



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

SENE WEST DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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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.

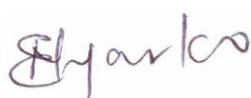
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources 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 Sene West District is one of the 216 district census reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the district level. In addition to presenting the district profile, the report discusses the social and economic dimensions of demographic variables and their implications for policy formulation, planning and interventions. The conclusions and recommendations drawn from the district report are expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of Ghanaians through evidence-based decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programmes.

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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
CHIPS	:	Community Health Planning Services
CHPS	:	Community-based Health Planning Services
CIDA	:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	:	Children Surviving
CWIQ	:	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DA	:	District Assembly
DANIDA	:	Danish International Development Agency
DCD	:	District Coordinating Director
DCE	:	District Chief Executive
DFID	:	Department for International Development
DPCU	:	District Planning and Coordinating Unit
EA	:	Enumeration Area
ECOWAS	:	Economic Community 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
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
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	:	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
SSS	:	Senior Secondary School
TBA	:	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
WC	:	Water Closet
WHO	:	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Sene West District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 57,734 representing 2.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 50.7 percent and females represent 49.3 percent. Seven in ten (74.1%) of the population is rural. The District has a sex ratio of 102.8. The population of the District is youthful (43.8%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (0.6%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 91.4, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (93.7) than that of females (89.1).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the District 3.7. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is 108 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the seventh lowest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 25 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the District is 6 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 9.3 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 90.7 percent of deaths in the District. Majority of migrants (65.4 percent) living in the District are born elsewhere in another region while 34.6 percent are born elsewhere in the Brong Ahafo Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Volta Region constitute 32.4 percent followed by Northern with 22.5 percent and the least being from Western Region, with 1.1 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The District has a household population of 57,049 with a total number of 10,936 households. The average household size in the District is 5.2 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 49.2 percent. Spouses form about 11.2 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 45.8 percent of the total number of households in the District.

Marital status

About five in ten (46.0%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 42.0 percent have never married, 1.0 percent are in consensual unions, 4 percent are widowed, 3 percent are divorced and 1 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, seven out of ten females (70.3%) are married compared to almost half (49.9%) of males. At age 65 and older, widowed females account for as high as 56.8 percent while widowed males account for only 9.7 percent. Among the married, 67.7 percent have no education while about 26 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than seven out of ten of the married population

(90.6%) are employed, 0.9 percent are unemployed and 8.5 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (48.5%) are economically not active with 1.3 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the District is 93.7 percent. Those with dual nationality are 2.7 percent and the non-Ghanaian population, and Ghanaian by naturalization altogether constitutes 3.6 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 54.4 percent are literate. Of the population aged 3 years and older who have either attended school in the past or are currently attending school, in the District, 22.5 percent have attended school in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 78.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 21.8 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.4 percent are employed while 1.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students and house helps constituting 54.1 percent and 23.4 percent respectively. More than half (52.0%) of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 77 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 5.9 percent in service and sales, 9.5 percent in craft and related trade, and 3.7 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 62.6 percent are self-employed without employees, 26.5 percent are contributing family workers. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing 95 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 3.9 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 18.8 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 24.1 percent as compared to 13.4 percent of females. A little less than one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. Only 136 households representing 1.2 percent of the total households in the District have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.3 percent of the District's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is the same (2.3) for females and males. The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 37.9 percent followed by hearing disability (19.3%). Other forms of disability constitute 10 percent. About 2.5 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. Of the population disabled, 60.0 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 80.2 percent of households in the District are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (84.0%) are agricultural households and 70.5 percent in the urban localities are into agriculture. Most households in the District (95.1%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken, 48.2%) and goat (21.2%) cattle are the two dominant animals reared in the District

Housing

The housing stock of Sene West District is 57,734 representing 2.5 percent of the total number of houses in the Brong Ahafo Region. The average number of persons per house is 6.2.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

A little over a half (55.8%) of all dwelling units in the District are Separate house. 32.4 percent are compound houses and 3.8 percent are semi-detached houses. About eight in ten (78.5%) of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 10.4 percent are owned by relative of household member; 1.5 percent are owned by a 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 District is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 75.8 percent with cement/concrete constituting 21.6 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Cement (71.0%) and mud/earth (26.9%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (62.3 %) for dwelling units in the District.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (43.0%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the District. About 5.3 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in the dwelling units in the District are electricity (39%), kerosene lamp (33.0%), and flashlight/torch (27.0%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood (80.0%). The proportion for rural (88.8%) is higher than that of urban (57.3%). The four main sources of water in the District are Borehole/Pump/tube well, river stream, protected well. Almost half of the household drink water from Borehole/Pump/tube well. About 18 percent of the households drink water from river or stream.

The most widely toilet facility used in the District is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 48.7 percent followed by KVIP (3.3%). As high as 35.7 percent of the population in the District have no toilet facility. Almost a third of households (22.4%) in the District own bathroom for exclusive use while 17.4 percent bath in open space around house.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal used is by public dump in the open space accounting for 53.7 percent. About two in ten households (19.2%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 4.3 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (83.0%) and onto the street/outside (12.4%) and are the two most common methods used by households in the District.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Government of Ghana has operated the decentralized system of development since 1988 with the District Assembly, as the planning authority. An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics is important for realistic 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 specific needs and priorities within the overall development aspirations, policies and priorities of the country. 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 integration of population policies and issues, as they pertain to the needs of particular Districts and communities.

This chapter gives brief information on the physical features, political and administrative structure, cultural and social structure and the economy of the Sene West District Assembly. Sene West District is one of the twenty-seven (27) Districts of the Brong-Ahafo Region. This report provides key results of the analysis of the data from 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) for the Sene West District. It is hoped that the report will be useful for development planning for the general public and the District Assembly as important information for socioeconomic development of the people in the District.

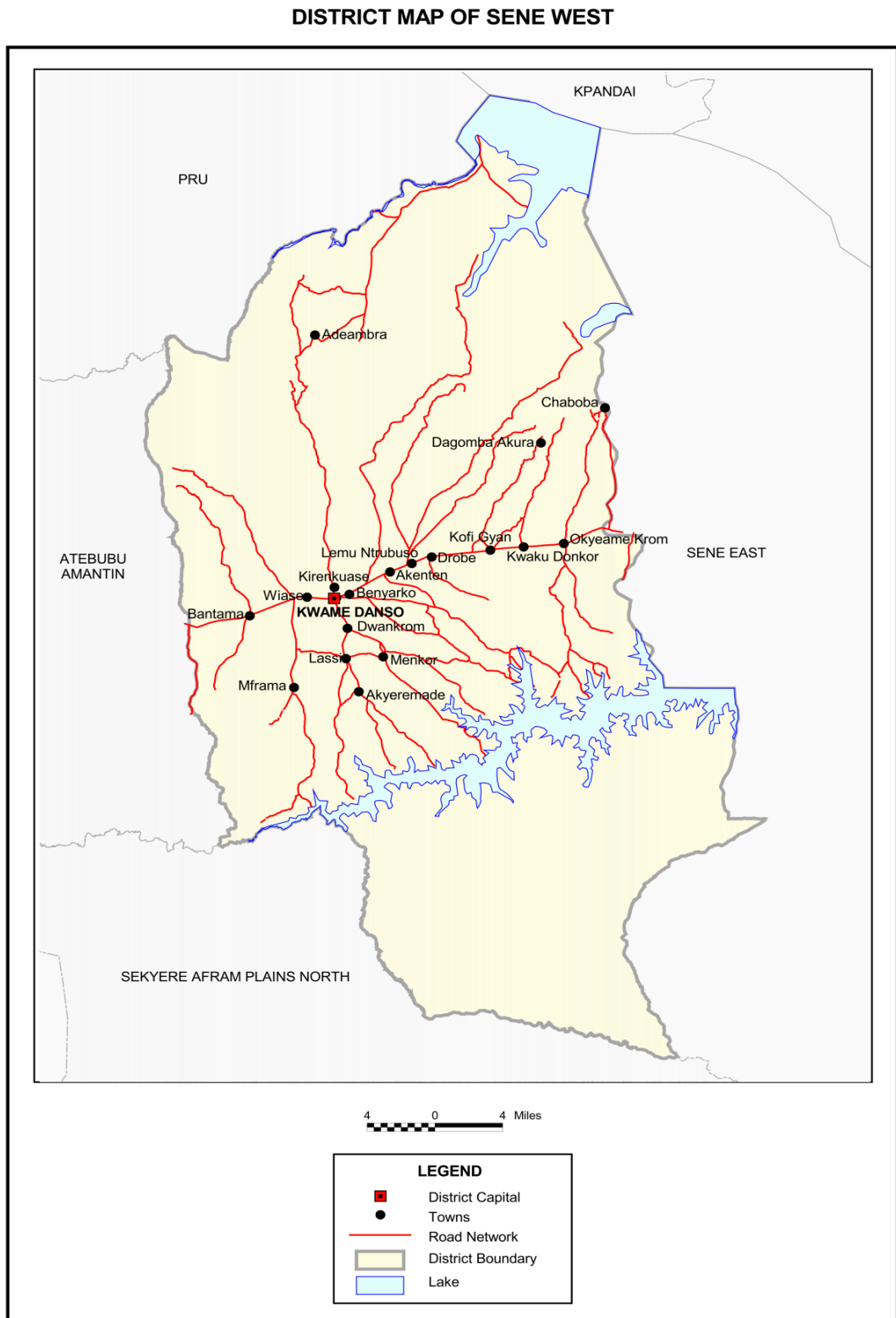
1.2 Physical Characteristics

The physical features of the District are made up of the natural environment (climate, vegetation, relief and drainage), location and size. The physical and natural environment is an essential factor contributing in the socio-economic development of the District.

1.2.1 Location and Size

Sene West District is located in the North-Eastern corner of the Brong-Ahafo Region. The District is located between Longitude 0 15'E and 15'W and Latitude 7 N and 8 30'N. It is the largest District in the region and covers an estimated landmass of 4,293.22 square kilometers (km²) which is about 10.9% of the region's land area of 39,557.08 km². The Sene West District shares common boundary with Sene East District to the east which is one of the newly created Districts carved out of the then Sene District, to the North-West by Pru District which is well known for its fish market. Atebubu-Amantin District which is directly linked by a primary road from Kumasi and is well known for its yam market is the western boundary; and the District's boundary to the South-West is the Sekyere East District whose main economic activity is farming and small scale processing of agricultural produce (cottage industries).

Figure 1.1: Map of Sene West



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.2 Relief and Drainage

The District lies within the Sene-Obosom river basin and the Volta Lake. Three major rivers, Volta, Sene and Pru surround the District. However, only their intermittent tributaries drain the District. In addition to these major rivers, there are streams which have the potential for water transport, irrigation and domestic use especially during the dry season.

1.2.3 Climate

The District, which falls between the wet semi-equatorial and tropical continental climatic regions of Ghana, experiences two seasons namely: a rainy season and a long dry season. The rainy season normally begins in April and ends in October, giving way to the dry season from November to March. Generally, rainfall ranges between 900mm - 1,089mm. The District is characterized by high temperatures throughout the year with a mean annual temperature of about 27°C. The relative humidity of the area is quite high, averaging over 75 percent. These climatic conditions adversely affect agricultural activities in the District. The Volta Lake and the Sene River could therefore be harnessed through irrigation schemes to assist farmers and thus raise agricultural production for domestic consumption and export.

1.2.4 Vegetation

The vegetation of the Sene West District is predominantly Guinea Savannah Woodland with high undergrowth and scattered trees. The major trees are Shea butter tree, Dawadawa, Baobab, Mahogany, Papao, Senya, Kane, Onyina, Kubre, Kyenkyen, Watapor, Wama and Neem. Some of these trees are of economic and domestic value. For instance the Shea Butter tree can be used for medicinal purposes, cosmetic skin preparations and food. The Onyina tree serves as timber for carpentry and building purposes. Generally, tall grasses such as the elephant grass and varieties of anthropogenic species coexist with these trees in the District.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

Sene District was created out of the then Atebubu District in 1988 by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1488. The Sene West District was created out of the Sene District by the Legislative Instrument (LI), 2088 of 2012. It has Kwame Danso as the District capital, which is about 245km from Sunyani, the capital of the Brong-Ahafo Region.

The Administration of the District as at 2010 is headed by the District Chief Executive (DCE) who is the central government representative at the District level. The DCE is supported by the District Co-ordinating Director and other line management staff. The District Assembly has one (1) Town Council at Kwame Danso and two (2) Area Councils located at Bantama and Kyeamekrom. The office of the District Assembly is the highest authority in the District. The next office in line is the Executive Committee, which performs the executive and administrative functions of the Assembly through its various Sub-Committees. The technocrats, headed by the District Co-ordinating Director, carry out the day to day business of the Assembly.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Traditional Setup

Sene West District has two (2) paramountcies, namely the Dwan and Wiase which are headed by *Omanhene* or Paramount Chief, the supreme overlords. Next after the *Omanhene* are the Divisional chiefs or *Krontihene* who take responsibility for the divisional areas. There are also *Odikros* who are headmen of the various communities. The Wiase traditional authority

extends from Wiase to Laalai while the Dwan Traditional Authority extends from Kwame Danso to Kyeamekrom. The traditional institution is monarchical authority. This ensures the maintenance of law and order among the traditional hierarchies and community members.

The traditional leaders play an important role in the District by mobilizing their people for development. For instance they sensitize their community members on government policies and activities such as immunization, post natal and anti natal care and education.

1.4.2 Ethnicity and Language

The District is ethnically diverse with the native Guan (Dwan) the dominant ethnic group followed by Ewes. Other notable ethnic groups in Sene West District are Gruma, Akan, Dagbon, Dangbe, Grusi, Mande and Dagaba.

1.4.3 Festivals

The Kwabena and Brebi yam festivals are celebrated by the people of Wiase and Dwan respectively. The Kwabena yam festival is celebrated in January while the Brebi yam festival is celebrated in the month of December. The celebrations serve as the period for reunion of family members, relatives and loved ones. During this time, quarrels and misunderstandings are settled. The festivals are also used to raise funds for developmental projects within the communities.

1.5 Economy

The economic potential lies in the existing infrastructure and human capacity. The economy of the District is driven by service and administration with pockets of industrial activities.

1.5.1 Economic Activities

The economy of Sene West District is predominantly agricultural. The other industries in order of importance are wholesale and retail, service and manufacturing. The District is endowed with vast arable land which is conducive for the cultivation of crops such as maize, yam, cashew, cassava, groundnut, cowpea, watermelon, mangoes, onion, plantain, cocoyam, and vegetables. The District also has the potential to cultivate non-traditional crops like cabbage, carrot, pineapple, sweet potato, sesame, sunflower, cashew and soya. The valleys of the two major rivers (the Volta and the Sene) in the District have the potential for the development of small or large scale irrigation schemes.

Livestock production is done on subsistence basis and often on part time basis. The types of livestock reared in the District are: sheep, goats, rural poultry (chicken, ducks, guinea fowls and turkey), pigs, cattle, grass cutter, rabbits and apiculture (bee keeping).

Markets

The District has one weekly major market centre located at Kwame Danso the District capital and Wednesday is its market day. Other minor market centres are located at Kyeamekrom, Lemu and Tato Bator, Mframa and Lassi. These markets are patronized by traders from as far as Kumasi, Takoradi, and Accra. Major items sold in these markets include yams, rice, groundnuts, cowpea and fish, all of which are produced in the District. Manufactured items from outside the District are also sold in these markets. One main problem is the poor road conditions of the road. The situation is worse during the rainy season.

Financial Institutions

There are two rural banks in the District namely Yapra Rural Bank and Amantin Kasei Community Rural Bank; both are located in Kwame Danso, the District Capital. Other non-banking financial institutions operating in the District are Brong-Ahafo Catholic Co-operative Society for Development (BACCSOD): Super Nick Savings and Loans and Atebubuman Susu and Loans. These banks and financial institutions render a lot of services which include fixed deposits, loans, money transfers, overdrafts, susu collection and savings among others.

1.5.2 Social Infrastructure

There is only one Postal Agency and Police Station in the District located at Kwame Danso the District capital. All the communities along the Atebubu-Kwame Danso-Deiffour Battor have electricity supply from the national grid. However, majority of the communities in the hinterland do not have access to electricity. In terms of education facilities the District has 79 Kindergarten/Nursery schools, 85 Primary schools, 27 Junior High School and only one Senior High School located at Kwame Danso.

The District has one District hospital at Kwame Danso and eight health facilities. There are also seven Community-based Health Planning and Service (CHPS) centres located at Lassi, Tato, Battor, Gyasipo, Kyeamekrom, Bantama and Davakope and one private clinic located at Kwame Danso. The District Health Directorate has an outboard motor and 22 life jackets to facilitate the delivery of health services to the island communities on the Volta Lake and the Sene River.

1.5.3 Transportation

Roads are a very important means of transport and form an integral part of any process towards the meaningful development of a people. Despite the importance of roads, there is only one major road, the 31 kilometer Atebubu-Kwame Danso road, which connects the District to other parts of the region and facilitates the free flow of people, goods and services. During the rainy season, most of the roads in the District become unmotorable. The main trunk road from Lailai to Deifour Battor, a distance of about 69km is not tarred. However, a section of this road spanning the Kwame Danso Township, a distance of about five hundred meters is tarred. This is the only tarred road in the District. There is approximately 663.4km length of feeder road in the District (Sene District, 2010).

There is significant water transport by canoes on the Volta Lake and Sene River, particularly to serve the fishing communities located along the river by conveying goods and services. A number of private canoes, which are fitted with motors, operate on the Volta Lake and Sene River to serve the island communities and communities located along the river. Water transport in the District is also undeveloped.

1.5.4 Tourism

Tourism has not been fully explored and exploited in the District as an avenue for socio economic development. The District has three sites of historic and aesthetic importance, which can be developed into tourist centres. There are Crocodile ponds at Kyeamekrom and Menkor, located about 22km east and 9km south of the District capital, respectively. Also, the Digya National Park has a size of about 3, 478km. This forest reserve provides natural habitat for game and wildlife, which include the African elephants, lions, leopard, and antelope. The park has beautiful landscape with scenery for photography. According to

historical tradition, Okomfo Anokye of Ashanti Kingdom once passed through Bungi and left his footprints.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration Activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

The Census Secretariat was initially headed by an acting Census Coordinator engaged by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008 to support GSS in the planning of the Census. In 2009, the Census Secretariat was re-organised with the Government Statistician as the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator, assisted by a Census Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team. The Census Management Team had oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census. It also had the responsibility of taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of

the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all Districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most Districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, 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:

- Ninety-seven percent of all household residents who were in the country on Census Night (26th September, 2010) were enumerated.
- About one (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 with 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 to various agencies and stakeholders 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.

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

The household head was defined as a male or female member of the household recognised as such by the other household members. The head of household is generally the person who has

economic and social responsibility for the household. All relationships are defined with reference to the head.

Household and Non-household population

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

- (a) Educational Institutions
- (b) Children's and Old People's Homes
- (c) Hospitals and Healing Centres
- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons
- (f) Service Barracks
- (g) Soldiers on field exercise
- (h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:
 - i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
 - ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
 - iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

Living quarters or dwelling units refer to a specific area or space occupied by a particular household and therefore need not necessarily be the same as the house of which the dwelling unit may be a part. Information collected on housing conditions included the type of dwelling unit, main construction materials for walls, floor and roof, holding/tenure arrangement,

ownership type, type of lighting, source of water supply and toilet facilities. Data was also collected on method of disposal of solid and liquid waste.

