 4.5 percent are in consensual union/living together, while 3.5 percent are separated or divorced and 3.8 percent are widowed.

Whereas only about one in four females (37.5%) have never been married, the proportion for males is more than fifty percent (50.6%). An opposite trend emerges in relation to widowhood where females widowed are about seven times higher than their male counterparts (6.5% versus 0.9%). The percentage of the population who are widowed increase with age to the extent that by age 65 years and over about one of every three (32.7%) are widowed.

There are substantial variations between males and females. For example, by age 25-29 years, only 25.1 percent of females have never married compared to 58.5 percent of males. Regarding economic activity by marital status for the population 12 years and older who are employed in the Municipality, 26.4 percent are never married whereas 58.3 percent are married. The employed widowed, divorced, consensual unions and separated constitute only 15.4 percent of the total employed population. However, for the unemployed population of 3,133 persons by marital status, over fifty percent (52.2%) are never married and the married being 35.2 percent.

The Municipality recorded over ninety percent (97.2%) of its population being Ghanaian citizens either by birth (93.7%), naturalization (1.0%) or by dual nationality (2.5%). A greater percentage of the population in the Municipality are Christians (81.1%), 27% belong to the Islamic religion, Traditionalist (1.3%) and 5.3 percent constitute no religion.

Out of a total of 104,409 persons who are 11 years and older, only 73.3% percent are literate. Literacy in only English is 22.8 percent whereas those who are literate in English and any other Ghanaian language are 68.9 recording the highest at across all age groups.

9.1.3 Economic characteristics

Approximately eighty percent (74.2%) of the population 15 years and older in the Municipality (90,070), are economically active. Among the economically active population, 95.3 percent are employed and (4.7%) being unemployed. There is very little difference in the proportion of the economically active males (76.5%) and females (72.2%). About the same proportions of males (96.4) and females (94.3) are currently employed.

A large majority of the economically not-active population (25.8%) fall into three main categories namely full time education (56.2%), doing household chores (22.9%) and too old/young to work (8.9%). The proportion employed increased sharply with increasing age from 25.3 percent for the age group 15-19 to 94.0 percent in the age group 45 -49. It reduced

slightly to 93.6 percent in the age group 50-54 and then fell again slightly to 91.3 percent at age 55-59 years which is the threshold age before legal retirement.

Agriculture and related work is the single dominating occupation in the Municipality, accounting for 37.3 percent of the Municipal's employed population. Some proportions of the employed persons are engaged as service and sales workers (28.2%) and Craft and related trades workers (13.9%). Professional workers constitute only 1.7 percent of the employed population 15 years and above.

The 2010 population and housing census revealed that there were more males employed (42.1%) in the Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing industries compared to females (32.7%). However, there were equally more females in Manufacturing and Wholesale & retail accounting for 10.3 and 32.4 percent respectively compared to their male counterparts who recorded 8.4 percent and 17.3 percent in the Manufacturing and wholesale & retail industries respectively.

The informal private sector is by far the largest employer of employed persons in the Municipality (88.4%), followed by public (government) sector (5.7%) and employees in private formal sector (5.4%).

9.1.4 Information Communication Technology

Out of the total population of 144,777 persons who are 12 years and older in the Techiman Municipality, only 70,627 representing 49.8 percent have their own mobile phones. A little over fifty percent (55.2%) of the total male population of 67,519 own mobile phones. The situation differs for their female counterparts as the computed statistic indicate that less than half (44.9 percent) of the total female population (33,374) who are twelve years and older own mobile phones. Internet use is low in the Municipality recording (4.0%) and laptop/computer ownership (5.5%) and percentage of fixed telephone lines.

9.1.5 Disability

In the Techiman Municipality, 3,203 representing two percent of the population reported 4,177 disabilities yielding an average of 1.3 disabilities per person. That is, about 34.0 percent have more than one form of disability. Sight impairment is the main type of disability from which most of the persons with disability suffers, accounting for 41.2 percent in the Municipality of reported disabilities. Also, about a proportion of (24.3%) of PWDs suffer from physical disabilities.

