2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

WENCHI MUNICIPALITY

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASFR: Age-specific fertility rates
AU: African Union
CBR: Crude birth rate
CDR: Crude Death rate
CEB: Children Ever Born
CHIPS: Community Health Planning Services
CS: Children Surviving
EA: Enumeration Area
ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States
EU: European Union
FCUBE: Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GDHS: Ghana Demography Health Survey
GDP: Gross Domestic product
GES: Ghana Education Service
GFR: General Fertility Rate
GSDP: Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GSS: Ghana Statistical Service
ICT: Information Communication Technology
IMR: Infant mortality rates
JHS: Junior High School
KVIP: Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
KWMA: Kwahu West Municipal Assembly
MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
MLGRD: Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
NDPC: National Development and Planning Commission
NGOs: Non-Governmental Organisations
PHC: Population and Housing Census
PWD: Persons with Disability
SHS: Senior High School
TFR: Total Fertility Rate
UN: United Nation
UNICEF: United Nation Children Emergency Fund
WC: Water Closet
WHO: World Health Organisation

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 Wenchi Municipal, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 89,739 representing 3.9 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.1 percent and females represent 50.9 percent. More than sixty percent of the population is rural (63.3%). The municipality has a sex ratio of 96.5. The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 83.5, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (86.2) than that of females (81.0).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the municipal 3.4. The General Fertility Rate is 99.3 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 24.7 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 0.8 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 34 deaths per 1000 population while for the females, the highest death rate of 18 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 65-69. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 7.4 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 92.6.6 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (70.7%) living in the district were born in another region while 3.3 percent were born elsewhere in the Brong Ahafo Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Upper West (62.5%) constitute the highest followed by Ashanti with 10.9 percent and Northern (9.8%).

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 88,209 with a total number of 19,138 households. The average household size in the municipal is 2.9 persons per household. Over forty percent of household members are children (42.3 %). Spouses constitute 10.2 percent of all household members and are largely females (16.8.1%). Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 27.1 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (45.5%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 41.2 percent have never married,4 percent are in consensual unions, 5.1 percent are widowed, 3 percent are divorced and 1.0 percent are separated. Among the married, 51.5 percent have no education while about 16.1 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. A higher proportion of the married population (58.1 %) are employed, 21.0 percent are unemployed

and 12.0 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (73.1 %) are economically not active with 53.8 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the municipal is 93.1 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 1.0 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipal is 3.0 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 63.6 percent are literate and 36.4 percent are non-literate.   Seven out of ten people (70.7 %) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages.   Of the population aged 3 years and older, 39.6 percent is currently attending school; 28.9 percent have attended school in the past whilst 31.5 have never attended school.

Economic Activity Status

About 74.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 26.0 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.4 percent are employed while 3.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, more than half of them are students (51.7 %), 21.8% perform household duties and 13.3 percent are too old or young to work. Six out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, more than half (57.8%)   are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 15.2 percent in service and sales, 9.9 percent in craft and related trade, and 7.6 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 59.2 percent are self-employed without employees, 18.0 percent are contributing family workers, 1.8 percent are casual workers and 0.6 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 90.0 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 6.6 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 40.2 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 47.9 percent as compared to 43.6 percent of females. About 2.8 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the municipality. Only 4.4 of households   in the municipality have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 2.2 percent of the municipal's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (2.2%) than females (2.1%). The types of disability in the municipal include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 70.0 percent. About 62.1 percent of the population with disability are in the rural localities. There are more