1.7 Organisation of the Report

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

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is discussed in chapter five. This chapter is devoted to the analysis of mobile phone ownership, internet use and ownership of desktop/laptop computers. Chapter six concentrates on a brief discussion of Persons living with disabilities (PWDs) and their socio-demographic characteristics. This is followed by Chapter seven which provides a brief description of agricultural activities of the households including both crop farming and livestock activities.

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The proper understanding of demographic trends can help policy-makers to develop well-tailored interventions to improve the socio-economic standards of people through targeted programmes in health, education and labour enhancement (Mubila, 2012). A District's population in terms of its numbers, age structure and sex distribution reflects on indicators such as growth rate, doubling time, labour force and dependency ratio. Changes in any population are brought about through the dynamics of fertility, mortality and migration.

The classification of localities in Ghana is based on population size while the provision of services and infrastructure are also mainly influenced by the size of the population. Changes in the size and distribution of population are therefore important in understanding the needs and demands of localities for services and infrastructure.

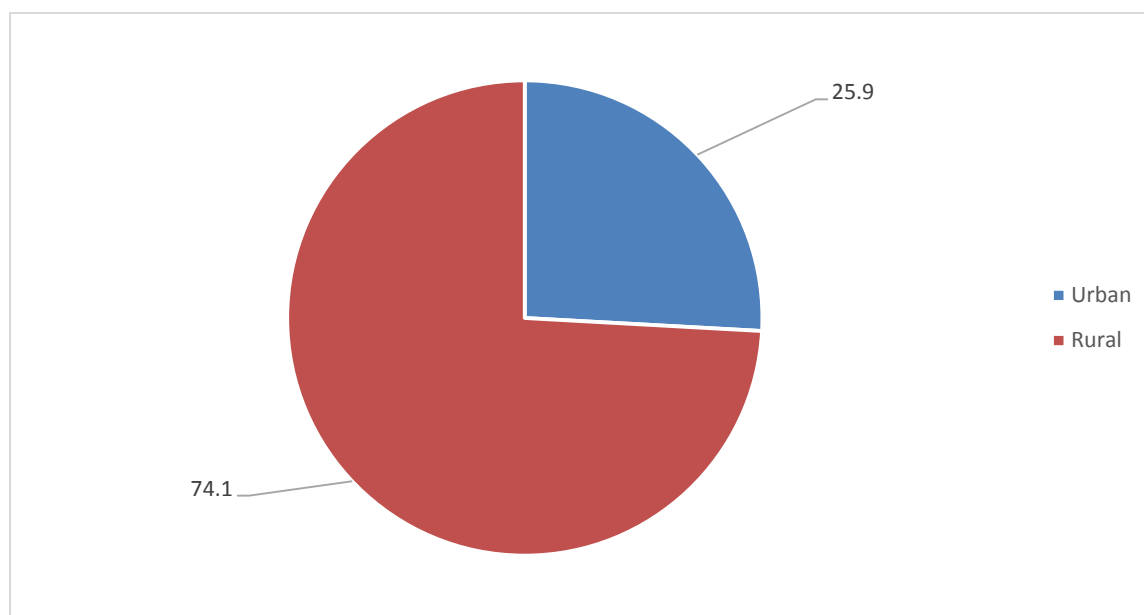
This chapter provides the 2010 PHC information on the population size of the District, the sex and age structure and dependency ratios as well as the migratory pattern within the District. Population distribution by rural-urban residence is also discussed.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows that Sene West District has a total population of 57,734 representing 2.5 percent of the Brong-Ahafo regional population of 2,310,983. The population consists of 50.7 percent males and 49.3 percent females. This is one of the few Districts in the region with more males than females (e.g. Dormaa West District). The male dominance could be due to the likely retention of the local population of males and/or inflow of male farm workers into this predominantly rural District, which is suitable for agriculture especially cocoa farming.

In terms of density with a land area of 3262.1 square kilometers and a population size of 57,734, the population density of the District is 17.7 persons per km². Localities with population 5,000 or more are classified as urban. On the basis of this definition, almost four out of every five (74.1%) of the population in the District live in rural areas. The concentration in the rural areas can be attributed to the agrarian nature of the District. Figure 2.1 shows that, the population among urban and rural localities are 25.9 percent and 74.1 percent respectively. This shows that majority of the population in the District reside in the rural communities

Figure 2.1 Population by locality of residence



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure, Sex Ratio and Population Pyramid

The age structure brings to the fore the distribution of the population at various ages – an information that is vital for age specific resource allocation. The sex composition gives insight into the numerical disparity between males and females in a given geographical area i.e. a District. The population pyramid, at a glance gives a pictorial impression about the age-sex structure of a given geographical area i.e. a District.

2.3.1 Age and Sex Structure

Table 2.1 provides information on the age and sex composition by five years age groups for the District. The Table shows that, there is a relatively large proportion of children (15.0%) below five years. The proportion of the population below 15 years (0-14) is 43.8 percent, a little higher than that for the Brong-Ahafo region (40.4%). Youth between the ages of 15-19 comprise 11.1% of the total population. The total population 15-64 years (conventionally referred to as the potential labour force) is 52.3 percent implying a relatively large base of population available to be harnessed for productive work.

Taking the population in the 15-64 age group only, approximately half (50.5%) are below 30 years, while 22.2 percent are between the ages of 30-39 years. Almost fifteen percent (14.8%) is between 40-49 years and one in eight (12.5%) is above 50 years. About 73 percent of the population referred to as the “economically productive” are below forty years. The proportion of the entire population attributed to those who are aged 65 years and above is 4.0 percent; this proportion is lower than the regional average of 4.5 percent.

In relation to the sex structure, there are more males (51.7%) than females (48.3%) who are under 15 years in the District just as was observed for the region (males, 51.1%, females, 48.9%). A large proportion of both urban (6,029) and rural (19,244) constituting 40.4 percent and 45.0 percent respectively are under age 15 years (0-14). In terms of the population (15-64

years) by urban-rural distribution, there are equally higher numbers of the population falling within that category. That is, urban 8,236 and rural 21,928.

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. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females; sex ratios under 100 indicate that there are more females than males in the population. Throughout life, it is expected that at every age, mortality rates for females are lower than those of males. Hence the sex ratio of a population generally declines from one age group to the other with advancing age.

Table 2.1 shows that, Sene West Districts has an overall sex ratio of 102.8, meaning for every 100 females there are approximately 103 males. The sex ratio of the District is higher than the regional figure of 94.0. The subsequent sex ratios after the overall sex ratio of 102.8 do not follow the expected pattern of steady and gradual decline with advancing age. For example, in the early age groups (0-44years), the District has almost equal females as males but at age 5-9 years up to age 15-19 years the sex ratios indicate more males to 100 females. However from age 20-24 years up to 35-39 years, the male-female ratios decline implying more females than males. The ratio again rises between ages 40-45 years up to 65-69 years with more males than 100 females. The sex ratios then fluctuate but fall under 100, indicating that there are more females than males. The observed sex ratios thus reveal fluctuations and not the steady gradual declines with advancing age as expected.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	57,734	100.0	29,263	100.0	28,471	100.0	102.8
0-4	8,635	15.0	4,313	14.7	4,322	15.2	99.8
5-9	8,851	15.3	4,624	15.8	4,227	14.9	109.4
10-14	7,787	13.5	4,138	14.1	3,649	12.8	113.4
15 - 19	6,398	11.1	3,422	11.7	2,976	10.5	115
20 - 24	4,607	8.0	2,264	7.7	2,343	8.2	96.6
25 - 29	4,236	7.3	1,935	6.6	2,301	8.1	84.1
30 - 34	3,568	6.2	1,559	5.3	2,009	7.1	77.6
35 - 39	3,125	5.4	1,541	5.3	1,584	5.6	97.3
40 - 44	2,503	4.3	1,264	4.2	1,239	4.4	102
45 - 49	1,945	3.4	1,019	3.5	926	3.3	110
50 - 54	1,863	3.2	1,006	3.4	857	3.0	117.4
55 - 59	926	1.6	554	1.9	372	1.3	148.9
60 - 64	993	1.7	541	1.9	452	1.6	119.7
65 - 69	521	0.9	261	0.9	260	0.9	100.4
70 - 74	700	1.2	329	1.1	371	1.3	88.7
75 - 79	381	0.7	182	0.6	199	0.7	91.5
80 - 84	331	0.6	133	0.5	198	0.7	67.2
85+	364	0.6	178	0.6	186	0.6	98.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.3 Age Dependency

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of people in the dependent ages (persons under 15 years and 65 years and older) to those in the “economically productive” ages (15-64 years). 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 has to be seen as a theoretical construct based on age only. In reality, not everyone between 15 to 19 years is actually working and is capable of supporting another person even if that person is working. Further, there are many people aged 65 and over who are working productively and some continue to work well above the age of 70 years. In fact, an increasing trend, especially in economically-advanced countries, is the increase in retirement age for people in the public service closer to 70. Also the age at which people can receive pensions from the State in several advanced countries has been increasing closer to 70 given the fact many people continue to work at age 65 and over.

Table 2.2 shows that, the District has a dependency ratio of 91.4 meaning each person found within the potentially working population has one dependent to cater for. The dependency ratio is 81.4 for urban areas and 95.2 in the rural areas. Table 2.1 further shows variation of the age dependency ratio by sex, indicating that, for males in the Sene West District in the year 2010, there were almost 94 people in the dependent age groups for every 100 persons in the working ages whereas for females, there were 89 persons in the dependent age group for every 100 persons in the working ages.

Table 2.2: Dependency Ratio

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Type of locality	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
All Ages	57,734	100.0	29,263	100.0	28,471	100.0	19,826	33,758
0-14	25,273	43.8	13,075	44.7	12,198	42.8	6,887	13,684
15-64	30,164	52.3	15,105	51.6	15,059	52.9	12,161	18,702
65+	2,297	4.0	1,083	3.7	1,214	4.3	778	1,372
Age-dependency ratio	91.4		93.7		89.1		81.4	95.2
Child dependency ratio	83.7		86.6		81.0		56.6	73.2
Old age dependency ratio	7.6		7.2		8.1		6.4	7.3

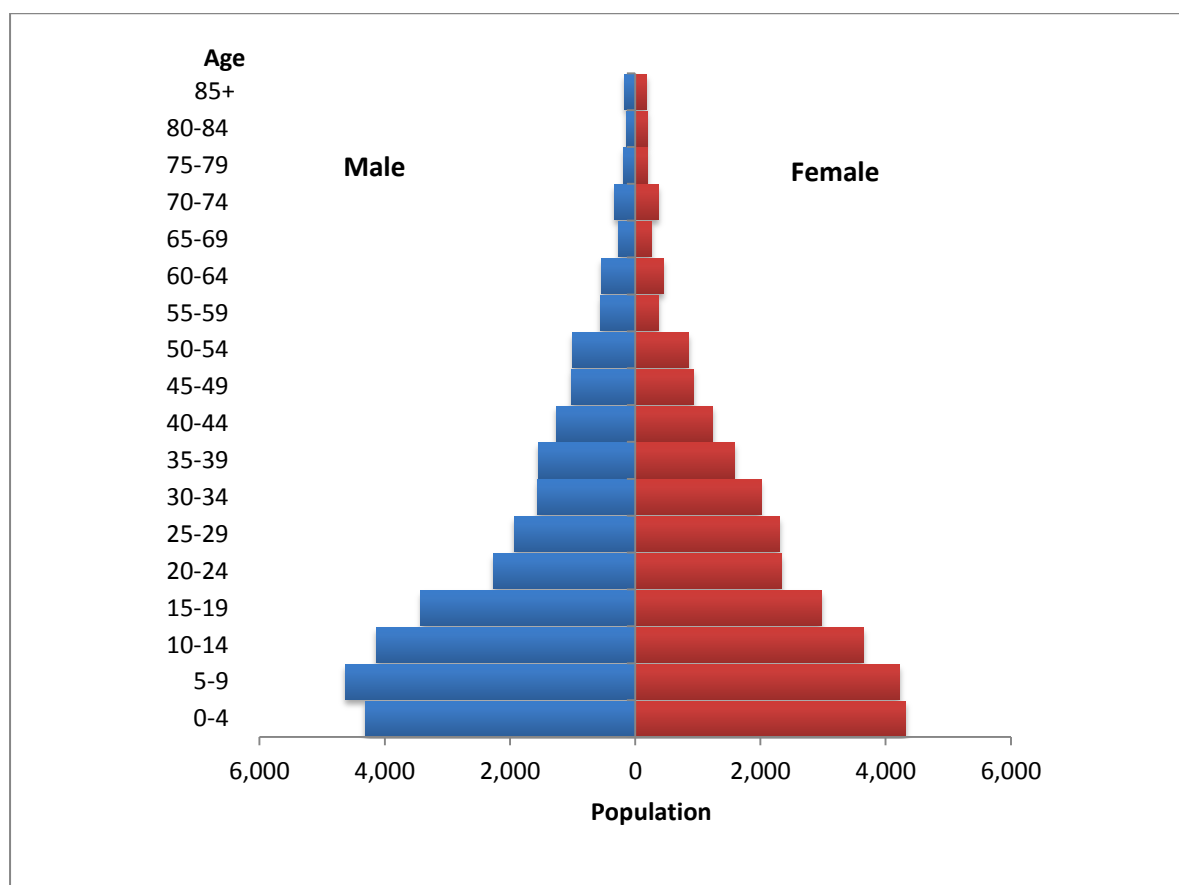
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.4 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 2.2 is a pyramid representing the structure of the total population by sex and age groups of the District. The population pyramid of the District has a typical broad base and narrow top. In general, the population pyramid reflects the broad-base pattern, characteristic of a developing nation with over half of its population (54.9%) being young and under 20 years of age. Children under five years constitute the second largest group (15.0%).

This type of age structure has a built-in momentum for the growth of the country's population. When the young population eventually reaches reproductive age, the result will be a high population growth rate for some years to come. However, if the socio-economic potentials of the youth are properly harnessed and directed, they could contribute significantly to development of the District and the nation as a whole. Figure 2.1 also shows that the District has more females than males from age 0-4. This situation reverses and the male population dominates from age group 5-9 to 15-19.

Figure 2.2: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Migration, fertility and mortality make up the components of population change. Fertility and mortality are used to determine the natural increase or decrease of a population. While fertility, mortality plus the balance of migration measures the overall population growth (increase or decrease). The 2010 PHC collected data on overall fertility which is the actual production of children and current fertility - births in the 12 month before the census. Mortality data refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census. Migration on the other hand is the physical movement of individuals or groups from one area to another, sometimes over long distances. Migration of the population is measured by comparing data on the place of birth with place of enumeration and duration of stay at place of enumeration.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility is the frequency of childbearing among the population. Fertility rates measure the relative frequency with which births occur within a given population. The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she completes childbearing if she were to experience the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. Other measures of fertility include Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and General Fertility Rate (GFR).

The crude birth rate (CBR) is the simplest and most frequently used measure of fertility. It is easy to calculate because it requires only the total number of births and the total population. It is crude and always expressed per 1000 population. It is 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. Because of this it is not a very good measure of fertility.

The general fertility rate (GFR) expresses births relative to the number of women in the reproductive age. More data are required to calculate the GFR than the CBR because one has to know the age and sex composition of the population. The GFR is affected by age structure since there may be substantial variations between populations within the reproductive age range.

The TFR on the other hand, is a 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 the age structure.

Table 2.3 shows that, out of a total of 2,310,983 persons in the Brong-Ahafo Region, 572,813 representing 24.8 percent were women within the reproductive age groups 15-49 years according to the 2010 PHC. The Table further indicates that there were 60,685 live births during the twelve months preceding the census. In the District, the total number of women in the child bearing age (15-49 years) is 13,378 representing 23.2 percent of the total District population and the number of births in the last 12 months before the census is 1,446.

The three measures of fertility, TFR, GFR and CBR, are about the same in the District as in the region. The TFR in the Sene West District for women aged 15-49 years is 3.7 births per woman compared with the regional figure of 3.6 births per woman. Also, the GFR for the Brong-Ahafo region is 105.9 and it is slightly lower than the GFR for the District of 108.1. The CBR for the Brong-Ahafo Region indicates that for every 1,000 population, there are approximately 26 live births which are about one higher than the District's CBR of 25 live births per 1000 population.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,310,983	572,813	60,685	3.58	105.9	26.3
Asunafo South	95,580	22,115	2,706	4	122.4	28.3
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	30,007	3,452	3.9	115	27.7
Asutifi North	52,259	12,681	1,606	4.3	126.6	30.7
Dormaa Municipal	112,111	29,337	2,816	3.3	96	25.1
Dormaa Central Municipal	50,871	12,773	1,424	3.7	111.5	28
Tano South	78,129	18,766	2,257	4	120.3	28.9
Tano North	79,973	19,493	2,063	3.6	105.8	25.8
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	36,146	2,644	2.6	73.1	21.5
Sunyani West	85,272	22,452	2,150	3.2	95.8	25.2
Berekum Municipal	129,628	36,119	3,001	2.8	83.1	23.2
Jaman South	92,649	23,759	2,314	3.3	97.4	25
Jaman North	83,059	20,640	1,747	3	84.6	21
Tain	88,104	20,692	2,139	3.5	103.4	24.3
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	22,028	2,188	3.4	99.3	24.4
Techiman Municipal	147,788	39,718	4,079	3.5	102.7	27.6
Nkoranza South	100,929	24,772	3,000	4	121.1	29.7
Nkoranza North	65,895	14,779	1,915	4.4	129.6	29.1
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	24,760	2,940	4	118.7	27.8
Sene West	57,734	13,378	1,446	3.7	108.1	25
Pru	129,248	30,261	2,981	3.4	98.5	23.1
Kintampo South	81,000	17,893	2,367	4.5	132.3	29.2
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	23,040	2,652	3.9	115.1	27.8
Asutifi South	53,584	12,657	1,360	3.6	107.5	25.4
Dormaa West	47,678	11,282	1,487	4.5	131.8	31.2
Techiman North	59,068	15,421	1,619	3.5	105	27.4
Banda	20,282	4,402	474	3.7	107.7	23.4
Sene East	61,076	13,442	1,858	4.6	138.2	30.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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 2.3 shows that the 18,232 women in the District, in their live time up to the census, have given birth to 52,706 children and out this number, 45,153 or 85.7 percent are still alive. Females 12-14 years constitute 10.7 percent of the female population 12 years and older. Child bearing among this group is highly associated with the risk of death of both the mother and child. The survival rate of 57.1 percent among the children of these young mothers affirms the assertion of lower survival. This survival rate is the lowest in the District.

The survival rate of the children of mothers 60 years and older is the second lowest (75.6%). In Ghana the age specific fertility distribution reflects the “early peak” type in which the peak of fertility is attained in the 15-29 years age group. The lower survival rate of children of mothers for the age group (60 years and older) 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 of lower quality.

In terms of variation by sex, Table 2.4 supports the general observation that in most populations, females survive more than males. The table shows that, in all age groups of mothers, more female than male children survive.

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	
					No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total	18,232	52,706	26,896	25,810	45153	85.7	22631	84.1	22522	87.3
12–14	1,959	7	4	3	4	57.1	2	50.0	2	66.7
15–19	2,976	291	148	143	265	91.1	135	91.2	130	90.9
20–24	2,343	2,199	1,145	1,054	2023	92.0	1032	90.1	991	94.0
25–29	2,301	4,980	2,573	2,407	4594	92.2	2330	90.6	2264	94.1
30–34	2,009	6,999	3,546	3,453	6377	91.1	3201	90.3	3176	92.0
35–39	1,584	7,339	3,790	3,549	6569	89.5	3345	88.3	3224	90.8
40–44	1,239	6,853	3,503	3,350	6002	87.6	2982	85.1	3020	90.1
45–49	926	5,732	2,925	2,807	4911	85.7	2474	84.6	2437	86.8
50–54	857	5,260	2,632	2,628	4413	83.9	2171	82.5	2242	85.3
55–59	372	2,408	1,215	1,193	1956	81.2	985	81.1	971	81.4
60+	1,666	10,638	5,415	5,223	8039	75.6	3974	73.4	4065	77.8

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 facilities and technology. The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care.