9.1.6 Agricultural activities

Out of 34,317 households in the Municipality, 15,781 representing 46.2 percent of households are engaged in agriculture. About (33.0%) of the urban households in the Municipality are engaged in agriculture whereas about seventy-six percent (75.8%) of the rural households are also engaged in agriculture. The two traditional activities of crop farming and livestock rearing are prominent in the Municipality and in both urban and rural communities. Livestock rearing which is one of the most important agricultural activities in the Municipality indicates that majority of livestock keepers' rear chickens (57.0%) and Goats (15.3%).

9.1.7 Housing conditions

The total household population in the Municipality is 145,309 comprising 93,447 for urban and 51,862 for rural. The population per house in the Municipality is 8.6 compared with the regional average of 7.0 and national average of 7.3. The most common type of dwelling is compound house (rooms) accounting for 58.8 percent of the total number of dwellings (34,137) in the Municipality. Out of a total 34,137 dwellings in the Municipality, about 43 percent are owned by members of the household whereas 18.6 percent are owned by other relatives who are residents outside those dwellings. The main material for outer walls in the Municipality is cement blocks/concrete. Floors of houses in the Municipality are largely made of cement /concrete (79.2%) and earth or mud (17.6%).

86.4 percent of dwellings in the Municipality are roofed with metal sheets. Single household member accounted for the highest percentage of one sleeping room (95.4%) while households with 10 or more members recorded the lowest number of sleeping rooms in dwelling unit.

Electricity availability to households is more for the Municipality (75.6%) than the region (54.3%). The main source of fuel for cooking is charcoal accounting for 46.9 percent of the fuel type. This deviate from the pattern with figures recorded for national and the region all indicating that wood fuel is the highest used in most households for cooking.

Broadly, according to the classification, nine out of every ten households (93.6%) have access to improved drinking water sources. This clearly implies that the Municipality is largely free from water borne diseases and striving towards an improved public health and economic growth. Out of a total 34,137 households in the Municipality, only 8.4 percent have no toilet facilities and rather use the toilets at bushes or fields as their places of convenience. This may hygienically not be a good practice as it may have public and environmental health issues. The use of public dumping sites (open space) is the major means of solid waste disposal, accounting for 49.7% of the method used in the Municipality.

9.2 Conclusion

Comparison of demographic indicators at the Regional and District levels

The indicators show that, for a number of the demographic characteristics, the values for the district are not close to those of the region. The population density of the Municipality 58.7 persons per square kilometer is lower than the regional average of 103.0 persons per square kilometer. The sex ratio of 100.7 is also not much at variance with the regional figure (92.8) showing more males than females. Even though the proportions in rural areas are high in both the Municipality and the region, it is more pronounced in the Municipality (72.0%) than the region (66.3%).

Mortality indicators for infant and children under 5 are the worst in the region and also too high above the regional averages. That is 76 and 119 infant and child mortality per 1000 live births for the Municipality as against 57 and 97 infant and child mortality per 1000 live births for the region. The fertility indicators (CBR, GFR and TFR) for the Municipality which are 32.3 per 1000 population, 138.4 per 1000 population and 4.57 per woman also compare unfavourably with the regional average of 24.6 per 1000 population, 99.2 per 1000 population, and 3.38 per woman respectively.

Comparison of socio-economic indicators at the Regional and Municipal levels

The Municipality falls low in most of the indicators that measure socio-economic development, such as the level of education, literacy and accessibility to social services. Literacy is very much higher in the Municipality (73.3%) for the population 11 years and older than for the region as a whole (69.8%). Literacy in English only or in both English and Ghanaian language, which is effectively the functional ones vis-à-vis much of published materials, is only about 68.9 percent for the Municipality compared to about 48.2 percent for the region. Educational attainment is relatively lower in the Municipality, at the tertiary level, compared to the regional pattern.

Professional/technical, administrative, managerial as well as clerical occupations are lower in the region than in the Municipality. Agriculture, on the other hand, is the single dominating occupation in the Municipality (46.2%).