females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 53.1 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 65.2 percent of households in the municipality are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (84.4 %) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 39.5 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the municipal (96.6%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Wenchi Municipality is 11,048 representing 3.3 percent of the total number of houses in the Brong Ahafo Region. The average number of persons per house is 8.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (50. 6%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 32.4 percent are separate houses and 7.4 percent are semi-detached houses. Majority of the dwelling units (49.7 %) in the Municipality are owned by members of the household. Other private individuals owned 26.9 percent and relatives who are not members of the household 19.5 percent.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality is cement/concrete constituting 50.2 percent with mud/ bricks or earth accounting for 39.4 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the municipal. Cement (74.3 %) and mud/earth (23.5 %) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (74.7 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (56.3) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the municipal. About 10.0 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the municipality are electricity (54.6 %), flashlight/torch (31.7 %) and kerosene lamp (11 6 %). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the municipal is wood (49.8%). The proportion for rural (76.9 %) is higher than that of urban (13.5 %). The four main sources of water in the municipality are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About a third of households (33.4 %) drink water from public tap and pipe borne water.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 44.8 percent followed by pit latrine (19.0 %). About 21.4 percent of the population in the municipal has no toilet facility. About a third of households (34.5 %) in the municipal share separate bathrooms in the same house while 22.8 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in open space accounting for 43.7 percent. About 35.9 percent of households use public dump (open space) and 13.2 percent of households dumped their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 1.5 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (86.3 %) and onto the street/outside (42.4 %) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

The Wenchi Municipal Assembly was one of the two local authorities created in 1974 to oversee the then Nkoranza, Techiman, Yeji, Attebubu and Kintampo in the Brong Ahafo region. The Decentralization reforms of 1988 established it as a district by Legislative Instrument 1471 of 1989. In 2004, with the creation of Tain District, the Assembly operated under Legislative Instrument 1782 of 2004. The district was later upgraded to a municipality status by Legislative Instrument 1876 of 2007.

1.2   Physical features

1.2.1   Location and size

The Wenchi Municipality is located in the western part of Brong-Ahafo Region and lies within latitudes 7°30' and 8°05' North and longitudes 2° 15' West and 1° 55' East. It covers a total land area of 1,145 square kilometers and shares boundaries with Techiman Municipal to the west, Kintampo South District to the northwest, Tain District to the east and Sunyani Municipal to the south. Wenchi, the Municipal capital, is 29 km from Techiman which is arguably the commercial town (largest market in the region) of the Brong Ahafo Region. Figure 1 below shows the location of Wenchi Municipality in the regional and national context, while Figure 2 shows the location of communities in the municipality.

1.2.2   Relief and Drainage

The relief of Wenchi is shown in Figure 1. The topography is predominantly undulating with gentle slopes of less than 1% inclination. The land generally rises from 30m above sea level to over 61m in the North West. Apart from the north-western high land; the other areas are basins of the tributaries of the Volta and therefore low lying. Generally, the Municipality is well drained as shown in the relief map in figure 1. The Black Volta marks the northern boundary of the Municipality with the Northern Region. The major rivers, which serve the communities in the Municipality, are Tain, Subin, Kyiridi, Trome and Yoyo. Tain, Subin and the Black Volta River flow throughout the year and as such could be dammed to support continuous agricultural production and safe water provision.

1.2.3   Climate

Temperature in the Municipality is generally high, averaging about 24.5^{o}C.   Average maximum temperature is 30.9 (^{o}c) and the minimum is 21.2 (^{o}c). The hottest months are February to April. The municipality has two main seasons - rainy and dry seasons. The rainy season occurs between April to October. The average annual rainfall is between 1,140 - 1,270 mm. The dry season occurs between or from November and February. This long period of dryness makes the Municipality very vulnerable and susceptible to bush fires. This has however, been managed through community education and fire volunteers who are working in the Municipality.