Death in Household and Crude Death Rate

Table 2.5 presents data on population, deaths in households and crude death rate by District. Sene West District recorded 344 deaths in all households in the 12 months prior to census night. With a population of 57,734 the Crude Death Rate of the District is 6.0 per 1000 population. This is the same as that of the region's 6.0 deaths per 1000 population.

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

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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Causes of Death

Table 2.6 presents data on the causes of the deaths recorded in the District within the 12 months prior to the census night. Out of the 344 deaths recorded in the households, about 9.9 percent are due to accident, violence, homicide or suicide while 90.1 are due to other causes. The percentage of deaths related to accident, violence, homicide or suicide in households in the District (9.9%) is higher than that of the region which is 8.7 percent.

Table 2.6: Cause of death due by district

Country/Region/District	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/ violence/ homicide /suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
GHANA	163,534	18,938	11.6	144,596	88.4
All Districts	14,189	1,235	8.7	12,954	91.3
Asunafo South	472	39	8.3	433	91.7
Asunafo North Municipal	626	65	10.4	561	89.6
Asutifi North	460	31	6.7	429	93.3
Dormaa Municipal	782	71	9.1	711	90.9
Dormaa Central Municipal	399	35	8.8	364	91.2
Tano South	542	47	8.7	495	91.3
Tano North	475	33	6.9	442	93.1
Sunyani Municipal	455	36	7.9	419	92.1
Sunyani West	462	70	15.2	392	84.8
Berekum Municipal	858	79	9.2	779	90.8
Jaman South	514	55	10.7	459	89.3
Jaman North	627	39	6.2	588	93.8
Tain	566	31	5.5	535	94.5
Wenchi Municipal	704	52	7.4	652	92.6
Techiman Municipal	854	103	12.1	751	87.9
Nkoranza South	703	81	11.5	622	88.5
Nkoranza North	637	30	4.7	607	95.3
Atebubu Amantin	625	62	9.9	563	90.1
Sene West	344	34	9.9	310	90.1
Pru	351	22	6.3	329	93.7
Kintampo South	671	50	7.5	621	92.5
Kintampo North Municipal	673	55	8.2	618	91.8
Asutifi South	225	21	9.3	204	90.7
Dormaa West	275	26	9.5	249	90.5
Techiman North	427	35	8.2	392	91.8
Banda	191	11	5.8	180	94.2
Sene East	271	22	8.1	249	91.9

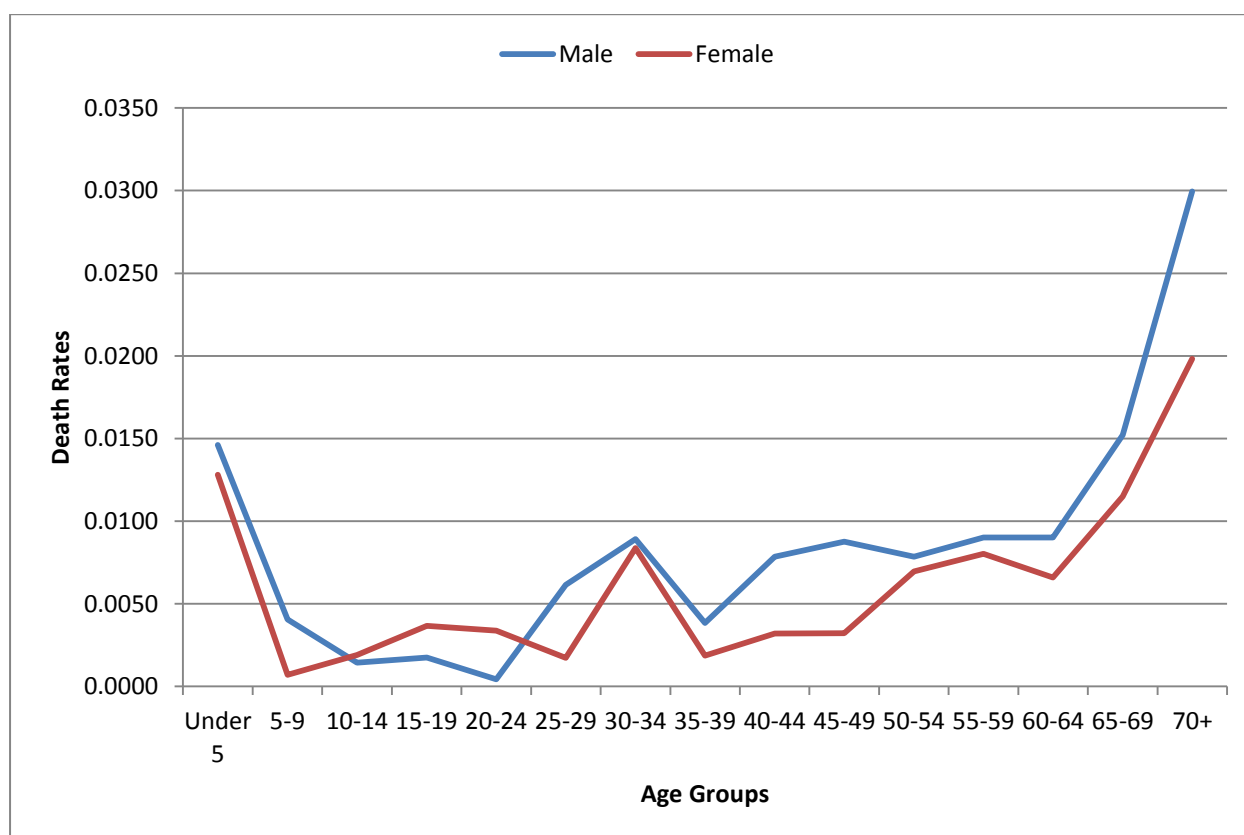
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Reported Age Specific Death Rates by Sex

Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. Figure 2.3 shows the reported age specific death rates in Sene West District. The Sene West District records a higher male under 5 death rate than corresponding female rate. From age group 5-9 years the recorded death rate decreases for both sexes with males still dominating, however death rate recorded for females rises steadily above that of males from 10-14 years to 20-24 year age groups. The death rates recorded for both sexes in the District is undulating from 20-24 years to 55-59 years. Interestingly the

death rate for both sexes rise sharply at age 60 years and above with males still recording a steady dominance.

Figure 2.3: Reported age specific death rates by sex, 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration is the movement of people between geographical boundaries. The movement can be within national boundaries, that is, internal migration or across geographical boundaries or national borders, that is, external 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.

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.

Table 2.7 presents data on the birth place of migrants in the Sene West District and how long they have lived in the District. There are 57,734 persons enumerated during the census. Out of this number, the Table shows that, there are 11,844 migrants representing about one-fifth (20.5%) of the population. This means that the current population of Sene West District comprises about four-fifths of persons born within the District. Among the 11,844 migrants 4,101 representing 34.6 percent are in-migrants born elsewhere in the Brong-Ahafo region, and 7,346 persons representing 62.0 percent were born elsewhere in another region in Ghana and 397 or 3.4 percent were born outside Ghana. Out of the 7,346 born in other regions of Ghana, 3,278 or 44.6 percent come from the three northern regions and 2,512 or 34.2 percent come from the Volta Region. Those from Ashanti are 753 or 10.3 percent. Migrants from the

remaining four regions are only 803 or 10.9 percent of those who were born elsewhere in another region. The high inter-regional migration into the District of persons born in other regions (62.0%) and those born outside Ghana (3.4%) in the District may be as a result of the agriculture and related activity.

Table 2.7: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Total		Duration of stay (percent)				
	Number	Percent	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	11,844	100.0	11.3	24.5	18.5	22.1	23.6
Born elsewhere in the region	4,101	34.6	11.6	28.6	22.2	21.7	16.0
Born elsewhere in another region:	7,743	65.4					
Western	84	1.1	11.9	41.7	15.5	17.9	13.1
Central	158	2.0	5.7	18.4	34.2	28.5	13.3
Greater Accra	345	4.5	13.0	20.9	23.2	24.9	18.0
Volta	2,512	32.4	11.1	22.9	15.3	23.5	27.2
Eastern	216	2.8	12.0	33.8	18.1	16.7	19.4
Ashanti	753	9.7	17.3	29.7	18.6	15.7	18.7
Brong-Ahafo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern	1,746	22.5	12.3	18.2	15.1	21.4	33.0
Upper East	281	3.6	4.6	15.3	15.7	23.5	40.9
Upper west	1,251	16.2	8.6	21.0	16.4	25.6	28.4
Outside Ghana	397	5.1	6.0	23.9	16.1	18.6	35.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on household size, composition and other characteristics of households in the District. The household is the minimum unit of living arrangements of the population. Socio-cultural practices such as marriage, kinship type, religion, education and literacy also influence household formation. For the purpose of this chapter, the non-household population, which consist of persons who spent census night in institutions such as schools and colleges, hospitals, police cells and camps, and outdoor sleepers, i.e., persons found in places as lorry stations, in front of stores, veranda and pavements on census night, are not included.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

Data on household size, composition and headship constitute the basis for planning economic and social services needed by the population. A household is defined as “a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangements and recognize one person as the head of household” (GSS, 2013a, 2013b). A household may include a man, his wife, children, distant relatives, or a housekeeper living with them. Visitors who spent the census night with the household were also enumerated as members of the household as individuals were enumerated with respect to where they spent the census night. Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or relationship status (GSS, 2013a, 2013b).

3.2.1 Household Size

Table 3.1 which shows household size by locality of residence indicates that Sene West District has a total household population of 57,049 with 10,936 households, which translates into an average household size of 5.2 persons. The District household size is higher than the regional average of 4.6. Seventy-two percent of households are located in the rural areas while 28.0 percent are in the urban areas. The rural average household size of 5.3 and is about 0.5 person higher than that of the urban areas (4.8).

Table 3.1: House hold size by locality of residence

Categories	Regional	District	Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total household population	2,265,458	57,049	14,807	26.0	42,242	74.0
Number of households	490,515	10,936	3,072	28.0	7,864	72.0
Average household size	4.6	5.2	4.8		5.3	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household Composition

The household head is the person who is recognized by members as the leader of the household. Table 3.2 shows that 19.0 percent of the total household population by composition and sex are household heads. There are more male household heads (27.6%)

than female household heads (10.5%). Traditionally, men are considered as leaders of their households.

Household composition is the patterns of relationships between the head of household and other members of the household. These include relationships such as spouse (wife/husband), child (son/daughter), grandchild, parent/parent-in-law, brother/sister, other relatives and non-relatives.

Table 3.2 shows the household population by composition and sex. Biological children (sons/daughters) constitute the largest percentage of household members (49.2%) followed by the head of households (19.2%), spouse (wife/husband) constitutes 11.2%. Other family members comprising grandchildren, brother/sister, step children and other relatives of the head together make up 18.9 percent of household members. Non-relatives constitute 1.1 percent while foster/adopted children are the least (0.4%). Thus, in the Sene West District 80% of household members comprise the head; the spouse (wife/husband) and biological children. The second largest group (16.5%) consists of grandchildren, brother/sister and other relatives of the head.

Male heads as a proportion of the total male household is 27.6 percent compared to 10.5 percent female heads as a proportion of the total female household population. While 21.7% of female household members are spouses, only about 1% of male household members are spouses.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,049	100.0	28,904	100.0	28,145	100.0
Head	10,936	19.2	7,991	27.6	2,945	10.5
Spouse (wife/husband)	6,362	11.2	250	0.9	6,112	21.7
Child (son/daughter)	28,094	49.2	14,974	51.8	13,120	46.6
Parent/Parent-in-law	513	0.9	66	0.2	447	1.6
Son/Daughter in-law	315	0.6	45	0.2	270	1.0
Grandchild	3,386	5.9	1,702	5.9	1,684	6.0
Brother/Sister	2,384	4.2	1,440	5.0	944	3.4
Step child	522	0.9	292	1.0	230	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	247	0.4	125	0.4	122	0.4
Other relative	3,677	6.4	1,650	5.7	2,027	7.2
Non-relative	613	1.1	369	1.3	244	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household Structure

The household structure presented in this section is defined as the classification of persons who constitute households and the type of relationship among the household members who are present on census night. Classification of households depends on whether it is nuclear, extended or based on different combinations of household members. Ten categories of household structure have been identified namely (1) Head only, (2) Head and spouse only (3) Nuclear (Head spouse(s) and children), (4) Single parent nuclear, (5) Extended + non-relatives, (6) Head spouse(s) and other compositions, (7) Extended head, spouse(s), children, heads relatives, (8) Single parent extended, (9) Single parent extended + non-relative and (10) Head and other composition but no spouse.

Table 3.2 indicates that the nature of the family structure observed in the District underscores the strength of the extended family system and an emerging single parent family system. About forty-six percent of the household population (45.8%) is in nuclear family structures while 54.2 percent live in extended family households. Single parent family structure, both nuclear and extended, takes a significant proportion of the family systems, making up 21.0 percent of the household population. This may be due to out-migration of male spouses or in-migration of female parents alone to work in the District. Marital disruptions (divorce, separation and widowhood) may also account for the rise in single family structures.

However, when household structures are disaggregated into the male and female populations Table 3.2, shows that the proportion of males in the nuclear family households (47.1%) is more than that of females (44.5%). On the other hand, the proportion of females (55.5%) in the extended family household is more than that of males (52.8%). This may be attributed to the single parent extended households, where the proportion of females is 13.4 percent compared to the proportion for males of 9.6 percent. Sene West District is a matrilineal society. Matrilineal cultural practices and/or marital disruptions may account for the dominance of females in the single parent extended households. On the whole, due to some reasons, single parent families (both nuclear and extended seem to include a higher proportion of members who are females).

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,049	100.0	28,904	100.0	28,145	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	1,143	2.0	780	2.7	363	1.3
Head and a spouse only	582	1.0	289	1.0	293	1.0
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	18,984	33.3	10,125	35.0	8,859	31.5
Single parent Nuclear	5,431	9.5	2,431	8.4	3,000	10.7
Extended Family						
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	18,203	31.9	9,250	32.0	8,953	31.8
Extended + non relatives	1,127	2.0	616	2.1	511	1.8
Head spouse(s) and other composition	1,429	2.5	779	2.7	650	2.3
Single parent Extended	6,338	11.1	2,685	9.3	3,653	13.0
Single parent Extended + non relative	221	0.4	100	0.3	121	0.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	3,591	6.3	1,849	6.4	1,742	6.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

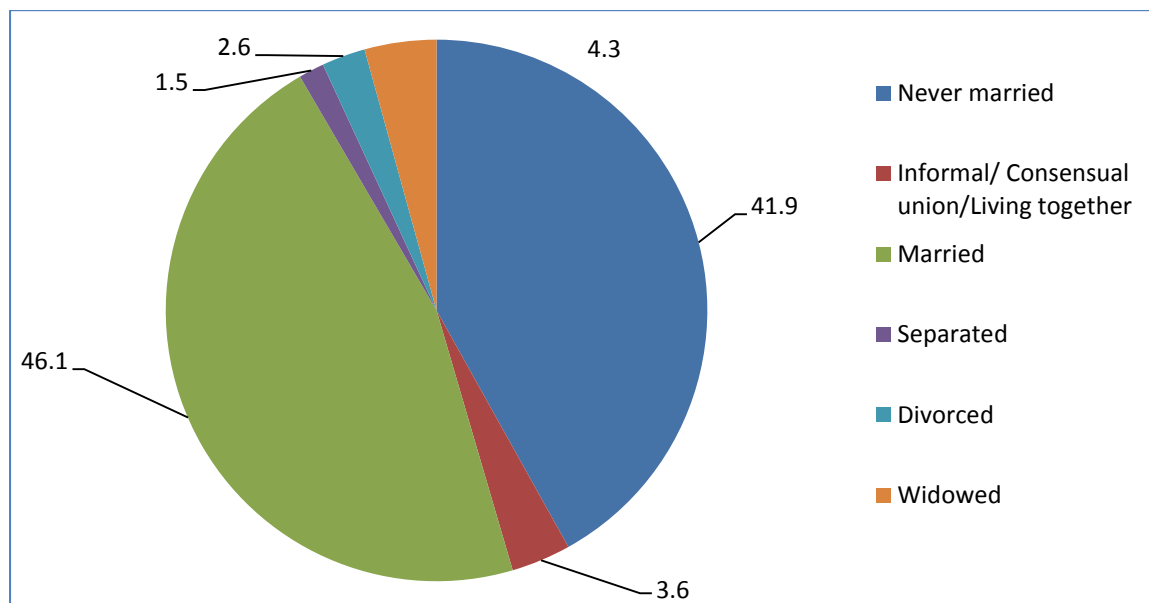
3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a highly valued institution in Ghana. It is one of the determinants of an individual status and also an indicator of social responsibility, trust and achievement. Every adult unless afflicted by serious illness or deformity is expected to marry. Voluntary celibacy is frowned upon in traditional Ghana. Most adults would therefore wish to get married at one time or the other and this is more so with females. Marital status is also an important predictor of several socio-economic outcomes. In ideal situation, the presence of two parents is supposed to provide acceptable conditions for the upbringing of children, as the two individually and collectively provide social environment and support for the members of the household (GSS, 2013a).

The 2010 PHC classifies “marital status” into six categories namely: never married, living together/consensual union, married, separated, divorced and widowed. Each individual, aged 12 years and older, falls into only one of the six categories. The definition of marriage embraces persons in any of the following types of marriages: civil, traditional and common law/consensual. This section of the report presents analysis on marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and age-group in the District.

The District has a population of 36,758 of persons aged 12 years and older. Figure 3.1 shows that, 41.9 percent of the said population 12 years and older has never married; 4.0 percent are in informal, consensual union/living together. Only 1.0 percent is separated, 3.0 percent is divorced with 4 percent widowed. About nine in 20 (46.1%) of the population 12 years and older in the District are currently married.

Figure 3.1: Marital status of persons 12 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Age specific Marital Status by Sex

Table 3.4 presents data on persons aged 12 years and older by sex, and marital status. Whereas only about one in three females (34.4%) have never been married, the proportion for males is almost one in two (49.3%). An opposite trend emerges in relation to widowhood. The proportion of females widowed is slightly more than six percentage points higher (7.5% versus 1.1%). This could be due to the fact that females marry earlier than males and tend to marry men older than themselves with a higher probability of death of these older men. Also with polygamy, the death of one husband results in more than one woman being widowed. Furthermore, a polygamous man who loses one of his wives still remains married and does not enter the statistics of being widowed. The table also shows that 4.3 percent of females are in the informal, consensual union or living together compared to 2.8 percent of males. A large proportion of females (5.1%) than males (3.2%) are also separated or divorced.

Again, the Table shows that, in the District, the proportion never married is high at the younger ages and decreases with advancing age. The opposite is the case with the currently married; it is low at the younger ages and increases with age. Although the legal age for marriage in the country is 18 years, among those ages 12-14 years, about three percent (3.3%)

indicated that they are currently married and a small fraction (0.2%) are in consensual unions. The proportion currently married rises to 5.1 percent of those aged 15–19 years, increasing rapidly with age such that by age 35-39 years, 81.8% of the people are currently married. The percentage remains stable at 81.7 percent by the age 45 – 49 years. The proportion currently married declines steadily after age 50-54 years to its lowest level of 50.8 percent at age 65 years and older. The percentage of the population who are widowed increases with age to the extent that by age 65 years and over, slightly over one in every three (34.6%) are widowed.