The proportion of the private formal sector in the Municipality (5.5%) is more than the regional private informal sector (3.5%). Housing quality is poorer in the Municipality than in the region. Access to electricity by households is high in the Municipality (75.6%) than the regional percentage (54.3%).

Toilet facilities show the greatest discrepancy. Nearly seven in every ten households either used public toilets with WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan in the region, about half of the household in the Municipality use public toilets with WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan.

9.3 Policy implications and recommendations

The age and structure of the population shows a relatively young population, which has the potential for further growth. The results may have serious cost implications for the provision of social services, particularly education and health. It is therefore recommended that the integration of population variables which has the potential of stalling the rate of growth of the population such as effective family planning methods be considered a priority in the municipal development planning.

In the Municipality, there is a slightly higher male predominance in the younger age segments while females tend to be in the majority in the economically active age segment and the older ages. The birth rate may be the principal explanation for differences in age composition. There is therefore the need to continue with, and intensify, fertility education programmes that target child spacing and contraceptive practices which are necessary to reduce the high level of fertility in the Municipality. Non-contraceptive and non-family planning practices and attitudes that reduce high fertility also need to be encouraged and sustained.

An ideal housing situation would be an average of about three rooms per household. If room occupancy is examined from the angle of overcrowding, however, it would seem that two rooms should be a minimum for a household of five persons. It is, however, evident from the data that most households have relatively adequate sleeping rooms.

The Techiman Municipality has very suitable lands for cultivating food crops and cash crops in commercial quantities. The consensus often reached by analysts is that the high performance of the agricultural sector is at the core of the growth problem in Ghana as a whole and hence the need to further improve the structural inadequacies of the sector. In this respect, and on the basis of the results from the analysis, the following are recommended:

The road network in the communities is quite in a good state. The foodstuffs produced are therefore relatively easy to transport to large urban areas for sale. The Techiman Municipality is one of the fastest developing Municipalities in the region and in Ghana as a whole. The Municipality has very good agricultural lands and bustling commercial activities. It is important for stakeholders in the region to work towards improving the basic structures such as storage and processing of food stuff from raw materials into finished products. This will prevent the food and cash crops produced in the Municipality from going waste.

Sustained efforts need to be intensified and focused towards modernization of agricultural production, using appropriate technologies to increase productivity and output. This may have to imply a vigorous implementation of the Youth in Agriculture Programmes in the Municipality.

Agricultural workers also need to be assisted to enable farmers acquire implements and small-to-medium scale irrigation equipment that will facilitate farming throughout the year. Industrial establishments need to be based on locally available inputs that will generate employment and make them more efficient.

The sizes of industries need to be carefully assessed vis-à-vis the available market so that the appropriate technology and the right proportions of factor inputs are employed. Attempts at producing the requisite middle-level manpower, through the establishment of Polytechnics, must be sustained and strengthened to enhance technological proficiency.

Projects and programmes need to be developed and implemented in the Municipality. Accessible and easily recoverable soft loan facilities should be provided to identifiable private sector organizations and employers to create employment and ensure increased productivity per worker.

Techiman Municipality being a hub connecting regions in the north and south is blessed with favourable natural conditions (climatic and soil conditions), social infrastructure and human capital. Techiman has blistering commercial activity with the presence of commuting business individuals and visitors from all over West Africa because of the vibrant market and socio-economic activities of the area. It is therefore obvious that financial institutions, educational facilities and other business functions including agriculture greatly employs close to half of the population.

The protection of the rights of all people and the elimination of all forms of discrimination against everyone should be supreme. The Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit of the Ghana Police Service, the Department of Social Welfare, the criminal justice systems, and all other institutions working on violence related issues should be adequately resourced to perform their roles effectively to help reduce the incidence of violence, homicide and suicide in the Municipality. The skills and expertise of all migrants just like local residents must therefore be tapped so they can contribute meaningfully in their respective fields to the development and growth of the Techiman Municipality. Low level of literacy in a Municipality may affect communication among inhabitants and proper integration of migrant population in the Municipality and the overall integration of the Municipality to the national and global economy is key. A district which has majority of its population with low level of education i.e., up to junior high school may have low human capital which may lead to slow progress in its socio-economic development hence the need to not only focus on the implementation of the fCUBE and but also promote SHS and post-secondary education .