Figure 1.1: Map of Wenchi Municipal

DISTRICT MAP OF WENCHI
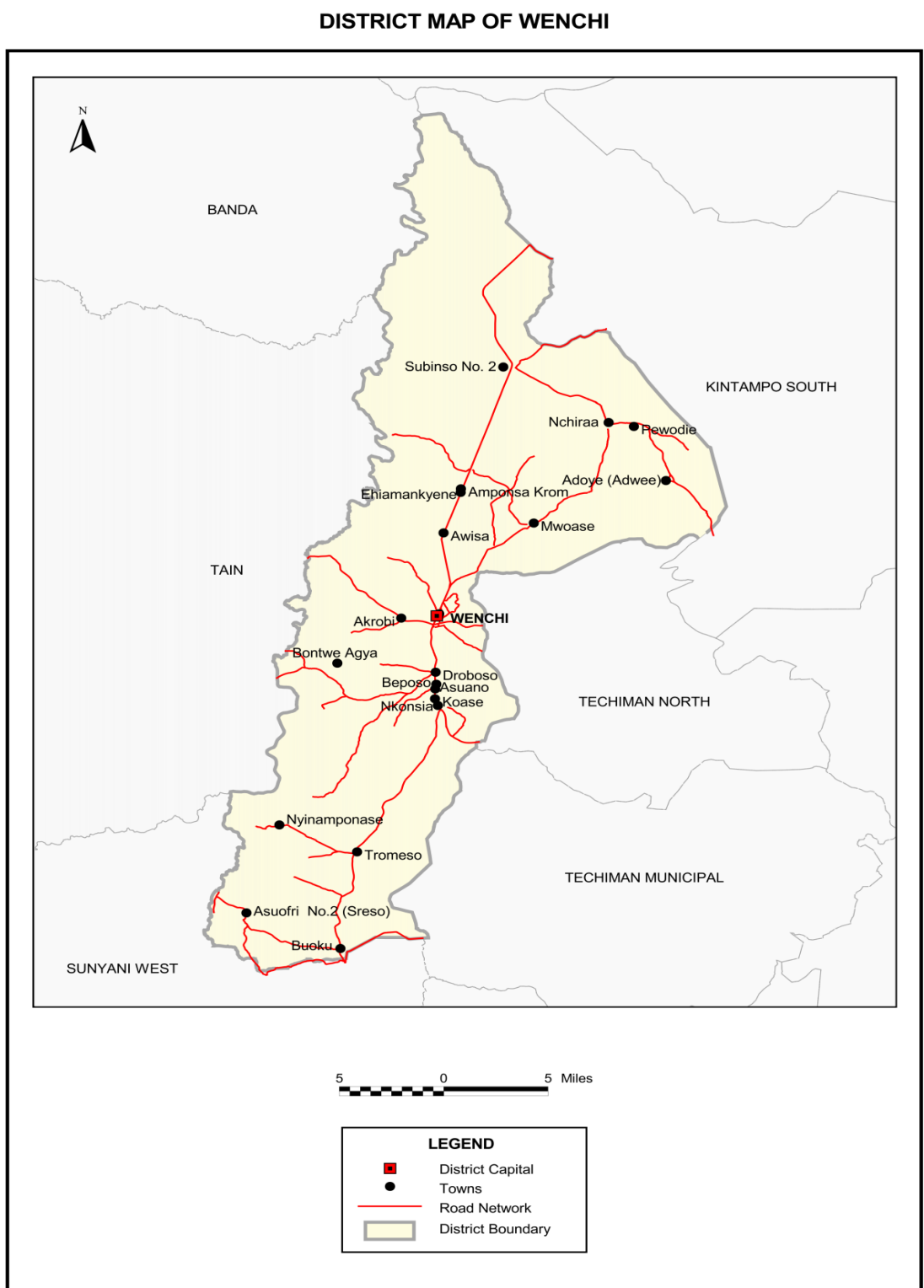
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.4   Vegetation

The Municipality falls within the moist-semi-deciduous forest and the Guinea Savannah woodland vegetation zones. Timber species like odum, sapele, wawa and mahogany are found in places such as Nwoase. The Nwoase community is the seat of a popular shrine known as 'Kwaku firr'. Burning and other forms of activities that affect the wildlife or the natural environment is prohibited in the area. The activities of the Nwoase traditional area towards protecting the forest and wildlife won them an award from the Government in 2004.

1.3   Political and Administrative Structures

The Municipal Assembly is made up of the Municipal Chief Executive, 41 Assembly members, (29 elected by universal adult suffrage and 12 other members appointed) and the Member of Parliament of the Municipality.