The Table further shows that, there are substantial variations between males and females in the pattern of movements into and out of marital status categories. For example, by age 25-29 years only 17.7 percent of females have never married compared to about half of males (49.9%). The pace of moving out of the never married category is thus faster for females than for males.

For males, exiting from the never married category is more gradual with the proportion never married declining from its highest level of 96.5 percent in the age-group 15 – 19 years to 82.2 percent in the age group 20–24 years and further to 49.9 percent in the age group 25 - 29 years. In comparison, the proportion of females never married declines drastically from a high of 87.8 percent in the age group 15–19 years to 42.7 percent in the age group 20–24 years and further to 17.7 percent among the age group 25–29 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, 56.8% of females are widowed. In contrast the proportion of males who are currently married continues to increase with age till the age group, 55-59 years and then declines only slightly. There is a positive association between age and widowhood but with the proportions higher for females than for males. On the whole in the District by age the age 49, over 90 percent of both males and females have ever married. This statistic confirms the universality of the importance of marriage in the District.

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	36,758	100	41.9	3.6	46.1	1.5	2.6	4.3
12 - 14	4,297	100	96.5	0.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,398	100	92.5	2.0	5.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	4,607	100	62.1	7.0	29.0	0.9	0.7	0.4
25 - 29	4,236	100	32.4	6.9	56.9	1.7	1.5	0.6
30 - 34	3,568	100	13.7	5.9	73.9	2.4	2.9	1.2
35 - 39	3,125	100	7.2	3.5	81.8	2.6	3.1	1.8
40 - 44	2,503	100	4.0	3.4	81.5	2.6	5.6	3.0
45 - 49	1,945	100	3.9	2.4	81.7	2.1	5.1	4.8
50 - 54	1,863	100	3.2	2.4	75.9	3.7	6.4	8.4
55 - 59	926	100	2.6	2.1	73.2	2.2	7.2	12.7
60 - 64	993	100	4.3	1.2	66.4	2.8	6.8	18.5
65+	2,297	100	4.2	1.4	50.8	2.0	7.1	34.6
Male								
Total	18,526	100	49.3	2.8	43.5	1.3	1.9	1.1
12 - 14	2,338	100	96.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,422	100	96.5	0.3	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	2,264	100	82.2	3.6	13.0	0.6	0.4	0.3
25 - 29	1,935	100	49.9	7.1	40.9	0.9	1.0	0.2
30 - 34	1,559	100	20.8	5.6	69.1	2.6	1.7	0.2
35 - 39	1,541	100	9.6	2.7	82.6	2.3	2.0	0.7
40 - 44	1,264	100	6.0	4.1	83.5	2.0	4.0	0.5
45 - 49	1,019	100	5.1	3.3	84.0	2.0	4.2	1.4
50 - 54	1,006	100	4.7	3.1	81.1	4.1	5.1	2.0
55 - 59	554	100	2.9	2.0	84.5	1.3	5.6	3.8
60 - 64	541	100	5.7	1.9	81.0	3.5	5.2	2.8
65+	1,083	100	5.0	2.0	75.2	1.8	6.3	9.7
Female								
Total	18,232	100	34.4	4.3	48.8	1.8	3.3	7.5
12 - 14	1,959	100	96.2	0.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	2,976	100	87.8	4.0	7.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
20 - 24	2,343	100	42.7	10.2	44.5	1.1	0.9	0.6
25 - 29	2,301	100	17.7	6.7	70.3	2.7	2.0	1.0
30 - 34	2,009	100	8.1	6.0	77.7	2.3	3.8	2.0
35 - 39	1,584	100	4.9	4.2	81.0	2.9	4.2	2.8
40 - 44	1,239	100	1.9	2.7	79.4	3.2	7.2	5.6
45 - 49	926	100	2.6	1.3	79.2	2.7	6.2	8.6
50 - 54	857	100	1.4	1.6	69.8	3.6	8.1	16.0
55 - 59	372	100	2.2	2.2	56.5	3.5	9.7	26.1
60 - 64	452	100	2.7	0.4	48.9	2.0	8.6	37.4
65+	1,214	100	3.4	0.8	29.0	2.2	7.8	56.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital Status and Level of Education

Table 3.5 presents data on the marital status and level of education of persons 12 years and older in the District. Among the total population of 36,758, one-half (50.6%) have no

education; close to forty percent (38.7%) have basic education while 14.2 percent have secondary education. About two percent (2.4%) have vocational/technical/commercial or higher.

Out of the total population of 15,403 who have never married, 26.1 percent do not have any level of education compared with the overall District proportion of fifty percent (50.6%). The majority of those who have ever attended school among the never married population have only basic education (58.1%) with 14.2 percent obtaining secondary education. Only 1.7 percent of the never married have vocational/technical/commercial or higher levels.

Among the married population of 16,955, however, slightly over two-thirds (67.7%) have no education - a proportion far higher than the entire District proportion of 50.6 percent. About three in 10 (28.9%) have basic education with 4.3 percent having obtained secondary school level of education. Those who have attained vocational/technical/commercial or higher among the married population constitute 2.0 percent.

Similarly, among the population of 1,307 who are in informal or consensual unions, 55.7% have no education. This is slightly higher than the proportion pertaining for the entire District (50.6%). Only one-third (33.1%) of these people have basic education reflecting the total District pattern. Less than ten percent of those in the informal unions have secondary education (9.2%). Those with vocational/technical/commercial or higher education comprise 2.0 percent, which is not much different from the District proportion of 2.4 percent.

A similar pattern is observed for the other marital status categories (separated, divorced and widowed). More than sixty percent of these people have no education and only about one in four have basic education. A higher proportion of males (57.1%) than females (41.6%) have ever attended school in all categories of education. This could be due to the fact that females tend to marry earlier than males and the tendency of inability to get to the tertiary level is high.

There are more females who have no education than males in all the categories of marital status. For example, the percentage of females widowed who have no education (88.8%) is about twenty percentage points higher than that of the males (69.4%). The percentages of both males and females who have had basic education are low in all the marital status categories. The never married persons, however, record the highest percentages for basic level education for both males (56.8%) and females (59.9%) with the widowed population recording the lowest (male 25.7%, female 10.3%).

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	Secundary	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary	Tertiary
Both Sexes								
Total	36,758	100.0	50.6	38.7	8.2	0.3	1.9	0.2
Never married	15,403	100.0	26.1	58.1	14.2	0.2	1.4	0.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,307	100.0	55.7	33.1	9.2	0.1	1.9	0.0
Married	16,955	100.0	67.7	25.0	4.0	0.4	2.6	0.4
Separated	560	100.0	63.6	28.9	4.3	0.0	2.5	0.7
Divorced	957	100.0	69.9	26.2	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.2
Widowed	1,576	100.0	86.3	12.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.0
Male								
Total	18,526	100.0	42.9	42.8	10.5	0.3	3.0	0.5
Never married	9,137	100.0	26.0	56.8	15.0	0.2	1.8	0.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	519	100.0	51.3	31.4	13.5	0.2	3.7	0.0
Married	8,067	100.0	59.4	29.1	6.0	0.3	4.3	0.7
Separated	241	100.0	58.5	29.5	5.4	0.0	5.0	1.7
Divorced	356	100.0	64.3	30.3	2.2	1.1	1.4	0.6
Widowed	206	100.0	69.4	25.7	1.0	0.5	3.4	0.0
Female								
Total	18,232	100.0	58.4	34.5	5.9	0.3	0.8	0.0
Never married	6,266	100.0	26.1	59.9	12.9	0.3	0.8	0.0
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	788	100.0	58.6	34.3	6.3	0.0	0.8	0.0
Married	8,888	100.0	75.2	21.2	2.2	0.4	1.0	0.0
Separated	319	100.0	67.4	28.5	3.4	0.0	0.6	0.0
Divorced	601	100.0	73.2	23.8	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.0
Widowed	1,370	100.0	88.8	10.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Persons 12 years and Older by Sex, Marital Status and Economic Activity Status

Table 3.6 shows the distribution of persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. Out of the total population of 36,758 in the different categories of economic activity status, 26,496 or 72.1 percent are employed, 404 or 1.1 percent are unemployed while 9,858 or 26.8 percent are economically not active.

In the District, among the never married, 50.2 percent are employed, 1.3 percent are unemployed and 48.5 percent are economically not active. The proportion employed is far lower than the corresponding District figure of 72.1 percent. However, the economically not active who have never married (48.5%) is almost twice the District proportion of 26.8 percent.

Among the population numbering 1,307 who are in informal or consensual unions, over five in six (86.1%) are employed, 1.7 percent unemployed and about one in eight (12.1%) are economically not active.

For the married population of 16,933 persons, 90.6 percent are employed, less than one percent (0.9%) is unemployed and 8.5 percent being economically not active. A similar pattern is observed for the other marital status categories where there are higher proportions employed compared to the unemployed and the economically not active.

Table 3.6 also shows the distribution of employed, unemployed and economically not active for male and female population 12 years and older by marital status. From the table, out of the total male population of 18,526, about three out of four (73.7%) are employed while 70.4 percent of the female population of 18,232 are employed.

A higher proportion of females (1.3%) compared to males (0.9%) is unemployed. The proportion of economically not active is slightly higher for females (28.3%) than for males (25.3%). Among the never married, 54.5 percent of males compared to 44.0 percent of females are employed. Almost the same proportion of males (1.2%) as of females (1.4%) is unemployed. However, the difference between the proportion of the economically not active, never married males (44.3%) and females (54.6%) is quite large.

Males who are in informal/consensual union/living together registered a proportion, three times lower (5.2%), for economically not active population than females (16.9%). Over 80 percent of person in informal/consensual union/living together are employed, however the proportion of unemployed males (2.3%) is slightly lower than that of females (2.6%) in the same category.

The data further shows that, for all the other marital status categories, the proportion of males employed are higher, and the proportion that is unemployed is generally higher for females. Also, the proportions of males who are economically not active are consistently lower for the various marital categories.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	36,758	100.0	26,496	72.1	404	1.1	9,858	26.8
Never married	15,403	100.0	7,736	50.2	198	1.3	7,469	48.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,307	100.0	1,125	86.1	22	1.7	160	12.2
Married	16,955	100.0	15,369	90.6	146	0.9	1,440	8.5
Separated	560	100.0	458	81.8	20	3.6	82	14.6
Divorced	957	100.0	841	87.9	10	1.0	106	11.1
Widowed	1,576	100.0	967	61.4	8	0.5	601	38.1
Male								
Total	18,526	100.0	13,662	73.7	171	0.9	4,693	25.3
Never married	9,137	100.0	4,979	54.5	111	1.2	4,047	44.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	519	100.0	485	93.4	7	1.3	27	5.2
Married	8,067	100.0	7,534	93.4	43	0.5	490	6.1
Separated	241	100.0	202	83.8	8	3.3	31	12.9
Divorced	356	100.0	323	90.7	1	0.3	32	9.0
Widowed	206	100.0	139	67.5	1	0.5	66	32.0

**Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity
Status (Cont'd)**

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	36,758	100.0	26,496	72.1	404	1.1	9,858	26.8
Never married	15,403	100.0	7,736	50.2	198	1.3	7,469	48.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,307	100.0	1,125	86.1	22	1.7	160	12.2
Married	16,955	100.0	15,369	90.6	146	0.9	1,440	8.5
Separated	560	100.0	458	81.8	20	3.6	82	14.6
Divorced	957	100.0	841	87.9	10	1.0	106	11.1
Widowed	1,576	100.0	967	61.4	8	0.5	601	38.1
Male								
Total	18,526	100.0	13,662	73.7	171	0.9	4,693	25.3
Never married	9,137	100.0	4,979	54.5	111	1.2	4,047	44.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	519	100.0	485	93.4	7	1.3	27	5.2
Married	8,067	100.0	7,534	93.4	43	0.5	490	6.1
Separated	241	100.0	202	83.8	8	3.3	31	12.9
Divorced	356	100.0	323	90.7	1	0.3	32	9.0
Widowed	206	100.0	139	67.5	1	0.5	66	32.0
Female								
Total	18,232	100.0	12,834	70.4	233	1.3	5,165	28.3
Never married	6,266	100.0	2,757	44.0	87	1.4	3,422	54.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	788	100.0	640	81.2	15	1.9	133	16.9
Married	8,888	100.0	7,835	88.2	103	1.2	950	10.7
Separated	319	100.0	256	80.3	12	3.8	51	16.0
Divorced	601	100.0	518	86.2	9	1.5	74	12.3
Widowed	1,370	100.0	828	60.4	7	0.5	535	39.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 summarizes the composition of the population by nationality in the District. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth, dual nationality and by naturalization. Out of the total population of 57,734 in the District, 97.4 percent are Ghanaians; 93.7 percent by birth; 1.0 percent by naturalization and 2.7 percent have dual nationality status. The proportion of Ghanaian males by birth (50.7%) slightly outweighs the proportion of female Ghanaians by birth (49.3%). Nationals from ECOWAS countries account for 1.8 percent, other African nationals who are not ECOWAS states constitute 0.5 percent while nationals from other countries outside Africa are 0.3 percent of the population.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,734	100.0	29,263	100.0	28,471	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	54,108	93.7	27,424	93.7	26,684	93.7
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,541	2.7	702	2.4	839	2.9
Ghanaian by naturalization	577	1.0	280	1.0	297	1.0
ECOWAS	1,030	1.8	592	2.0	438	1.5
African other than ECOWAS	312	0.5	175	0.6	137	0.5
Other	166	0.3	90	0.3	76	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 presents the distribution of the population in the District by various religious affiliations and denominations. Christians of various denominations comprise the majority (56.8%). The second largest group is those without religion (18%) followed by Muslims (15.0%). Followers of various traditional religions are significantly large comprising of 8.2 percent of the population. The share of Christians of the population of the District while large represents one of the lowest proportions in a District in Ghana.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,734	100.0	29,263	100.0	28,471	100.0
No religion	10,392	18.0	5,710	19.5	4,682	16.4
Catholic	8,831	15.3	4,267	14.6	4,564	16.0
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	8,219	14.2	3,927	13.4	4,292	15.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	9,491	16.4	4,702	16.1	4,789	16.8
Other Christian	6,278	10.9	2,977	10.2	3,301	11.6
Islam	8,674	15.0	4,640	15.9	4,034	14.2
Traditionalist	4,712	8.2	2,468	8.4	2,244	7.9
Other	1,137	2.0	572	2.0	565	2.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

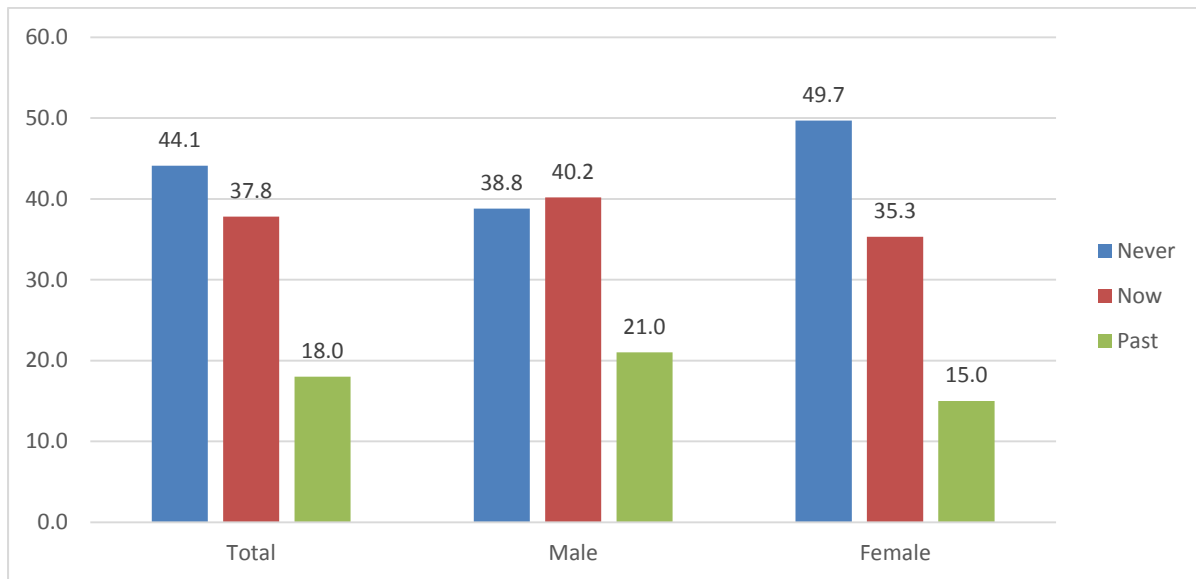
3.6 Literacy and Education

This section seeks to find out the literacy levels and educational attainment of all persons 11 years and older captured in the District by the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Literacy is measured by ability to read and write a simple statement in any language with understanding for all persons 11 years and older.

3.6.1 Education

On the other hand, males (37.8%) dominate the population 3 years and older currently attending school. 18 percent attended school in the past, yet 44.1 never attended any school. With respect to sex distribution, there are 40.2 percent males as against 35.3 percent of female currently in school. There are also more males (21.0%) compared to females (15.0%) who have attended school in the past.

Figure: 3.2: School attendance by sex



Source Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Population 3 Years and Older by Level of Education, School Attendance and Sex

Appendix Table 3 provides information on the population 3 years and older by sex who are currently attending school or attended school in the past. Out of the 29,506 who have ever attended school, 19,950 or 67.6% are currently attending school and 9,556 or 32.4% attended school in the past.

At the Pre-school level of education (Nursery and Kindergarten), 24.4 percent are currently in school. About two-thirds (66.9%) of those currently in school are in basic school (Primary, Middle and J.S.S/J.H.S). Less than ten percent (8.0%) are at the secondary school level (S.S.S/S.H.S, Secondary) and an even smaller proportion (0.8%) has gone beyond secondary level. The District, thus, is lacking students who are currently in school at higher level.

The situation in relation to past school attendance is equally not encouraging. There is no past attendance at the pre-school level due to non-availability of the pre-school system. About three in four (77.0%) of past school attendants were in basic school. Less than three percent (2.8%) attended secondary level. However, more of the population attended schools beyond the secondary school level in the past (5.5%) than now (0.8%). Among those currently attending school, 54.1 percent are males while 45.9 percent are females. For the 9,556 who attended school in the past, almost six out of 10 (59.1%) are males. The remaining 40.9 percent are females.

At the Pre-School (Nursery and K.G.) level of education, 23.4 percent of males and 25.5 percent females are currently attending school. At the basic school level (primary, JSS/JHS, middle), about the same proportion of females (67.3%) as males (66.7%) are currently attending school. A higher proportion of males (9.0%) than females (6.8%) are currently attending secondary school level (SSS/SHS, Secondary). Current school attendance at higher levels beyond the secondary school levels in the District is very low (0.8% for males and 0.5% for females).

The number of females (3,899 or 40.8%) who attended school in the past is lower than for males (59.2%). At the basic school level, the proportion who attended school in the past is lower for males (72.1%) than for females (84.0%). However, a higher proportion of males (17.4%) than females (11.7%) have attended secondary school level (S.S.S/S.H.S, Secondary). Also about two-and-half times the proportion of males (10.5%) compared to females (4.3%) have attended higher education in the past beyond the secondary school level in the District.