Educational institutions can be great places for the government to supply computers and teach/train students and teachers' computer literacy and the use of the internet.

The major industry of the employed population is agriculture forestry and fishing and so workers in these sectors should be cushioned and supported to expand their scope of operation in order to increase production, raise their income levels, and improve the general standard of living in the Municipality. The policies and programmes for the self-employed population and the entire private sector should be business friendly and supportive. Also, the population of persons with disability 3 years and older (2,100), show that 1,243 have never attended school. Of the majority who attended school close to one-fourth (773) have attained middle, junior high school or junior secondary school education. The findings show that persons with disability are disadvantaged by several circumstances. The government and non-governmental organisations must protect them from discriminatory practices, support them, and work at removing educational and employment barriers in their way and creating a more inclusive environment for all.

The findings show that access to clean potable drinking water is encouraging in the Municipality. However, this shouldn't create a situation where policy implementers would lose sight of the need to provide clean potable drinking water for residents in both rural and urban communities who may need it, so that the general health conditions of residents would be improved.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/disability type	Never attended	Nursery	Kindergarten	Primary	JSS/ JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Secondary	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate	Bachelor's degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Both sexes												
Total	30,930	4,247	9,260	35,849	26,007	10,183	11,318	1,404	1,428	1,338	1,288	171
No disability	29,687	4,220	9,160	35,278	25,633	9,784	11,135	1,348	1,386	1,295	1,267	166
With a disability	1,243	27	100	571	374	399	183	56	42	43	21	5
Sight	502	6	29	218	167	195	80	29	14	19	11	3
Hearing	243	6	16	79	59	53	19	5	7	4	1	0
Speech	160	9	30	95	53	26	13	4	5	4	3	0
Physical	409	2	15	119	84	118	41	18	11	12	4	2
Intellectual	171	7	22	92	41	39	13	5	3	7	0	0
Emotional	136	6	18	85	50	44	17	4	9	6	1	0
Other	63	0	14	39	29	30	23	4	3	6	1	0
Male												
Total	12,417	2,184	4,828	17,169	12,220	5,586	6,122	1,010	688	769	969	148
No disability	11,897	2,170	4,780	16,879	12,029	5,362	6,020	963	668	744	951	143
With a disability	520	14	48	290	191	224	102	47	20	25	18	5
Sight	184	3	15	107	71	101	39	23	5	9	11	3
Hearing	96	4	6	37	27	30	8	5	5	2	1	0
Speech	91	4	13	55	32	16	9	3	3	3	1	0
Physical	169	1	6	66	52	69	24	15	6	8	3	2
Intellectual	82	4	12	51	24	25	10	3	1	6	0	0
Emotional	65	3	9	43	27	27	12	3	3	4	1	0
Other	19	0	10	18	20	16	9	3	2	0	1	0

Table A1: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/disability type	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/ JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Secon-dary	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate	Bachelor's degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc.)
Female												
Total		18,513	2,063	4,432	18,680	13,787	4,597	5,196	394	740	569	319
No disability	17,790	2,050	4,380	18,399	13,604	4,422	5,115	385	718	551	316	23
With a disability	723	13	52	281	183	175	81	9	22	18	3	0
Sight	318	3	14	111	96	94	41	6	9	10	0	0
Hearing	147	2	10	42	32	23	11	0	2	2	0	0
Speech	69	5	17	40	21	10	4	1	2	1	2	0
Physical	240	1	9	53	32	49	17	3	5	4	1	0
Intellectual	89	3	10	41	17	14	3	2	2	1	0	0
Emotional	71	3	9	42	23	17	5	1	6	2	0	0
Other	44	0	4	21	9	14	14	1	1	6	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Household composition by type of locality