The Municipal Assembly has two main committees namely; Executive and Public Relations and Complaints committee. The Executive Committee is chaired by the Municipal Chief Executive and has eight (8) sub-committees. The sub-committees have deliberative functions and submit reports of their deliberations to the Executive Committee for action and steps to be taken. Actions taken are submitted to the General Assembly for ratification, approval and implementation.

The Assembly is subdivided into five (5) Zonal and Town councils namely: Wenchi Urban Council, Awisa Town Council, Asuogya Town Council, Nchiraa Town Council and Subinso Town Council. Their role is crucial in the preparation and implementation of Assembly programmes and projects.

1.4   Cultural and Social Structure

1.4.1   Traditional Set-up

The Municipality has five (5) main paramountcies namely: Wenchi, Nwoase, Subinso, Branam, and Nchiraa paramountcies all working together to promote peace and development of the Municipality.

1.4.2   Ethnicity and language

The Bonos, who are the indigenes, are the largest ethnic group. Others are the Dagaabas, Lobi and Wali. In spite of the multiplicity of ethnic groups, there is peace and harmony among them which promotes development. The most widely spoken language is the Bono.

1.4.3   Festival

The major festivals celebrated in the Municipality are the Apour and Yam festivals. The annual Apour festival is celebrated between April and May. The major significance is that it gives the citizenry the right to come out openly and criticise those in authority. It also serves as a period for introspection for those in authority to re-assess them and make amends for any wrong doings, in order to promote effective development. The yam festival is also celebrated between August and September, annually to mark the two farming seasons. It serves as an occasion for thanksgiving to the gods of the land and the ancestral spirits for a bumper harvest and protection during the season. This helps maintain the relationship between the ancestral spirits and the living.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Economic Resources, Activities and potential

Granite and sand deposit, forest reserves, clay deposits**,** streams and rivers are some of the economic resources which can be harnessed. The huge deposit of granite is currently been processed to quarry dust, gravels, chippings for construction of roads and buildings. Despite the environmental implications, the existence of the quarry company has created jobs for the youth.

Agriculture and related trade is the main economic activity in the municipality. The major crops grown are yam, maize, cassava, cocoyam, plantain and vegetables like tomatoes, garden eggs, onions and okro. Cashew and mangoes are also grown on large scale.

The Wenchi Municipality can boast of two commercial banks (Ghana Commercial Bank and National Investment Bank), three rural banks (Baduman, Nkoraman and Wenchi rural banks) and five micro-finance schemes namely, Ebenezer Credit Union, Mizpah, Eden, Brong-Ahafo Catholic Co-operative Society for Development (BACCSOD) and Opportunity International. Aside these, there is one postal office at Wenchi. In terms of communication, the municipality is blessed to have the services of almost all the networks that are operating in the country, MTN, Vodafone, Glo, Airtel and Tigo. Signals are all activated for reception but there are still pockets of communities which do not receive these signals.

1.5.2 Social Infrastructure

Generally, physical accessibility to basic schools is commendable. There are currently, 92 public and private primary schools, 50 public and private Junior High Schools and three Senior High Schools namely; Wenchi, Istiquama and Koase Senior High Schools. There are also two vocational and technical institutions and one nursing training school and a mission university. (Methodist University of Applied Sciences)

There are eight health facilities currently providing health care to the inhabitants. Five are public while the other three are privately owned. These health facilities occasionally refer cases to the Sunyani Regional Hospital.

1.5.3 Transportation and Road network

The total feeder road network in the Municipality is 331kilometres, out of which 135 kilometres are motorable throughout the year. Sixteen kilometres of the feeders are tarred whilst the remaining are untarred. The major highways linking the Municipality to adjoining districts are Kumasi-Techiman-Wa highway, Wenchi-Nsawkaw Road and the Wenchi-Sunyani.

1.5.4. Tourism

Tourism holds a great potential for the development of the Municipality. The Municipality abounds in a number of potential tourists attractions most of which are not developed. Notable among them are Bono So (origin of the bono people), Nchiraa Water Falls. However, Dr. K. A. Busia Mausoleum is a developed tourist site. Other tourist areas include the Nwoase Ostrich farm and shrines.