3.6.2 Literacy

Literacy refers to a person's ability to read and write in any language with understanding. In the 2010 PHC, a person was considered literate if he/she could read, write, and understand a simple statement with understanding. The question relating to literacy was asked of persons 11 years and older. Table 3.9 presents the distribution of population 11 years and older by sex and language they can read and write. Across all the age groups, majority of the population are literate in English and one other Ghanaian language. The second highest across all the age-groups is literacy in English only. A higher proportion of the females compared to males speak are literature in English language only. However, for literacy in English and a Ghanaian language, males dominate females proportionally by over eight percent. For literacy in a Ghanaian language only, there is a higher proportion of females compared to males.

Again, the Table shows that, the not-literate population 11 years and older is slightly lower (19,125) compared to the literate population of 19,212. Majority of the literate population are between the ages 15-19 (26%) while person within age group 60-64 accounted for the least proportion of literates (1.2). More than half (57.8%) of literate population are males as compared to 42.2 percent literate females.

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

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both sexes								
Total	19,129	19,212	100.0	33.6	5.9	60.2	0.1	0.1
11-14	1,023	4,566	100.0	43.7	6.8	49.3	0.1	0.1
15-19	1,531	4,912	100.0	34.4	4.1	61.4	0	0
20-24	1,981	2,669	100.0	30.4	4.4	65	0.1	0.1
25-29	2,354	1,916	100.0	27.4	6.3	66.1	0.1	0.1
30-34	2,303	1,297	100.0	31.7	7.4	60.5	0.2	0.2
35-39	2,106	1,058	100.0	27.4	7.8	63.9	0.7	0.2
40-44	1,773	754	100.0	31.3	7.6	60.2	0.5	0.4
45-49	1,412	547	100.0	28.2	6.8	64	0.7	0.4
50-54	1,341	541	100.0	21.6	8.9	69.3	0	0.2
55-59	591	338	100.0	24.3	5.6	69.8	0	0.3
60-64	783	227	100.0	22	4.8	72.7	0	0.4
65+	1,931	387	100.0	25.6	10.1	63.8	0	0.5

Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status (cont'd)

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Male								
Total	8,226	11,114	100.0	30.4	5.6	63.8	0.1	0.1
11-14	555	2,443	100.0	41.5	6.6	51.8	0.0	0.1
15-19	747	2,699	100.0	32.6	3.8	63.6	0.0	0.0
20-24	773	1,510	100.0	28.3	4.3	67.3	0.1	0.0
25-29	877	1,073	100.0	22.4	5.4	72.1	0.0	0.1
30-34	842	730	100.0	25.2	7.1	67.4	0.1	0.1
35-39	854	708	100.0	26.0	6.4	66.8	0.8	0.0
40-44	776	499	100.0	26.1	7.6	65.1	0.6	0.6
45-49	656	371	100.0	27.0	5.4	66.3	0.8	0.5
50-54	648	371	100.0	18.9	8.6	72.2	0.0	0.3
55-59	295	260	100.0	21.2	5.8	72.7	0.0	0.4
60-64	380	175	100.0	17.7	3.4	78.3	0.0	0.6
65+	823	275	100.0	21.5	10.5	67.6	0.0	0.4
Female								
Total	10,903	8,098	100.0	38.1	6.4	55.2	0.1	0.1
11-14	468	2,123	100.0	46.3	7.0	46.5	0.1	0.1
15-19	784	2,213	100.0	36.6	4.5	58.8	0.0	0.0
20-24	1,208	1,159	100.0	33.0	4.5	62.1	0.2	0.2
25-29	1,477	843	100.0	33.8	7.5	58.5	0.1	0.1
30-34	1,461	567	100.0	40.0	7.8	51.7	0.2	0.4
35-39	1,252	350	100.0	30.3	10.9	58.0	0.3	0.6
40-44	997	255	100.0	41.6	7.5	50.6	0.4	0.0
45-49	756	176	100.0	30.7	9.7	59.1	0.6	0.0
50-54	693	170	100.0	27.6	9.4	62.9	0.0	0.0
55-59	296	78	100.0	34.6	5.1	60.3	0.0	0.0
60-64	403	52	100.0	36.5	9.6	53.8	0.0	0.0
65+	1,108	112	100.0	35.7	8.9	54.5	0.0	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected information on economic activities on persons five years and older who worked for at least an hour in the 7 days preceding the census night. Information was also collected on those who did not work during the reference period but had jobs to go back to and those who did not work at all but are seeking for work (GSS, 2013a, 2013b). The analysis however is done with reference to the population 15 years and older.

The main focus of the analysis is on five areas, economic activity status, occupation, industry, and employment status and employment sector. There is also information on the economically active population and economically not active population, the employed and unemployed.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Activity status refers to economic and non-economic activity of respondents during the seven days preceding the census. The censuses conducted over the years have adopted standard internationally- accepted definitions and concepts for economic activity. Information on type of activity was collected on persons five years and above in order to meet current international standards. For this chapter however, analysis was restricted to the population 15 years and older.

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 economic activity status of the population 15 years and older. It shows that out of the total population of 32,461 persons aged 15 years and older in Sene West District, with 78.2 percent economically active. For the 25,390 economically active persons in the District, 98.4 percent are employed. The employed comprise 97.6 percent who have worked, 2.1 percent who are not working but have jobs to go back to.

On the other hand, the unemployed, that is persons who worked before, seeking work and are available, and persons seeking work for the first time and are available, constitute 1.6 percent of the economically active persons in the District. Among the unemployed 52 percent are new entrants into the job market i.e. first time job seekers and 48.0 percent have worked before but are, at the time of the census, seeking work and available.

The economically not active people fall into four main categories. About one-half of the economically not active (54.1%) are in full time education while about one-quarter (23.4%) do home duties (household chores). The third main group consists of those who are too old/young and/or retired who make up 13.4 percent of the population. The fourth, disabled people who cannot work, make up 5.8 percent of the population.

In terms of sex, Table 4.1 also shows that among the population 15 years and older, there are slightly more females, (50.1%) than males of 49.9 percent. However, the proportion of economically active males (80.2%) is slightly more than economically active females (76.2%). In terms of those employed, almost all of the economically active males (98.7%) and the economically active females (98.1%) are employed. Among the employed population, the same proportion of females (2.2%) as males (2.1%) did not work in the reference period for varied reasons but had their job to go back to. Proportionally more females (1.9%) than males 1.3 percent are unemployed. About 52.0 percent of the unemployed are first time job seekers with a higher proportion of them (60.2%) being males. The corresponding proportion for females is 45.9 percent. However, more unemployed females (54.1%) have worked before compared to 39.8 percent of unemployed males.

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	32,461	100.0	16,188	100.0	16,273	100.0
Economically active	25,390	78.2	12,983	80.2	12,407	76.2
<i>Employed</i>	24,986	98.4	12,812	98.7	12,174	98.1
<i>Worked</i>	24,387	97.6	12,526	97.8	11,861	97.4
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	528	2.1	263	2.1	265	2.2
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	71	0.3	23	0.2	48	0.4
<i>Unemployed</i>	404	1.6	171	1.3	233	1.9
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	194	48.0	68	39.8	126	54.1
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	210	52.0	103	60.2	107	45.9
Economically not active	7,071	21.8	3,205	19.8	3,866	23.8
<i>Did home duties (household chore)</i>	1,658	23.4	420	13.1	1,238	32.0
<i>Full time education</i>	3,826	54.1	2,184	68.1	1,642	42.5
<i>Pensioner/Retired</i>	48	0.7	34	1.1	14	0.4
<i>Disabled/Sick</i>	413	5.8	196	6.1	217	5.6
<i>Too old/young</i>	896	12.7	291	9.1	605	15.6
<i>Other</i>	230	3.3	80	2.5	150	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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. About 77.0 percent of persons aged 15 or more are employed, followed by economically not active (21.8%) and unemployed (1.2%). Within the age groupings, the proportion employed rises steadily from as low as 45.7 percent in the 15-19 years age group to a peak of 95.0 percent in the age group 40-44 years. It reduces slightly to 94.4 percent in the age group 45-49 years before falling gradually with increasing age to 60.3 percent in age group 65 years and older.

The proportion of unemployed rises from a low of 1.1 percent in the age group 15-19 years doubles to 2.4 percent for the 20-24 year group and drops to 1.6 percent in the 25-29 year age group. It declines steadily with age from age group 30-34 years and beyond. Overall, unemployment in the District is 1.2 percent. The higher level of unemployment for age groups 20-24 years and 25-29 years may mean that probably many school graduates have passed out and are in pursuit of job opportunities which are not easily available.

On the other hand, the proportion of economically not active is high (53.2%) in age group 15-19 years and drops significantly by about one-half to 27.6 percent in the 20-24 year group. The high proportion economically not active also indicates that a larger population in this 15-19 years age group might be students. The proportion of economically not active continues to decline with advancing age to age 40-44 years and then rises again for every age group until 65 years and older.

In relation to sex distribution, the Table also shows a similar pattern of economic activity status as by age as is observed for the entire District except that the proportions differ in magnitude for males and females. For example, whereas the proportions of males employed in age group 40-44 years is 97.1 percent, the proportion of females employed in that same age group is 92.8 percent. On the other hand, whereas the proportion of males economically not active in age group 60-64 years is 7.9 percent, the proportion of females economically not active in that same age group is 20.4 percent.

The proportional distribution of activity status by age illustrates the distinction between age-based dependency and economic dependency. For instance, in theory, the population aged 15-64 years are expected to be economically active while those aged 0-14 and 65+ are expected to be economically non active and therefore economically dependent on the population age 15-64 years. But Table 4.2 shows that 60.3 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 years.

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	32,461	100.0	24,986	77.0	404	1.20	7,071	21.8
15-19	6,398	100.0	2,926	45.7	69	1.10	3,403	53.2
20-24	4,607	100.0	3,228	70.1	109	2.40	1,270	27.6
25-29	4,236	100.0	3,665	86.5	67	1.60	504	11.9
30-34	3,568	100.0	3,244	90.9	45	1.30	279	7.8
35-39	3,125	100.0	2,918	93.4	19	0.60	188	6.0
40-44	2,503	100.0	2,377	95.0	26	1.00	100	4.0
45-49	1,945	100.0	1,837	94.4	9	0.50	99	5.1
50-54	1,863	100.0	1,730	92.9	16	0.90	117	6.3
55-59	926	100.0	849	91.7	8	0.90	69	7.5
60-64	993	100.0	827	83.3	31	3.10	135	13.6
65+	2,297	100.0	1,385	60.3	5	0.20	907	39.5

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male								
Total	16,188	100.0	12,812	79.1	171	1.10	3,205	19.8
15-19	3,422	100.0	1,618	47.3	31	0.90	1,773	51.8
20-24	2,264	100.0	1,568	69.3	53	2.30	643	28.4
25-29	1,935	100.0	1,722	89.0	24	1.20	189	9.8
30-34	1,559	100.0	1,466	94.0	16	1.00	77	4.9
35-39	1,541	100.0	1,485	96.4	7	0.50	49	3.2
40-44	1,264	100.0	1,227	97.1	8	0.60	29	2.3
45-49	1,019	100.0	980	96.2	5	0.50	34	3.3
50-54	1,006	100.0	965	95.9	6	0.60	35	3.5
55-59	554	100.0	529	95.5	3	0.50	22	4.0
60-64	541	100.0	482	89.1	16	3.00	43	7.9
65+	1,083	100.0	770	71.1	2	0.20	311	28.7
Female								
Total	16,273	100.0	12,174	74.8	233	1.40	3,866	23.8
15-19	2,976	100.0	1,308	44.0	38	1.30	1,630	54.8
20-24	2,343	100.0	1,660	70.8	56	2.40	627	26.8
25-29	2,301	100.0	1,943	84.4	43	1.90	315	13.7
30-34	2,009	100.0	1,778	88.5	29	1.40	202	10.1
35-39	1,584	100.0	1,433	90.5	12	0.80	139	8.8
40-44	1,239	100.0	1,150	92.8	18	1.50	71	5.7
45-49	926	100.0	857	92.5	4	0.40	65	7.0
50-54	857	100.0	765	89.3	10	1.20	82	9.6
55-59	372	100.0	320	86.0	5	1.30	47	12.6
60-64	452	100.0	345	76.3	15	3.30	92	20.4
65+	1,214	100.0	615	50.7	3	0.20	596	49.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Similarly, 20.4 percent of the population aged 15-64 years is 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 years and 20-24 years who are economically not 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 years that is economically not active is 53.2 percent compared to 27.6 percent of the age group 20–24 years and 11.9 percent of age group 25–29 years.

4.3 Occupation

Occupation refers to the actual work that a person does at his/her place of work whether in paid employment, unpaid family worker or self-employment. The occupations are classified according to the International Standard Classifications of Occupations (ISCO) but customized to Ghana's situation. Table 4.3 presents the distribution of the workforce by occupation and

sex in the District. Out of the 24,986 employed persons in the District, 19,233 or 77 percent are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers followed in a distant second by craft and related trades workers who constitute 9.5 percent of all persons 15 years and older. Service and sales workers rank third but are only 5.9 percent of those working. Professionals comprise 2.3 percent of the employed and elementary occupations make up 2.2 percent.

There are significant variations between the sexes in terms of occupations. Proportionally more males (84.3%) than females (69.2%) are in the major occupation of skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. Service and sales workers are mainly females. Significantly the proportion of the female employed engaged as service and sales workers (9.5%) is about four times as high as the corresponding proportion for males (2.6%). Craft and related workers are also female dominated (15.0%) female compared to (4.3%) males. A similar trend is found in elementary occupations with females (3.2%) against males (1.2%). Male dominance is seen in occupations such as professionals (3.3% male versus 1.4% female), plant and machine operators and assemblers (1.7% male versus 0.0% female) and technicians and associate professionals (0.7% male and 0.3% female).

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	24,986	100.0	12,812	100.0	12,174	100.0
Managers	224	0.9	115	0.9	109	0.9
Professionals	587	2.3	421	3.3	166	1.4
Technicians and associate professionals	126	0.5	88	0.7	38	0.3
Clerical support workers	187	0.7	131	1.0	56	0.5
Service and sales workers	1,481	5.9	330	2.6	1,151	9.5
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	19,233	77.0	10,806	84.3	8,427	69.2
Craft and related trades workers	2,385	9.5	554	4.3	1,831	15.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	222	0.9	216	1.7	6	0.0
Elementary occupations	540	2.2	151	1.2	389	3.2
Other occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry of Employment

Industry is defined as the type of activity carried out by the enterprise where a person is working or the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period. Industry in the 2010 PHC was categorized using the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).

Table 4.4 indicates the distribution of the employed population 15 years and older in the industry of employment by sex in the Sene West District. Among the 24,986 employed persons working in various industries, agriculture, forestry and fishing is the dominant industry employing 75.7 percent of the working population, followed in a distant second by the manufacturing industry (8.9%). Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry comes third employing 6.5 percent of all workers. Educational services and public administration and defence both of which are largely public sector in nature come fourth and fifth employing 2.0 percent and 1.9 percent of workers respectively. Sex

differentials in terms of the employment of males and females by the various industries are also shown in Table 4.4. There are more males (82.9%) than females (68.1%) in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Manufacturing employed less than ten percent (8.9%) of the work force, with females (15.1%) dominating males (3.0%). Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle industry employs about 6.5 percent of the employed population and is dominated by females (9.1%) as against males (4.0%).

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	24,986	100.0	12,812	100.0	12,174	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	18,913	75.7	10,624	82.9	8,289	68.1
Mining and quarrying	6	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0
Manufacturing	2,225	8.9	382	3.0	1,843	15.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	17	0.1	4	0.0	13	0.1
Construction	99	0.4	97	0.8	2	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,622	6.5	517	4.0	1,105	9.1
Transportation and storage	191	0.8	183	1.4	8	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	277	1.1	35	0.3	242	2.0
Information and communication	18	0.1	12	0.1	6	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	39	0.2	29	0.2	10	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	31	0.1	21	0.2	10	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	28	0.1	19	0.1	9	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	242	1.0	184	1.4	58	0.5
Education	489	2.0	363	2.8	126	1.0
Human health and social work activities	131	0.5	79	0.6	52	0.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	37	0.1	35	0.3	2	0.0
Other service activities	470	1.9	155	1.2	315	2.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	146	0.6	62	0.5	84	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status or position of a person in the establishment where he/she works currently or previously worked. In the more industrialized countries, the proportion of employees is higher relative to the self-employed, but in less industrialized (agriculture-dependent countries) the proportions of self-employed without employees and contributing family workers are usually higher.

Table 4.5 provides information on the employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. Over six out of 10 (6.6%) employed people are classified as self-employed without employees. Overall, 16,242 of the employed population operate their own businesses. This is followed by contributing family workers (26.5%). Less than six percent (5.6%) are employees. Casual workers and apprentices make up 2.0 percent. The low proportion of paid employees is due to the large proportion of the population who are either self-employed or unpaid family workers.

Sex differentials in employment status are also shown in Table 4.5. The proportion of self-employed males (with or without employees) is 68.6 percent which is higher than that for females (61.3%). Females constitute the majority of contributing family workers (32.4%) compared with males (20.8%). However, the proportion of male employees (7.9%) is about twice that of females (3.2%).

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

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	24,986	100.0	12,812	100.0	12,174	100.0
Employee	1,410	5.6	1,018	7.9	392	3.2
Self-employed without employee(s)	15,649	62.6	8,437	65.9	7,212	59.2
Self-employed with employee(s)	593	2.4	340	2.7	253	2.1
Casual worker	183	0.7	144	1.1	39	0.3
Contributing family worker	6,614	26.5	2,669	20.8	3,945	32.4
Apprentice	326	1.3	86	0.7	240	2.0
Domestic employee (House help)	149	0.6	80	0.6	69	0.6
Other	62	0.2	38	0.3	24	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. The employment sectors covered in the 2010 PHC are Public (government), Semi-public/parastatal, Private Formal and Private Informal sectors, NGOs and other international organizations. Table 4.6 shows that the proportion of the population who are employed in the private informal sector is 95.0 percent followed by public/ government 3.9 percent and private formal 0.8 percent.

The male-female disparity in employment sector is also shown in Table 4.6. Proportionally more females (96.7%) than males (93.3%) work in the private informal sector. One percent of the male employed population is employed in the private formal sector compared to a relatively smaller proportion of the female employed work in that sector. Six hundred and eighty four males are employed in the public/government sector compared to 281 females.

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	24,986	100.0	12,812	100.0	12,174	100.0
Public (Government)	965	3.9	684	5.3	281	2.3
Private Formal	197	0.8	125	1.0	72	0.6
Private Informal	23,728	95.0	11,959	93.3	11,769	96.7
Semi-Public/Parastatal	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	93	0.4	43	0.3	50	0.4
Other International Organisations	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) development in Ghana has seen significant growth over the past decade. The growth of ICT in Ghana is linked to the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres. The objective of this chapter is to report the extent of individual ownership of mobile phones, use of internet among the population aged 12 years and older, ownership of fixed telephone lines and desktops/laptop computers by a member of the household.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 presents data on the population 12 years and older who own mobile phones and the number of people who use the internet. Out of the total population of 36,758 persons who are 12 years and older in the District, only 6,911 representing less than one-fifth (18.8%) own mobile phones. When males and females are compared, about a quarter (24.1%) of the total male population of 18,526 own mobile phones whereas a relatively lower figure of 13.4 percent of the total female population of 18,232 own mobile phones.

Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older owning mobile phones by sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,758	100.0	6,911	18.8
Male	18,526	100.0	4,473	24.1
Female	18,232	100.0	2,438	13.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.2 shows that the proportion using the internet is far smaller than the proportion using mobile phones. Out of the total population of 36,758 persons aged 12 years and older in the District, only 394 persons representing 1.1 percent of the population use internet facility. Twice as more males (1.6%) than females (0.6) use internet facilities.

Table 5.2: Population 12 years and older using internet by sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,758	100.0	394	1.1
Male	18,526	100.0	288	1.6
Female	18,232	100.0	106	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Table 5.3 shows household ownership of desktop or laptop computers. Out of the 10,936 households in the District, only about one percent (1.2%) own desktop or laptop computers. There is not much variation for the sexes. Out of the 7,991 male-headed households only 107 representing 1.3 percent have desktop/laptop computers. Among the 2,945 female-headed households only 29 or 1.0% have desktop/laptop computers.

Table 5.3: Households having desktop/laptop computer by sex

Sex of head	Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,936	100.0	136	1.2
Male	7,991	100.0	107	1.3
Female	2,945	100.0	29	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Disabilities are now considered a social development issue because of its direct association with poverty. The development of a nation depends on the contribution of not only a segment of the population but also on the collective contribution of every individual including people with disabilities (PWD). In an attempt to understand the situation of PWDs as a guide for policy formulation, the Ghana Statistical Service, for the first time, collected specific data on PWDs in the 2010 Population and Housing Census (GSS, 2013a, 2013b).

Persons with disability (PWD) are defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2013). As a result, PWDs are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to socio economic development. Accordingly, they are often seen as a burden on society in general and their families in particular. Their unfortunate circumstances are viewed by others as a curse or punishment. As a result PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because, disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential.

Disability can limit an individual's full participation in a number of activities in life. Furthermore, they tend to have poorer health status, lower educational attainment, less economic participation and higher level of poverty than without disabilities (World Health Organization, 2011). This chapter presents information collected on PWDs and discusses their economic activity status, educational attainment and literacy in the District.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows the population by type of locality, disability status and sex. The 2010 PHC indicate that out of a total of 57,734 people in the District, there are 2.3 percent with disability. The proportion is the same as the regional percentage. Also the proportion of the male and female population disabled is the same (2.3%). However, the proportion of people in urban areas (2.5%) who are disabled is slightly higher than the proportion of disabled people in rural areas (2.2%).

6.3 Type of Disability

Disability types recorded in the census include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellectual and emotional impairments of varying degrees. Cases with respect to disability can be multiple, that is, one person can report more than one type of disability. According to the Ghana Statistical Service National Report on Disability (2013), about 2 out of 5 of the population with disabilities (38.3%) have more than one type of disability condition. Similarly computations indicate that in the District, almost the same proportions of males (41.5%) and females (42.7%) have more than one type of disability. In the District, the 1,323 disabled people reported 1,880 disabilities yielding an average of 1.4 disabilities per person. That is, about 40.0 percent have more than one form of disability.

Table 6.1 shows that sight impairment is the main type of disability from which most of the disabled suffer affecting 37.9 percent of the disabled in the District. The next is physical disability (28.0%). Hearing disability ranks third accounting for 19.3 percent and speech disability is 18.0 percent.

Persons with sight impairment recorded the commonest type of disability for both urban (36.6%) and rural areas (38.3%), this is followed by persons with physical impairment where about 3 out every 10 PWDs are physically impaired for both urban (28.4%) and rural (27.9%). Other types of disability have low counts for both urban (7.1%) and rural (11.2%) areas in the District. Generally PWDs in the rural areas outnumber PWDs in the urban areas.

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

Disability Type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	57,734	100.0	29,263	100.0	28,471	100.0
No disability	56,411	97.7	28,586	97.7	27,825	97.7
With a disability	1,323	2.3	677	2.3	646	2.3
Sight	501	37.9	255	37.7	246	38.1
Hearing	256	19.3	112	16.5	144	22.3
Speech	238	18.0	129	19.1	109	16.9
Physical	371	28.0	177	26.1	194	30.0
Intellectual	154	11.6	85	0.3	69	0.2
Emotional	227	17.2	125	18.5	102	15.8
Other	133	10.1	75	11.1	58	9.0
Urban						
Total	14,937	100.0	7,394	100.0	7,543	100.0
No disability	14,571	97.5	7,221	97.7	7,350	97.4
With a disability	366	2.5	173	2.3	193	2.6
Sight	134	36.6	59	34.1	75	38.9
Hearing	75	20.5	41	23.7	34	17.6
Speech	67	18.3	31	17.9	36	18.7
Physical	104	28.4	48	27.7	56	29.0
Intellectual	38	10.4	20	0.3	18	0.2
Emotional	71	19.4	39	22.5	32	16.6
Other	26	7.1	12	6.9	14	7.3
Rural						
Total	42,797	100.0	21,869	100.0	20,928	100.0
No disability	41,840	97.8	21,365	97.7	20,475	97.8
With a disability	957	2.2	504	2.3	453	2.2
Sight	367	38.3	196	38.9	171	37.7
Hearing	181	18.9	71	14.1	110	24.3
Speech	171	17.9	98	19.4	73	16.1
Physical	267	27.9	129	25.6	138	30.5
Intellectual	116	12.1	65	0.3	51	0.2
Emotional	156	16.3	86	17.1	70	15.5
Other	107	11.2	63	12.5	44	9.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Economic Activity Status

Table 6.2 shows the distribution of PWDs by economic activity status and sex. In the District, out of 32,461, persons aged 15 years and older in the District, 1,037 or 3.2 percent are PWDs, of which about 60.2 percent are employed, while less than one percent are unemployed. About 39.2 percent of PWDs are economically not active. This translates to about 18 percentage points more PWD being economically not active than the 21.2 percent persons with no disability. Persons with physical (50.0%) and intellectual (61.5%) disability recorded the least percentage among employed PWDs. The rest of the categories reported above 60 percent employed PWDs.

Table 6.2 indicates that whereas 77.5 percent of those 15 years and older and without any disability are employed, only 60.2 percent of those people with disability are employed. With respect to differentials by sex, whereas 79.6 percent of males with no disability are employed, the proportion for those with disability employed is only 65.1 percent. Similarly, for females, although 75.4 percent with no disability are employed, only 55.0 percent with disability are employed. Persons with disability are marginalized and suffer discrimination on account of their disability status. They are usually regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to the development compared to their non-disabled counterparts partly explaining the significant difference between the employment rate for able-bodied people and disabled persons.

In the District, disabled persons with physical (50.0%) and/or intellectual problems (61.5%) have the lowest employment rates whereas those with “other” forms of disability (72.9%), emotional (67.3%) and speech disability (62.2%) have the highest employment rates. The disabilities associated with higher registered unemployment (i.e. currently available to work, seeking for work by taking specific steps to look for work) are physical (1.3%), and speech (0.6%).

The proportion of the population with no disability and economically not active is 21.2 percent. Among those with disability the proportion is about two in five (39.2%). The proportions range from 27.1 percent to 48.7 percent for all forms of disability. About one in two (48.7%) of people with physical disability are economically not active possibly due to the nature of the impairment that does not allow for easy access to labour markets. The proportions of those people with hearing, intellectual, speech, sight and emotional disabilities who are economically not active are 39.8 percent, 38.5 percent, 35.9 percent and 32.2 percent respectively.

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	32,461	100.0	24,986	77.0	404	1.2	7,071	21.8
No disability	31,424	100.0	24,362	77.5	397	1.3	6,665	21.2
With a disability	1,037	100.0	624	60.2	7	0.7	406	39.2
Sight	426	100.0	272	63.8	1	0.2	153	35.9
Hearing	181	100.0	109	60.2	0	0.0	72	39.8
Speech	164	100.0	102	62.2	1	0.6	61	37.2
Physical	302	100.0	151	50.0	4	1.3	147	48.7
Intellectual	104	100.0	64	61.5	0	0.0	40	38.5
Emotional	171	100.0	115	67.3	1	0.6	55	32.2
Other	85	100.0	62	72.9	0	0.0	23	27.1
Male								
Total	16,188	100.0	12,812	79.1	171	1.1	3,205	19.8
No disability	15,658	100.0	12,467	79.6	168	1.1	3,023	19.3
With a disability	530	100.0	345	65.1	3	0.6	182	34.3
Sight	220	100.0	145	65.9	1	0.5	74	33.6
Hearing	83	100.0	62	74.7	0	0.0	21	25.3
Speech	91	100.0	66	72.5	0	0.0	25	27.5
Physical	148	100.0	85	57.4	1	0.7	62	41.9
Intellectual	55	100.0	34	61.8	0	0.0	21	38.2
Emotional	88	100.0	64	72.7	1	1.1	23	26.1
Other	48	100.0	36	75.0	0	0.0	12	25.0
Female								
Total	16,273	100.0	12,174	74.8	233	1.4	3,866	23.8
No disability	15,766	100.0	11,895	75.4	229	1.5	3,642	23.1
With a disability	507	100.0	279	55.0	4	0.8	224	44.2
Sight	206	100.0	127	61.7	0	0.0	79	38.3
Hearing	98	100.0	47	48.0	0	0.0	51	52.0
Speech	73	100.0	36	49.3	1	1.4	36	49.3
Physical	154	100.0	66	42.9	3	1.9	85	55.2
Intellectual	49	100.0	30	61.2	0	0.0	19	38.8
Emotional	83	100.0	51	61.4	0	0.0	32	38.6
Other	37	100.0	26	70.3	0	0.0	11	29.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability and Education

Table 6.3 shows the lower educational achievement of persons with disability. Whereas only 43.4% of those with no disability have never attended school, 60.5 percent of those with disability have never attended school. The disadvantaged situation of the disabled is reflected at the various levels of education. About 10 percent (9.4%) of those with no disability are attending pre-school level (Nursery and Kindergarten) compared to 1.4% of those with disability.

The situation is not different at the level of basic education (Primary, J.S.S /J.H.S, Middle level) with 39.7 percent among those with no disability and 29.0 percent among the disabled having completed basic education. The proportion of PWDs who have completed secondary school is 3.7 percent compared to 5.3 percent among those with no disability. However, about

the same proportion of PWDs (1.7%) as those with no disability (1.6%) have completed education beyond the secondary school level. In relation to the different disability types, there is some association between the type of disability and education level. For example, 60.5 percent of those with disability have never attended school, but the proportions for those with physical (65.8%), hearing (62.9%) and intellectual disability (63.4%) are higher.

Overall, Table 6.3 reveals that, the level of education which is generally lower among persons with disability also varies by the type of disability. The absence of special schools in the District affects the enrollment and retention of PWDs especially at the pre-school and basic level.

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

Disability Type	Total	Percent	Never attended	Pre-sch	Basic	SSS/SHS	Voc/Techn/Comm	Post middle /secondary certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate Diploma Masters PHD)
Total	52,523	100.0	43.8	9.3	39.4	5.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0
No disability	51,251	100.0	43.4	9.4	39.7	5.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0
With a disability	1,272	100.0	60.5	4.4	29.0	3.7	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Sight	490	100.0	60.2	3.2	29.7	3.9	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.0
Hearing	240	100.0	62.9	3.3	27.9	3.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Speech	227	100.0	59.9	3.1	28.2	4.4	0.0	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
Physical	351	100.0	65.8	5.1	22.6	4.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
Intellectual	142	100.0	63.4	3.5	23.2	7.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Emotional	219	100.0	53.9	5.5	32.9	5.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
Other	125	100.0	56.0	6.4	32.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

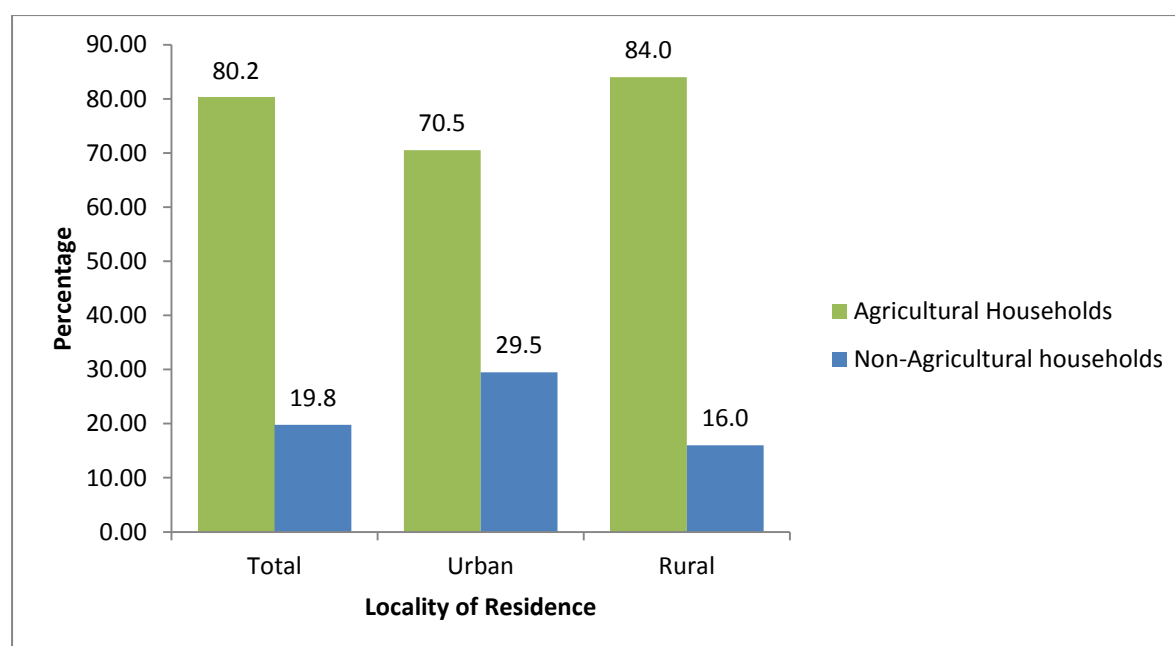
7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is a major economic activity in the Sene West District and the entire Brong-Ahafo Region. The key agricultural sub-sectors include crop farming, livestock rearing, fish farming, and tree planting. The economically active population in the District are mainly into agriculture. The 2010 PHC collected data on agricultural activities; namely, crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. The data collected consisted of types of crops cultivated and tree crops grown, farm size and type of cropping; livestock types, numbers and keepers and fishing activities. Within the context of the 2010 PHC, an agricultural household is defined as a household in which at least one person is engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming (GSS, 2013a). This chapter presents a summary report of key agricultural activities in the District as recorded by the 2010 PHC.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 shows the population of households engaged in agriculture by locality type. The figure indicates that out of a total of 10,936 households in the District, 8,771 representing 80.2 percent are agricultural households, higher the average proportion for the region of 68.5 percent. Seven out of every ten (70.5%) urban households in the District are engaged in agriculture and about five out every six (84.0%) rural households are also engaged in agriculture. There is a higher percentage of non-agricultural households in urban areas (29.5%) compared to rural communities (16.0%).

Figure 7.1: Households engaged in agriculture



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 shows the households by agricultural activities and locality in the District. The activities are crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. There are 8,771 households in agriculture; however, 12,573 agricultural activities are reported. This implies that some households are engaged in more than one activity. On the whole each household undertakes an average of 1.4 different agricultural activities. Crop farming is nearly universal (95.1%). The second most prominent activity, engaged in by 46.1 percent of agricultural households, is livestock rearing. Fish farming and tree growing are nearly non-existent in the District with only 0.0 percent and 2.1 percent of households engaged in each.

With reference to urban/rural communities, a similar pattern is observed with the two traditional agriculture activities of crop farming and livestock rearing dominating. Almost all agricultural households in urban (93.5%) and rural (95.6%) communities are engaged in crop farming. Slightly more households in rural (47.2%) than urban areas (42.8%) are into livestock rearing. The few households in fish farming are in rural areas. The proportion of households engaged in tree planting is about the same among both urban (1.9%) and rural dwellers (2.2%).

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	10,936	100.0	3,072	100.0	7,864	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	8,771	80.2	2,167	70.5	6,604	84.0
Non-Agricultural households	2,165	19.8	905	29.5	1,260	16.0
Crop Farming	8,341	95.1	2,027	93.5	6,314	95.6
Tree Planting	184	2.1	40	1.9	144	2.2
Livestock Rearing	4,045	46.1	927	42.8	3,118	47.2
Fish Farming	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Livestock and keepers

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the District concentrated in the rural areas. Table 7.2 shows the type of livestock reared and keepers in the District, there are 125,124 livestock reared by 6,673 keepers. This gives an average of 19 animals per keeper. Chicken numbering accounts for 48.2 percent as the major animals reared by 42.0 percent of all keepers. The average number per keeper is 22. Goats follow with 21.2 percent of the animals.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock/ Other animals	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	125,124	100.0	6,673	100.0	19
Beehives	105	0.1	8	0.1	13
Cattle	6,139	4.9	265	4.0	23
Chicken	60,354	48.2	2,802	42.0	22
Dove	500	0.4	16	0.2	31
Duck	2,133	1.7	86	1.3	25
Goat	26,515	21.2	1,908	28.6	14
Grass-cutter	263	0.2	18	0.3	15
Guinea fowl	6,722	5.4	359	5.4	19
Ostrich	591	0.5	27	0.4	22
Pig	5,735	4.6	290	4.4	20
Rabbit	52	0.0	10	0.2	5
Sheep	12,804	10.2	775	11.6	17
Silk worm	453	0.4	36	0.5	13
Snail	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Turkey	152	0.1	17	0.3	9
Other	404	0.3	52	0.8	8
Fish farming	2,200	1.8	3	0.0	733
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Marine fishing	2	0.0	1	0.0	2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The most basic needs of human beings are air, water, food, clothing and shelter. Shelter in the form of housing can be considered to be both a social good, providing core security for households, neighbourhoods, societies and communities and as an economic good that stimulates growth and development. The 2010 PHC solicited information on housing stock, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangements, ownership of dwelling units, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main sources of water, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal in the Sene West District and these are discussed in this chapter.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 presents information on housing stock and households in the Sene West District. The 2010 PHC reveals that the total population in Brong-Ahafo Region is 2,310,983. Sene West District is one of the least populated Districts with a population of 2.5 percent of the region's population. The total household population of the District stands at 57,049. The housing stock available in the region is 331,967 or about ten percent (9.8%) of the national figure of 3,392,745 (GSS, 2013a). The Sene West District has a total of 9,369 houses representing 2.8 percent of the regional stock and 10,936 households or 2.2 percent of the region's 490,515 households.

The majority of the houses (77.3%) and households (71.9%) are in the rural areas. The average number of persons per house in the District is 6.2. This is lower than both the regional average of 7.0 and the national average of 7.2. Again, the average household size in the District is 5.2. This is about half a person higher than the regional household size of 4.6. Although the rural areas contain over seventy percent of the District's housing stock and households, the population per house (7.0) and the average households per house (1.4) are slightly higher in the urban areas. There is also no significant difference between the urban (4.8) and the rural (5.3) average household sizes.

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and household population by type of locality

Category	Total		District		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,310,983	57,734	14,937	42,797
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	57,049	14,807	42,242
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	9,369	2,123	7,246
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	10,936	3,072	7,864
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.1
Population per house	7.3	7.0	6.2	7.0	5.9
Average household size	4.5	4.7	5.2	4.8	5.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling and Ownership Status

The type of dwelling units in Sene west District varies from one to another, so is the holding and tenancy arrangement. This analysis looks at the disparities in dwelling types as well as the ownership and holding/tenancy agreements that are currently prevailing in the District.