Household composition	Total country	Region	Municipality		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,136	34,137	34,137	23,566	10,571
Household with head and a spouse only	208,340	1,273	1,273	931	342
Household with head and multiple spouse only	-	-	-	-	-
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	1,337,416	8,288	8,288	5,298	2,990
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	762,847	4,496	4,496	2,485	2,011
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	47,570	447	447	299	148
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	165,052	1,083	1,083	756	327
Head only	960,700	6,170	6,170	4,824	1,346
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	707,214	4,780	4,780	3,555	1,225
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	603,295	3,645	3,645	2,502	1,143
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	41,189	334	334	230	104
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	633,513	3,621	3,621	2,686	935

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	SEX			House holds	Houses
		Male	Female	Total		
1	Techiman	31,412	35,829	67,241	17,099	6,113
2	Kenten	5,723	6,204	11,927	2,849	1,102
3	Tanoso	4,186	4,593	8,779	1,888	984
4	Takofiano	3,477	3,710	7,187	1,684	741
5	Hansua	2,343	2,466	4,809	1,152	834
6	Oforikrom	1,471	1,490	2,961	656	428
7	Nsuta	1,422	1,408	2,830	583	387
8	Fiaso	1,454	1,281	2,735	492	507
9	Nkwaeso	1,285	1,319	2,604	563	352
10	Twimia-Nkwanta	1,229	1,271	2,500	517	380
11	New Techiman	878	904	1,782	311	234
12	Mangoase	858	838	1,696	301	248
13	Bamiri	779	755	1,534	335	193
14	Sansama	793	709	1,502	245	204
15	Anitemfe	668	561	1,229	185	160
16	Tadieso	600	611	1,211	218	184
17	Koase	605	581	1,186	246	198
18	Adeesu (Adiesu)	529	587	1,116	229	189
19	Twimia	466	510	976	187	183
20	Kuntunso	511	464	975	192	145

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No	Community Name	All ages	AGE GROUP															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Techiman	67,241	8,198	7,743	8,217	7,766	7,288	6,628	5,116	4,144	3,224	2,354	1,996	1,256	943	573	627	1,168
2	Kenten	11,927	1,636	1,519	1,447	1,385	1,347	1,198	899	680	521	330	287	159	154	81	109	175
3	Tanoso	8,779	1,317	1,308	1,204	1,011	650	537	522	488	409	337	260	169	138	82	111	236
4	Takofiano	7,187	938	937	916	844	743	702	517	398	293	240	193	131	120	53	81	81
5	Hansua	4,809	604	544	577	568	503	461	404	302	236	192	146	73	65	46	30	58
6	Oforikrom	2,961	393	356	366	314	234	225	194	179	132	127	118	80	58	33	51	101
7	Nsuta	2,830	398	373	411	306	259	183	179	160	146	117	103	43	29	28	31	64
8	Fiaso	2,735	420	413	316	288	272	208	170	134	132	85	77	46	45	32	37	60
9	Nkwaeso	2,604	348	346	341	287	239	199	162	133	118	103	88	65	47	30	36	62
10	Twimia- Nkwanta	2,500	401	361	330	272	231	234	165	127	88	80	53	35	28	15	27	53
11	New Techiman	1,782	281	302	262	195	145	116	101	76	72	43	41	24	20	15	23	66
12	Mangoase	1,696	314	260	214	184	130	113	111	109	56	49	44	23	20	11	22	36
13	Bamiri	1,534	251	180	181	180	138	133	89	97	66	49	56	24	25	11	15	39
14	Sansama	1,502	206	219	179	187	135	108	119	85	73	44	41	21	25	13	25	22
15	Anitemfe	1,229	120	158	166	170	72	64	102	95	123	53	43	22	6	6	22	7
16	Tadieso	1,211	208	173	182	131	103	72	66	79	43	42	25	25	14	13	16	19
17	Koase	1,186	173	167	177	136	105	100	78	62	35	35	31	15	25	11	12	24
18	Adeesu (Adiesu)	1,116	174	150	154	119	112	89	80	61	37	36	28	25	13	10	11	17
19	Twimia	976	181	152	136	107	66	67	62	46	41	28	25	16	9	9	10	21
20	Kuntunso	975	145	137	145	85	76	73	56	52	46	41	35	27	22	7	16	12

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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