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 organization, 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 organizations and development partners were given the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they wanted to be included in the census questionnaire.

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

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

1.6.3   Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.4   Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

- 1.3 percent of the population was erroneously included in the census.

- Regional differentials are observed. Upper East region recorded the highest coverage rate of 98.2 percent while the Volta region had the lowest coverage rate of 95.7 percent.

- Males (3.3%) were more likely than females (2.8%) to be omitted in the census. The coverage rate for males was 96.7 percent and the coverage rate for females was 97.2 percent. Also, the coverage rates (94.1%) for those within the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups are relatively lower compared to the coverage rates of the other age groups.

- There was a high rate of agreement between the 2010 PHC data and the PES data for sex (98.8%), marital status (94.6%), relationship to head of household (90.5%) and age (83.0%).

1.6.5   Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6   Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

(a) Educational Institutions

(b) Children's and Old People's Homes

(c) Hospitals and Healing Centres

(d) Hotels

(e) Prisons

(f) Service Barracks

(g) Soldiers on field exercise

(h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:

    a. 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.

    b. Hunting and fishing camps.

    c. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

   a. Worked for pay or profit or family gain for at least 1 hour within the 7 days preceding Census Night. This included persons who were in paid employment or self-employment or contributing family workers.

b. Did not work, but had jobs to return to.

c. Were unemployed.

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT questions were asked for both individuals and households. Persons having mobile phones refer to respondents 12 years and older who owned mobile phones (irrespective of the

number of mobile phones owned by each person). Persons using internet facility refers to those who had access to internet facility at home, internet cafe, on mobile phone or other mobile device. Internet access is assumed to be not only via computer, but also by mobile phones, PDA, game machine and digital television.

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

structure. It further discusses the migratory pattern in the district as well as fertility and mortality.

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1   Introduction

The demographic characteristics throws light on the population size, composition and sex-age structure which forms the basis for appreciating the fertility, mortality and migration changes in a population. The objective of the chapter is to discuss population size and distribution, age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality levels of the Municipality.

2.2   Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 presents information on population by age, sex and type of locality. From the table, the municipality has a total population of 89,739, representing 3.9 percent of the region's total population. A little over half of the municipal population are females (50.9%) as against the males (49.1%). The table further shows that the municipality is largely a rural population. Three out of every five persons is likely to be residing in the rural areas. The total land area of the municipality is 1,296.60 square kilometers and with a population of 89,739 it gives a population density of 69.2 implying that for every one square kilometer about 69 persons can be found living there.

2.2.1   Sex ratio

Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio for the Municipality (Table 2.1) is 96.5, implying that for every 100 females there are 96.5 males. As can be seen from Table 2.1, the sex ratio increases slightly from 102 for the age group 0-4 to 103.1 for the age group 5-9 and further increases to 106.7 for the age group 15-19. Between the ages 20-24 and 25-29 however, there is a sharp decline in the sex ratio from 106.7 to 78.7 with female substantially outnumbering the males. The higher sex ratio (113.2) was recorded among the 55-59 age groups, where there are 113 males for every 100 females whilst the least was 51.8 for the age group 90-94.