8.3.1 Type of Dwelling Unit

Table 8.2 shows the type of dwelling by type of locality. The total number of occupied dwelling units in the District is 10,936. Separate house is the commonest type of occupied dwelling unit accounting for 55.8 percent of all dwellings in the District. This is followed by compound house (rooms) (32.4%) and Huts/buildings (same compound) (5.6%). Semi-detached houses rank fourth (3.8%). Flat/Apartment is occupied by 1.6 percent of households.

The phenomenon of living in non-permanent or temporary structures which is common in large towns such as Accra, Kumasi and Sunyani is minimal in the District since improvised homes such as kiosk/container, tents, and living quarters attached to offices/shops and uncompleted buildings account for less than one percent (0.8%) of occupied dwelling units.

The proportion of separate houses is higher in rural than urban localities, 50.9 percent for urban and 57.7 percent for rural localities. However, regarding compound houses, the situation is different. Rather, the percentage of compound houses is higher in urban areas (39.5%) compared to the proportion of 29.6 percent for rural areas. In addition to that, the percentage of Huts/buildings (either in same or different compounds) is higher in rural localities (8.2%) than urban localities (0.2%).

Table 8.2: Type of occupied dwelling unit by type of locality

Type of dwelling	Total		Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent		
Total	10,936	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	6,098	55.8	50.9	57.7
Semi-detached house	415	3.8	5.0	3.3
Flat/Apartment	172	1.6	3.8	0.7
Compound house (rooms)	3,539	32.4	39.5	29.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	607	5.6	0.2	7.7
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	37	0.3	0.0	0.5
Tent	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Living quarters attached to office/shop	27	0.2	0.5	0.2
Uncompleted building	19	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	4	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership of Dwelling

Table 8.3 which shows the ownership status of dwellings by sex of household head and type of locality reveals that, out of a total 10936 dwellings in the District, 74.2 percent are owned by members of the household whereas 12.64 percent are owned by other relatives who are not residents in those dwellings. Thus, 86.8 percent of dwelling units are “family houses”. In the District, one out of ten (10.0%) of all households live in houses owned by other private individuals, some of which are probably rented out.

About one percent of households live in dwelling units is currently being purchased e.g. mortgage (1.1%) and another 0.5 percent in dwelling units provided by private employer. Public/ government ownership is less than two percent (1.4%) of the total dwelling units in the District.

Table 8.3 also shows that, for both male and female headed households, the rank order of proportions for dwelling unit ownership follows the District pattern with slight differences in the size of the proportions. For example, 8.0 percent of households headed by males live in houses owned by other private individuals. The proportion for female-headed households is 15.3 percent.

Again, 62.6 percent of female-headed households compared with 78.5 percent male-headed households live in houses owned by a household member. Also, 18.7 percent of female-headed households live in houses own by a relative who is not a household member compared with about 10.4 percent of male-headed households. The proportion of male-headed households living in dwelling units which are being purchased is 1.0 percent compared with 1.4 percent for female- headed households. About the same proportion of male-headed households (1.5%) compared with female-headed households (1.2%) occupy Public/Government dwelling units.

Table 8.3 further shows that, the distribution of house ownership statuses by locality type is about the same in both urban and rural areas. However, there are differences in the size of the proportions for each ownership type between urban and rural areas. For example, the difference in the proportion for urban (65.5%) and rural communities (77.6%) for dwelling units owned by a member of the household is high. In relation to dwelling units owned by other private individuals, an opposite trend emerges. A much higher proportion of urban households (13.1%) live in such houses compared to rural households (8.7%). There is only a slight difference between the proportion of urban households (13.5 %) and rural households (12.3%) who live in dwelling units owned by a relative who is not a member of the household. In the District, a significantly higher proportion of urban households (1.3%) than rural households (0.2%) occupy dwelling units owned by a private employer.

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

Ownership status	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent				
Total	10,936	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	8,114	74.2	78.5	62.6	65.5	77.6
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	118	1.1	1.0	1.4	3.3	0.2
Relative not a household member	1,382	12.6	10.4	18.7	13.5	12.3
Other private individual	1,088	10.0	8.0	15.3	13.1	8.7
Private employer	52	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.2
Other private agency	21	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
Public/Government ownership	158	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.9	0.9
Other	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

The type of materials used for constructing various parts of a dwelling unit contributes to the durability and life span of the dwelling unit. Questions on the construction materials for the outer wall (excluding any fence), floor and roof of dwellings are 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.

8.4.1 Materials for Outer Wall

The two main materials for the construction of outer walls in are mud brick/earth in the District, which constitute 75.8 percent of dwelling units having their outer walls constructed with mud brick/earth and cement block/concrete. All other materials such as wood, land create, burnt bricks, metal sheets/slates/asbestos and bamboo account for 2.6 percent of all materials for the construction of outer walls.

The two main materials used in the District (mud brick/earth, cement block/concrete) apply to urban and rural areas with some significant differences. The use of mud brick / earth for outer wall is higher in rural areas (85.2%) than urban areas (50.6%). Conversely, the percent of cement blocks/ concrete houses is far higher in urban (46.1%) than rural localities (12.5%).

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

Material for Outer wall	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	11,818	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	239,284	8,963	75.8	50.6	85.2
Wood	200,594	7,932	71	0.6	0.2	0.8
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,447	53	0.4	0.9	0.3
Stone	11,330	814	6	0.1	0.1	0.0
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	24	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	241,282	2,548	21.6	46.1	12.5
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	86	0.7	1.5	0.5
Bamboo	8,206	523	14	0.1	0.3	0.0
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,694	36	0.3	0.0	0.4
Other	39,206	1,496	17	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for Roof

Table 8.6 shows that 62.3 percent of dwellings in the District are roofed with metal sheets. The next main material used for roofing is Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia (32.7%). Only one percent (1.0%) of roofs is made of tiles, wood, and concrete. Dwelling units were hardly roofed with either bamboo or slate (0.8%). All other materials are rarely used in the District as main roofing materials for dwelling units because of lack of availability, high prices among others.

Metal sheets are the main materials for roofing in both urban and rural centres accounting for 92.6 and 51.0 percent respectively. However the use of thatch/palm leaf or raffia for roofing is higher in rural areas accounting for 43 percent whereas in the urban areas it is only 5.1 percent.

Table 8.5: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	11,818	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,394	283	2.4	0.3	3.2
Wood	45,547	3,588	55	0.5	0.6	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	7,357	62.3	92.6	51.0
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	1,686	16	0.1	0.0	0.2
Cement/Concrete	141,072	3,161	56	0.5	0.5	0.5
Roofing tile	31,456	704	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	86	0.7	0.0	1.0
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	74,583	3,870	32.7	5.1	43.0
Other	35,935	3,292	94	0.8	0.8	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Material for Floor

The type of materials used for the floor of a house affects the appearance, quality and the structural quality of a house. Table 8.7 shows that floors are largely made of cement /concrete (71.0%) and earth or mud (26.9%). Other materials account for less than one percent in the District. In terms of locality, cement was the common material for floors accounting for 93.1 percent and 62.4 percent for urban and rural localities respectively.

Earth/mud is the next common material for floor with 5.3 percent for urban and 35.4 percent for rural areas. Only 0.2 and 1.4 percent of floors in rural and urban areas respectively are made of stone. District wide, less than one percent of floors are either made of burnt brick, wood, vinyl tiles, ceramic /porcelain and terrazzo/terrazzo tiles.

Table 8.6: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,936	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	113,228	2,946	26.9	5.3	35.4
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	363,827	7,767	71.0	93.1	62.4
Stone	32,817	3,325	121	1.1	0.2	1.4
Burnt brick	6,537	322	11	0.1	0.2	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,114	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	12	0.1	0.3	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,784	48	0.4	0.4	0.4
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	13	0.1	0.4	0.0
Other	15,567	1,054	15	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Room occupancy may refer to how a room is used in terms of the number of persons presently accessing the room as their abode; the ratio of household population to the number of sleeping rooms available indicates the room occupancy rate. The number of sleeping rooms suggests the degree of crowding in households. Crowded living conditions are likely to increase the spread of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and respiratory infections.

A standard operational measure of overcrowding should take into account not only the size of households, but also 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.

According to Table 8.7, about one-half (43.0%) of the households have one sleeping room; 30.7 percent of households live in two sleeping rooms. The proportions of households with three sleeping rooms and four sleeping rooms are 14.5 percent and 11.8 percent respectively. The distribution of households by size in the District is as follows: out of the total 10,936 households, 1,143 or 10.5 percent are single-person households, 1,051 or 9.6 percent are two-person households, 1,349 or 12.3 percent are households with three members and 1,476 or 13.5 percent are four-member households. There are 1,382 households with five persons representing 12.6 percent and 1,287 households with six members (11.8%). The 1,050 seven member households make up 9.6 percent, 705 households (6.4%) have eight members and 470 households (4.3%) have nine members. There are 1,023 households with ten or more members (9.4%)

Analysis of the number of sleeping rooms by household size reveals that almost four in ten (38.9%) of five-person households share only one sleeping room and also about one-third (31.2%) of six-person households have only one sleeping room. Sixty percent of seven-person households have only one or two sleeping rooms and fifty-three percent of eight person-households occupy only one or two sleeping rooms. Forty-one percent of nine person households have one or two sleeping rooms and about one-quarter (23.7%) of households with ten or more persons sleep in one or two rooms while close to one-half of such households (47.1%) 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 District are woefully inadequate as indicated by the above statistics. Generally, irrespective of the household size, single and two rooms are the most available. This phenomenon might be due to scarcity of sleeping rooms as a result of an overall housing deficit and high cost of securing accommodation.

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
			One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
	Number	Percent									
Total	10,936	100.0	43.0	30.7	14.5	6.6	2.6	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.5
1	1,143	100.0	91.6	5.4	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
2	1,051	100.0	67.2	28.5	2.4	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
3	1,349	100.0	61.5	28.1	7.7	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
4	1,476	100.0	50.4	35.8	8.9	3.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1
5	1,382	100.0	38.9	41.1	15.0	3.3	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	1,287	100.0	31.2	40.6	19.7	5.4	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
7	1,050	100.0	21.0	38.7	24.3	12.1	2.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.5
8	705	100.0	17.4	35.5	27.4	12.3	4.5	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.7
9	470	100.0	9.1	31.9	29.1	19.1	6.0	2.6	1.5	0.2	0.4
10+	1,023	100.0	5.3	18.4	25.6	21.5	13.2	6.6	4.9	1.8	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Access to utilities such as water and lighting is important for a decent way of living. This section analyses household amenities, source of lighting, main source of energy for cooking and cooking space, main source of water for drinking and other domestic activities and sanitation facilities available for dwelling units.

8.6.1 Main Source of Lighting

Table 8.8 presents data on the main source of lighting of dwelling units in the District. The major source of lighting of dwelling units in the District is electricity (39%), the flashlight/torch (27%) and 33% use kerosene lamp. All other sources including gas lamp, solar energy, electricity from private generator, candle, firewood and others account for only two percent of source of lighting.

Table 8.8: Main source of lighting

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,936	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	4,209	38.5	64.9	28.2
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	58	0.5	0.6	0.5
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	3,571	32.7	23.1	36.4
Gas lamp	9,378	793	32	0.3	0.3	0.3
Solar energy	9,194	693	23	0.2	0.1	0.3
Candle	41,214	1,662	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	159,901	2,964	27.1	10.6	33.5
Firewood	13,241	997	40	0.4	0.3	0.4
Crop residue	4,623	272	29	0.3	0.0	0.4
Other	11,739	1,532	8	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.8 indicates that the percentage of households using electricity (mains) is 64.9 percent in urban areas, which is far higher than the 28.2 percent in the rural areas. On the other hand, kerosene lamp is the major source of lighting for households in rural areas (36.4%) compared to urban areas (23.1%). Similarly, flashlight/torch is used more in the rural.

8.6.2 Source of Energy for Cooking

Table 8.9 presents the main source of cooking fuel used by households. The main source of fuel for cooking is wood accounting for 80 percent of the fuel types in the District compared to the national figure of 40.2 percent and the region's 60 percent. Charcoal is the second most widely-used cooking fuel accounting for 14.9 percent. These two sources account for 94.9 percent of the energy sources for cooking in the District.

Modern types of energy for cooking namely gas (1.1%), electricity (0.1%) and kerosene (0.3%) together account for only about 1.5 percent of all cooking energy sources. With the deforestation associated with the use of firewood and charcoal, every effort should be made by the District Assembly to encourage more households to shift to alternative sources of cooking fuel. Gas, an environmentally friendly source of fuel is used by a mere 1.1 percent of household.

Table 8.9 also shows that in terms of rural-urban usage of cooking fuel, wood and charcoal are the most preferred sources even though wood is more pronounced in the rural (88.8%) areas than urban (57.3) areas. On the other hand, charcoal fuel is more widely used in urban (34.2%) areas than in the rural (7.4%) areas.

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

Cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
Main cooking fuel						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,936	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	32,285	354	3.2	5.1	2.5
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	8,744	80.0	57.3	88.8
Gas	996,518	36,641	116	1.1	2.7	0.4
Electricity	29,794	1,073	10	0.1	0.2	0.1
Kerosene	29,868	929	34	0.3	0.2	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	1,631	14.9	34.2	7.4
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	37	0.3	0.2	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	87	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	329	6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,936	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	487	4.5	6.0	3.9
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	1,238	11.3	8.4	12.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	333	3.0	3.5	2.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	97	0.9	1.4	0.7
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	41,889	1,584	14.5	5.9	17.8
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	1,575	20	0.2	0.3	0.2
Verandah	1,173,946	84,605	1,146	10.5	19.2	7.1
Open space in compound	1,115,464	130,728	6,003	54.9	55.1	54.8
Other	21,007	1,614	28	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.9 further provides data on cooking space by type of locality. 55.1 percent of urban dwelling units and 54.8 percent of rural dwelling units use open space for cooking whereas 8.4 percent of urban households and 12.5 percent of rural households have a separate room exclusive to the household for cooking. In the urban localities, 19.2 percent of dwelling units use their verandas for cooking while just 7.1 percent of rural dwelling units use their verandas as cooking space.

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

Water like the saying goes is life, meaning living organism cannot survive without it. There are so many uses of water but for purpose of this chapter, the concentration is on water for drinking and for domestic purpose.

8.7.1 Main Source of Water for Drinking

Data were collected on the sources of drinking water for household members. The sources are classified in this section by their quality level in relation to their health effects. According to the World Health Organisation (2013) improved water sources for drinking are as follows: piped water public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rain water and bottled water. Improved water sources do not include unprotected well or springs, rivers/streams, sachet water, vendor-provided water and tanker trucks. At the District level, it can be observed from Table 8.10 that the proportions of households using various improved water sources are as follows; Bore-hole/pump/tube well (47.1%); Protected well (14.7%); Pipe-borne water (inside dwelling, outside dwelling; public stand pipe) constituting (13.9%); River/streams (18.4%) and Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal (2.1%).

8.7.2 Main Sources of Water for Domestic Purposes

Regarding the sources of water for other domestic use, the pattern is similar to the one described earlier for drinking water source. The same four main sources of water for drinking are also used for other domestic purposes but by different proportions of households in the District and also in urban-rural communities. Table 8.10 shows that 39.2 percent of households use bore-hole/pump/tube well as their main source of water for other domestic purposes while 19.7 percent use river/streams with 19.0 percent using protected wells.

With respect to rural and urban localities Table 8.10 indicates that 38.2 percent of urban households and 39.6 percent of rural households respectively in the District use bore-hole/pump/tube well as their main source of water for domestic purpose. In addition to that, 35.7 percent of urban households use protected wells for domestic purposes compared to 12.4 percent in rural households. The use of river and streams for domestic purposes is more common among rural households (27.3%) than households in urban areas (0.3%). On the whole, whereas about 19 out 20 (95.1%) of urban households use improved water sources for other domestic purposes, the proportion for rural households is 60.8 percent.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,936	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	159	1.5	4.5	0.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	797	7.3	16.7	3.6
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	83,741	560	5.1	5.9	4.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	163,629	5,156	47.1	44.2	48.3
Protected well	321,091	45,990	1,603	14.7	22.8	11.5
Rain water	39,438	1,044	7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	14	0.1	0.1	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	777	9	0.1	0.2	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	13,356	60	0.5	1.6	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	288	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	294	2.7	3.7	2.3
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	36	0.3	0.0	0.5
River/Stream	502,804	64,993	2,009	18.4	0.1	25.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	6,268	230	2.1	0.1	2.9
Other	3,972	243	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,936	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	32,149	165	1.5	4.3	0.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	67,219	662	6.1	11.7	3.9
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,208	513	4.7	5.1	4.5
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	156,073	4,289	39.2	38.2	39.6
Protected well	465,775	57,094	2,074	19.0	35.7	12.4
Rain water	39,916	965	5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	1,626	31	0.3	0.7	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	651	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	10,956	571	5.2	3.7	5.8
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,567	45	0.4	0.0	0.6
River/Stream	588,590	70,604	2,157	19.7	0.3	27.3
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	7,421	417	3.8	0.2	5.2
Other	10,302	982	5	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet Facility used by households

Toilet facilities reported in the 2010 PHC can be classified into two categories in relation to their location, accessibility and human contact with the waste. These are: Built or constructed facilities in or around the house, which can be public or private. Both can be water closet flush toilet facility (WC), pit latrine, KVIP or bucket/pan latrines. Public toilet facilities are for communal or public use (paid or free use).

Table 8.11 presents data on type of toilet facility used by household by type of locality. Out of the total of 10,936 households in the District, 35.7 percent have no access to any specific facility and use the bush, fields or river banks to dispose of their human excreta. Public toilet

facilities which is W.C, KVIP, pit or bucket are used by almost half of the households (48.7%). The proportion of households using pit latrine inside the dwelling unit is 10.9 percent; similarly the proportion using KVIP inside the dwelling unit is 3.2 percent. The three toilet facilities account for use by 62.9 percent of all households. Water closet toilet facility, a sign of proper middle-class and upper-class status is used by only 1.1 percent of all households.

Considering that WHO (2013) considers public toilet facility and open defecation as unimproved sources, then the proportion of households using unimproved toilet facilities is 84.4 percent, a very high figure that suggests some urgent policy intervention by the District Assembly and the national government.

In terms of locality of residence, there are variations in the proportions of households who use the various types of toilet facilities. More rural households have no access to any kind of facility (40.6%) and therefore use the open defecation method compared with their urban counterparts (23.2%). The proportions of households using WC inside the dwelling is higher in urban (2.7%) than rural (0.4%) communities. On the other hand, the proportion of households using public toilet facilities in urban areas is 63.6 percent much higher than the proportion of rural households using such facilities (42.9%).

8.8.2 Bathing Facility Used by Household

The Table further provides information on bathroom facilities used by households in the District. Bathroom facility is one of the major needs in every home. Ideally each household must have a bathing facility exclusive for its own use. However, in the District most households live in compound houses (rooms) or rented accommodation especially in the urban areas. Exclusive bathroom is therefore not often possible.

In the District, bathing facilities are shared by about 31.1 percent of households used shared bathroom facilities, shared bathroom in the same house (13.8%) and shared open cubicle in the same house (17.3%). About 22.4 percent of the households have their own bathroom for exclusive use and 12.3 percent of households use private open cubicles. Seventeen percent of households use the open space around the house for bathing while as many as 15.0 percent of households used the bathroom facility in another house. All the other bathing facilities such as public bathhouse, river/pond/lake/dam and “other” are used by only 1.8 percent of households.

In terms of locality, proportionally twice as many households share bathing facilities in urban areas as compared to the rural areas. About one in two households (50.9%) in urban areas share bathing facilities (25.8 percent for shared separate bathhouse in the same house and 25.1 percent for shared open cubicle in the same house) compared with about one quarter (23.4%) of households who use shared bathroom facilities in the same house in the rural areas. The latter proportion consists of 9.1 percent of rural households using shared separate bathhouse in the same house and 14.3 percent of rural households using shared open cubicle in the same house.

About the same proportion of rural households (22.8%) have own bathroom for exclusive use compared with 21.3 percent of urban households. Despite this, more rural households (23.0%) use the open space around the house for bathing compared with 3.2 percent of urban households. Bathroom in another house is used by more by rural households (16.7%) than urban households (10.5%) households. Public bathhouse is not much patronized but is used more by rural households (1.6%) compared to urban households (0.2%). The use of river or

pond or lake for bathing is relatively small with 0.5 percent of rural households and 0.1 percent of urban households using this natural amenity as their source of bathroom.

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

Toilet facility/ Bathing facility	Total country	Total Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,936	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	87,122	3,903	35.7	23.2	40.6
W.C.	839,611	32,800	116	1.1	2.7	0.4
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,552	1,191	10.9	4.2	13.5
KVIP	572,824	39,544	365	3.3	5.8	2.4
Bucket/Pan	40,678	903	17	0.2	0.4	0.1
Public toilet (WC KVIP Pit Pan etc)	1,893,291	216,053	5,330	48.7	63.6	42.9
Other	23,385	1,541	14	0.1	0.1	0.2
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,936	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	119,022	2,451	22.4	21.3	22.8
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	170,946	1,506	13.8	25.8	9.1
Private open cubicle	381,979	40,486	1,350	12.3	13.5	11.9
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	79,955	1,896	17.3	25.1	14.3
Public bath house	140,501	3,354	128	1.2	0.2	1.6
Bathroom in another house	187,337	25,442	1,635	15.0	10.5	16.7
Open space around house	372,556	49,179	1,904	17.4	3.2	23.0
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,027	44	0.4	0.1	0.5
Other	16,276	1,104	22	0.2	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Methods of Waste Disposal

One of the biggest challenges of both urban and rural areas in the District is adopting modern and hygienic waste disposal systems. Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the spread of some types of infections and improves the quality and general hygiene of the environment. This section of the report deals with methods of waste disposal in the District. As with the disposal of human waste, few households provide for the hygienic and adequate disposal of solid waste. It should be pointed out that the problem of improper solid waste disposal is a national concern and not specific to the Brong-Ahafo region or the Sene West District.

8.9.1 Solid Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 reveals that the bulk (88.0%) of solid waste generated in the District are either disposed of in a public dump (open space, 55.9%) and public dump (container 12.9%) or are dumped elsewhere indiscriminately (19.2%). A total of about one in nine (11.5%) of households either have their solid waste collected (4.3%), burnt (4.2%) or buried (3.0%).

In terms of locality, improper solid waste disposal is generally higher among rural households where about one in four (24.2%) dump solid waste indiscriminately compared with about six percent (6.4%) for urban households. Both urban and rural households dump solid waste at public dump sites (open space or container) but in different proportions. About 53.7 percent

of urban households compared with 56.8 percent of rural households dispose of their solid waste at public dumps (open space) while about one-third (34.7%) of households dispose of solid waste at public dump (containers) in urban areas as against only 4.4 percent of rural households.

8.9.2 Liquid Waste Disposal

Liquid waste disposal in the District has not been developed. This is so because as observed in Table 8.12, 9,072 households representing 83.0 percent dispose of their household liquid wastes by throwing them onto the compound of the household. An equally high percentage of households (12.4%) also dispose of their liquid waste by throwing it on the streets/outside. Both methods are all not hygienic enough. Less than two percent (1.9%) of the households in the District dispose of their liquid waste through a sewerage system or through a drainage system into a gutter or through drainage into a pit (soak away) system.

In terms of locality of residence, it is observed that about three-quarters (73.9%) of the households in the urban areas throw liquid waste on to the compound of the household, and for another 21.4 percent of households, liquid waste is just thrown onto the street/outside or into gutters. In comparison, for rural households, 86.5 percent dispose of their liquid wastes onto the compound of the household and 11.3 percent throw liquid waste onto the street/outside.

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

Waste disposal method	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Method of solid waste disposal						
Total			10,936	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	14,058	470	4.3	1.3	5.5
Burned by household	584,820	21,408	455	4.2	2.3	4.9
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117,369	1,413	12.9	34.7	4.4
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	261,390	6,118	55.9	53.7	56.8
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	58,399	2,096	19.2	6.4	24.2
Buried by household	182,615	15,015	330	3.0	1.2	3.7
Other	53,805	2,876	54	0.5	0.4	0.5
Method of liquid waste disposal						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	10,936	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	5,851	72	0.7	1.0	0.5
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,558	45	0.4	1.0	0.2
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	7,851	92	0.8	2.6	0.1
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	200,536	1,354	12.4	15.2	11.3
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	31,73	289	2.6	6.2	1.3
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	231,047	9,072	83.0	73.9	86.5
Other	38,294	1,239	12	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Summary of Findings

9.1.1 Population Size, Structure and Density

The District has a total population of 57,734 representing 2.5 percent of the Brong-Ahafo regional population of 2,310,983. The population of the District consists of 50.7 percent males and 49.3 percent females. The District has a sex ratio of 102.8 indicating male dominance over female for the total population. This is one of the few districts in the country with more males than females. In terms of density, with a land area of 3262.1 square kilometers and a population size of 57,734, the population density of the District is 17.7 persons per square kilometer.

Almost four out of every five (74.1%) of the population in the District live in rural areas, indicating that the District is largely rural in nature. The concentration in the rural areas can be attributed to the agrarian nature of the District. The dependency ratio of the District stands at 91.4 meaning approximately 100 persons in the productive ages of 15 to 64 years have 91 persons to care for in the dependent population (0 to 14 years and 65 years above).

9.1.2 Nationality

Approximately 97.4 percent of the persons in the District are Ghanaians; 93.7 percent by birth; 1.0 percent by naturalization and 2.7 percent have dual nationality status. The proportion of Ghanaian males by birth (50.7%) slightly outweighs the proportion of female Ghanaians by birth (49.3%). Nationals from ECOWAS countries account for 1.8 percent, other African nationals who are not ECOWAS states constitute 0.5 percent of the population of the District. Nationals of non-African countries number only 312 out of the District's population of 57,734 constituting 0.3 percent of the population.

9.1.3 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Fertility

The District has a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3.7. This means that a woman in the District who lives through all the reproductive ages and follows the age-specific fertility rates of a given time is likely to have about four children in her lifetime. The District's TFR is about equal of the region (3.6). Sene West District has a General Fertility Rate (GFR) of 108.1 which means that in the 12 months prior to the census night, there are about 108 live births per 1000 women aged 15 to 49. This rate is higher than the regional GFR (105.9). The District also has Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 25.0, implying there are about 25 live births per 1000 population in the 12 months preceding census night. The District's CBR is slightly lower than that of the region (26.3).

Mortality

Sene West District recorded 344 deaths in all households in the 12 months prior to census night. With a population of 57,734 the crude death rate of the District is 6.0. This is the same

as that of the region (6.1). This means that in the 12 months prior to the census night the District recorded about 6 deaths per 1000 population.

Migration

Sene West District has a total number of 11,844 migrants representing 20.5 percent of the total population (57,734). Among the 11,844 migrants, 4,101 representing 34.6 percent are in-migrants born elsewhere in the Brong-Ahafo region, and 7,346 persons representing 62.0 percent were born elsewhere in another region in Ghana and 397 or 3.4 percent were born outside Ghana. Out of the 7,346 born in other regions of Ghana, 3,278 or 44.6 percent come from the three northern regions (Upper West, Upper East and Northern); 2,512 or 34.2 percent come from the Volta Region and those from the Region are 753 or 10.3 percent.

9.1.4 Demographic Characteristics

Household size, structure and composition

The total number of households is 10,936, out of which 28 percent are in the urban areas and 72 percent in the rural areas with an average of 5 persons per household. Male-headed households are 64,704 and 62,365 female-headed households. Nuclear family households (Head, spouse and children) form 31.7 percent of the households and extended family households (heads, spouse, children and heads relative) constitute 31.4 percent of the household structure.

Marital status

In the District 41.9 percent of the population 12 years and older have never been married while 3% of this population are divorced. Approximately 46.1 percent are married; separated couples make up about one percent, widowed account for 4%, persons in informal or consensual unions or living together are about 4% of the population.

Religion

A little over half (56.8%) of the population are Christians with Pentecostal/Charismatic followers being the dominant denomination accounting for 16.4 percent of the population. Islam is the second largest religious group representing 15 percent of the population. Other people in the District are adherents of African Traditional religions constituting 8.2 percent of the population. 18 percent of the population in the District have no religious affiliations.

Literacy and education

More females in the District can speak English only and Ghanaian Language only however males dominate in speaking the combination of the English and Ghanaian language. Generally, the level of education in the District is very low with only 19,950 persons currently schooling. There are more males currently in school than females. However, 9,556 persons have attended school in the past. There are 19,174 literates and 18,838 not literate persons. Approximately 60 percent of literate population in the District can read, write and understand in English and Ghanaian language, 33.6 percent are literate in English only and 5.9 percent can read and write in Ghanaian language.

9.1.5 Economic Characteristics

More males (12,812) reported being employed than females (12,174) in the District. For the proportion unemployed and economically not active, there are higher percentages of females than males. More than three quarters (77%) of the population work in the skilled agricultural, forestry or fishery industry; this industry employs more males than females. The other

dominant industries in the District are the manufacturing industry and the wholesale-retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry.

9.1.6 ICT

About 19 percent of the population 12 years and older own their own mobile phones while less than three percent of households own either a desktop/laptop computer or have fixed telephone lines in the District.

9.1.7 Disability

There are 1,323 persons with some form of disability representing approximately two percent of the total population of in the District. Males outnumbered females with respect to people with disabilities (PWD). PWDs have lower levels of educational attainments than persons without disability. Based on the locality of residence, there are more disabled living in rural areas than in the urban areas.

9.1.8 Agricultural Activities

The majority of households in the District are engaged in agricultural activities. Out of a total of 10,936 households in the District, 8771 representing 80.2 percent are agricultural households as compared to 68.5 percent agricultural households in the region. Crop farming is the most common type of agricultural activity undertaken by households. Livestock are also reared by many households. The most common of livestock reared are cattle, goats and sheep for the ruminant category while chicken and guinea fowl are the mostly reared birds.

9.1.9 Housing Conditions

There are 9,369 houses in the District compared to 331,967 houses in the region. There are 7,246 houses in the rural areas compared to 2,123 in urban localities for the District. The average household per house 1.2 for the District is slightly lower than 1.5 of the region and population per house 6.2 is also lower than 7.0 of the region. The average household size in the rural areas 5.4 is slightly higher than the average household size 4.8 in urban areas. The total number of occupied dwelling units in the District is 10,936. Separate house is the commonest type of occupied dwelling unit accounting for 55.8 percent in the District. This is followed by compound house (rooms) (32.4%). Semi-detached houses rank a distant third (3.8%).

Overall, housing conditions are generally poor in both rural and urban areas in the District. Of particular concern is the high proportion of households using unimproved toilet facilities estimated to be 84.4 percent of households. This proportion is made up of 35.7 percent of households with no toilet facilities at all and 47.7 percent of householders who use public toilet facilities. The disposal of solid wastes and liquid wastes also a lot to be desired in the District with a substantial proportion of households disposing of these wastes indiscriminately thus contributing to the prevalence of water-borne diseases in the District.

9.2 Policy Implications and Recommendations

The findings of the report suggest that several interventions by the District Assembly and various national government authorities are needed to address the poor living conditions of people in the industry and help to reduce poverty. The fCUBE, School Feeding Programme and the distribution of free school uniforms to the poor must be intensified to make basic education attractive to promote education and minimise school drop-out in the District.

Vocational and technical education needs to be promoted to secure the youth in employment after school.

The health department of Ghana Health Service should intensify health policies on family planning and contraceptive use to help check the rate of population growth. Immunization policies and sensitization programmes should be extended beyond the health centres to include platforms such as community durbars, radio discussions and church visits.

Sanitation bye -laws should be enforced. More rubbish containers should be provided by the District Assembly to the various communities to promote refuse collection. The statutory planning committee and other concerned bodies should insist on household latrine in building plans to reduce the dependency on public toilet and open defecation.

People in the District should be encouraged to use LP Gas in cooking instead of wood which has some health hazard and also lead to deforestation. The District Assembly should endeavour to provide pipe borne water to more communities and also more houses should be connected to the national grid (electricity) which will help promote learning after school and setting up of manufacturing enterprises.

There is the need to encourage the use of the internet especially by the youth possibly through equipping the educational institutions with computer labs and the construction of community information centres. Accessibility to schools and workplaces should be made improved for the disabled in the District especially the physically challenged persons.

The District faces deforestation due to the predominance of traditional farming system and the felling of trees for fire wood and charcoal. The Assembly and the Forestry Commission in collaboration with appropriate Ministries need to enforce policies and bye-laws to promote mechanised farming to control the rapid rate of deforestation.

The District Assembly should construct more public toilet facilities of good quality in many parts of the District to reduce the very high and unacceptable level of open defecation for those householders without access to toilet facilities. The Assembly should also provide community-based education on proper disposal of wastes including human excreta to prevent the frequent occurrences of water-borne diseases such as typhoid, cholera and dysentery.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SENE						
Total	117,420	100.0	14,807	100.0	102,613	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	2,302	2.0	433	2.9	1,869	1.8
Household with head and a spouse only	1,192	1.0	164	1.1	1,028	1.0
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	9,827	8.4	1,706	11.5	8,121	7.9
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	38,941	33.2	4,438	30.0	34,503	33.6
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	36,782	31.3	4,325	29.2	32,457	31.6
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	3,844	3.3	109	0.7	3,735	3.6
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	4,037	3.4	394	2.7	3,643	3.6
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	12,576	10.7	2,087	14.1	10,489	10.2
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	983	0.8	82	0.6	901	0.9
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	6,936	5.9	1,069	7.2	5,867	5.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/Disability type	Total	Educational level attained									
		Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle /JSS/ JHS	Sec. /SSS /SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect)
Total											
Total	107,185	49,225	3,285	5,821	26,512	15,508	5,324	243	1,106	141	20
No disability	104,788	47,842	3,251	5,752	26,097	15,167	5,207	238	1,080	136	18
With a disability	2,397	1,383	34	69	415	341	117	5	26	5	2
Sight	910	517	9	16	144	146	59	2	14	3	0
Hearing	523	292	6	21	130	48	21	2	3	0	0
Speech	477	261	7	18	106	58	20	0	7	0	0
Physical	675	404	16	19	102	97	27	2	7	1	0
Intellectual	318	176	4	13	68	33	22	2	0	0	0
Emotional	452	227	7	17	105	70	20	1	2	1	2
Other	275	139	6	13	69	34	13	1	0	0	0
Male											
Total	55,640	23,232	1,633	3,071	13,949	9,120	3,469	137	875	135	19
No disability	54,404	22,610	1,620	3,034	13,724	8,884	3,393	135	857	130	17
With a disability	1,236	622	13	37	225	236	76	2	18	5	2
Sight	462	226	3	9	72	96	43	0	10	3	0
Hearing	246	131	2	13	58	27	12	0	3	0	0
Speech	268	144	3	9	58	36	14	0	4	0	0
Physical	338	167	4	7	58	73	21	1	6	1	0
Intellectual	175	94	1	5	42	18	15	0	0	0	0
Emotional	232	105	3	8	56	42	13	0	2	1	2
Other	145	66	4	8	33	23	10	1	0	0	0
Female											
Total	51,545	25,993	1,652	2,750	12,563	6,388	1,855	106	231	6	1
No disability	50,384	25,232	1,631	2,718	12,373	6,283	1,814	103	223	6	1
With a disability	1,161	761	21	32	190	105	41	3	8	0	0
Sight	448	291	6	7	72	50	16	2	4	0	0
Hearing	277	161	4	8	72	21	9	2	0	0	0
Speech	209	117	4	9	48	22	6	0	3	0	0
Physical	337	237	12	12	44	24	6	1	1	0	0
Intellectual	143	82	3	8	26	15	7	2	0	0	0
Emotional	220	122	4	9	49	28	7	1	0	0	0
Other	130	73	2	5	36	11	3	0	0	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	Both sexes	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Kwame Danso	9,014	4,421	4,593	2,038	1,261
2	Lemu Ntrubuso	5,923	2,973	2,950	1,034	862
3	Kirenkuase	4,998	2,408	2,590	1,019	834
4	Bantama	4,493	2,287	2,206	850	653
5	Okyeame Krom	2,424	1,243	1,181	473	384
6	Lassi	1,845	925	920	378	332
7	Drobe	1,704	878	826	316	242
8	Adeambra	1,580	870	710	222	206
9	Benyarko	1,535	733	802	165	176
10	Mframa	1,506	743	763	295	285
11	Wiase	1,424	665	759	336	287
12	Akenten	1,081	542	539	169	160
13	Okyeamekrom	1,043	511	532	185	180
14	Akyeremade	999	496	503	180	177
15	Kwaku Donkor	900	448	452	152	134
16	Kofi Gyan	874	461	413	136	111
17	Menkor	847	427	420	166	170
18	Chaboba	783	388	395	111	81
19	Dagomba Akura	776	398	378	149	181
20	Dwankrom	713	314	399	140	128

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	Age Group															
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Kwame Danso	9,014	1,108	1,247	1,214	1,163	827	634	588	530	392	295	298	175	154	77	134	178
2	Lemu Ntrubuso	5,923	789	854	817	708	518	441	369	276	264	189	201	101	113	51	86	146
3	Kireнкуase	4,998	683	788	770	612	409	326	266	260	236	162	163	70	82	34	62	75
4	Bantama	4,493	619	644	618	535	346	313	266	255	208	155	157	79	76	43	57	122
5	Okyeame Krom	2,424	387	427	308	245	192	200	143	120	101	62	65	39	30	21	37	47
6	Lassi	1,845	239	287	288	207	177	132	89	80	75	66	69	27	28	11	27	43
7	Drobe	1,704	256	265	253	190	151	131	100	78	49	54	54	42	37	11	18	15
8	Adeambra	1,580	290	258	214	169	131	109	101	95	74	40	42	15	15	12	6	9
9	Benyarko	1,535	166	250	208	133	101	110	84	95	74	79	80	28	56	16	26	29
10	Mframa	1,506	262	258	207	164	104	92	88	59	65	57	44	13	34	28	14	17
11	Wiase	1,424	177	207	175	157	124	98	71	67	80	51	54	32	25	25	28	53
12	Akenten	1,081	154	154	172	167	94	64	49	40	35	37	31	15	14	18	16	21
13	Okyeamekrom	1,043	187	159	144	105	62	74	56	53	53	29	29	20	25	15	14	18
14	Akyeremade	999	108	147	145	160	74	69	51	43	35	54	32	9	20	17	10	25
15	Kwaku Donkor	900	151	151	125	123	64	50	40	44	31	32	21	9	12	5	15	27
16	Kofi Gyan	874	159	133	125	114	48	67	47	42	36	41	19	12	9	4	11	7
17	Menkor	847	123	132	108	91	73	66	56	49	17	27	25	17	18	12	15	18
18	Chaboba	783	175	149	99	65	50	50	47	38	27	19	19	8	4	10	11	12
19	Dagomba Akura	776	124	132	77	70	48	80	50	63	39	26	25	14	7	3	1	17
20	Dwankrom	713	113	128	132	68	35	45	34	24	25	18	14	11	17	8	16	25

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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