2.2.2   Age Dependency

The age-dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the "dependent" ages (generally under age 15 and over age 64) to those in the "working population" (15-64 years). It is often used as an indicator of the economic burden on the working population. The table 2.1 also presents information on the age dependency situation of the Municipality. It could be observed that the Municipality has an age dependency ratio of 83.5 which is slightly higher than the regional age dependency ratio of 81.3. The age dependency ratio for males is higher (54.4) than that of females (53.62).It is important to note that the age-dependency ratio varies with respect to the locality of residence in the Municipality. The urban areas have lower age-dependency ratio (74.4%) as compared to the rural areas (89.3%). The relatively lower age-dependency ratio of 74.4 in the urban centres could be attributed to the migration of the youth from the rural areas to the urban centres for education as well as job opportunities.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Urban	Rural
All Ages	89,739	44,065	45,674	96.5	32,950	56,789
0 - 4	13,068	6,600	6,468	102	4,160	8,908
5 - 9	12,105	6,145	5,960	103.1	3,960	8,145
10-14	11,120	5,706	5,414	105.4	4,131	6,989
15 - 19	9,833	5,076	4,757	106.7	3,881	5,952
20 - 24	7,726	3,639	4,087	89	3,189	4,537
25 - 29	6,775	2,984	3,791	78.7	2,631	4,144
30 - 34	5,754	2,626	3,128	84	2,164	3,590
35 - 39	4,960	2,351	2,609	90.1	1,752	3,208
40 - 44	4,175	2,137	2,038	104.9	1,504	2,671
45 - 49	3,217	1,599	1,618	98.8	1,219	1,998
50 - 54	2,920	1,428	1,492	95.7	1,132	1,788
55 - 59	1,853	984	869	113.2	742	1,111
60 - 64	1,682	838	844	99.3	678	1,004
65 - 69	961	477	484	98.6	368	593
70 - 74	1,324	559	765	73.1	540	784
75 - 79	942	383	559	68.5	406	536
80 - 84	656	265	391	67.8	250	406
85 - 89	338	152	186	81.7	122	216
90 - 94	214	73	141	51.8	76	138
95 - 99	116	43	73	58.9	45	71
All Ages	89,739	44,065	45,674	96.5	32,950	56,789
0-14	36,293	18,451	17,842	103.4	12,251	24,042
15-64	48,895	23,662	25,233	93.8	18,892	30,003
65+	4,551	1,952	2,599	75.1	1,807	2,744
Age-dependency ratio	83.5	86.2	81		74.4	89.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The age-sex structure of the Municipality is not different from what pertains at the regional and national levels. Table 2.1 shows the population by age, sex and type of locality. It indicates a youthful age structure with persons less than 15 years constituting more than a third of the population (40.4 %). More than half of the population can be found in the 15-64 year age group, with a small proportion (5.1%) older than 64 years. Males tend to dominate from 0-19 years whilst the reverse is true between age 20 to 39 for the females. With the exception of age group 40-44 and 55-59 the female population tends to dominate. Perhaps, females tend to live longer than their males counterparts or males in the municipality tend to travel elsewhere for livelihood.

Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid of the Wenchi Municipality. It has a broad base which suggests a high number of children and relatively a high birth rate. The pyramid narrows rapidly from the base, upwards, suggesting a low number of the aged which probably means a high death rate.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid
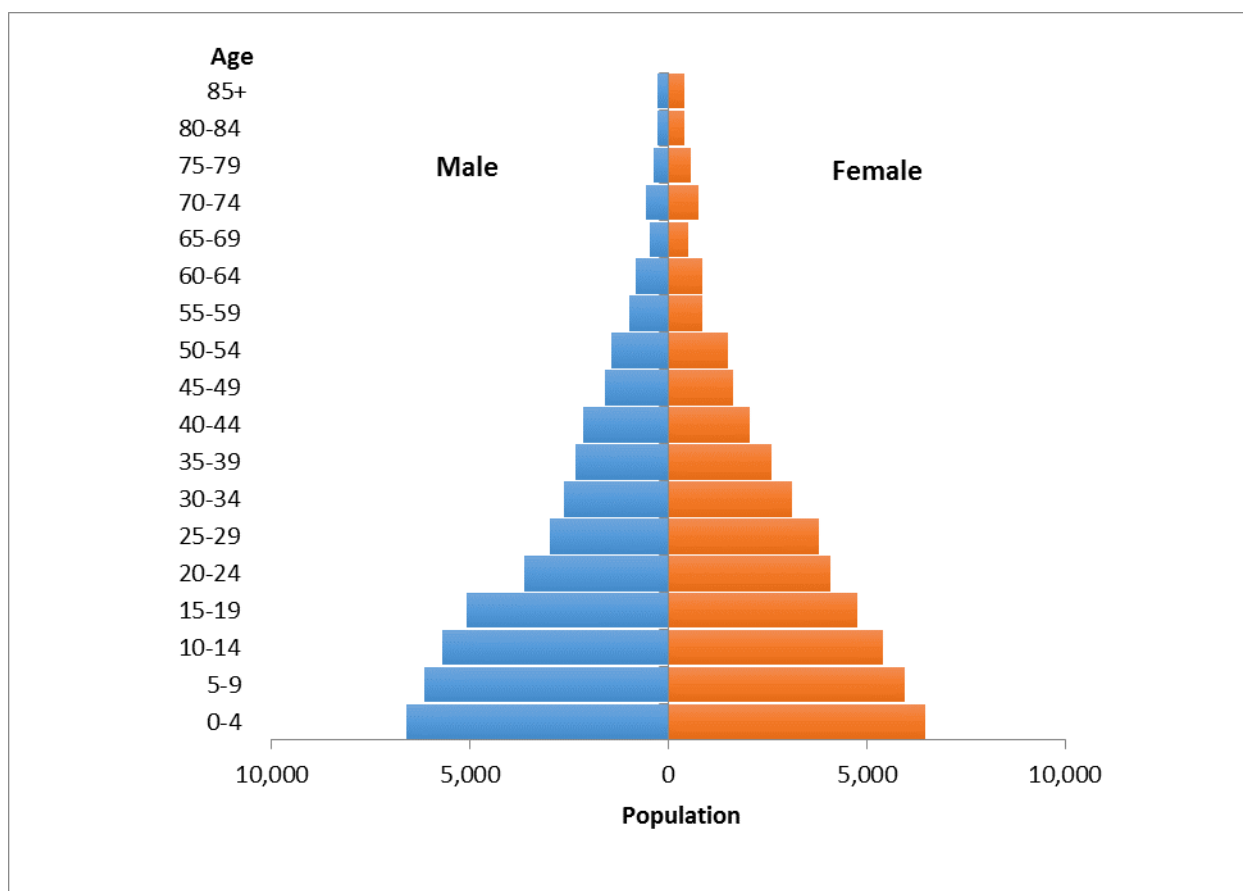
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have. It is affected by many social, cultural, economic, health, and other environmental factors.

Table 2.2 shows reported total fertility rates (TFRs), general fertility rate and crude birth rate of the various Municipalities and Districts in the Brong Ahafo Region. The total fertility rate per women in Wenchi Municipality is 3.4. This means that, a woman within the ages of 15-49 years is expected to give birth to an average of 3.4 children if she is able to pass through her child bearing years. This TFR of 3.4 is relatively lower than the regional rate of 3.58 percent.

It could further be noticed that the Municipality recorded a general fertility rate of 99.3 which is lower than the regional general fertility rate (105.9). This implies that there are 99.3 births per 1,000 women in the preceding 12 months before the census night. The crude birth rate for the Municipality was 24.7 as compared to the Brong Ahafo Regional figure of 26.6.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate	Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,310,983	692,773	61,426	3.6	105.9	26.6
Asunafo South	95,580	26,721	2,732	4.0	122.4	28.6
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	36,428	3,479	3.9	115.0	27.9
Asutifi	105,843	30,324	2,999	4.0	117.1	28.3
Dormaa Municipal	159,789	49,101	4,390	3.6	105.9	27.5
Dormaa East	50,871	15,476	1,433	3.7	111.5	28.2
Tano South	78,129	22,890	2,275	4.0	120.3	29.1
Tano North	79,973	23,704	2,085	3.6	105.8	26.1
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	42,263	2,669	2.6	73.1	21.7
Sunyani West	85,272	27,031	2,174	3.2	95.8	25.5
Berekum Municipal	129,628	43,737	3,037	2.8	83.1	23.4
Jaman South	92,649	29,104	2,335	3.3	97.4	25.2
Jaman North	83,059	25,434	1,763	3.0	84.6	21.2
Tain	108,386	30,736	2,671	3.5	104.1	24.6
Wenchi Municipal	**89,739**	**26,699**	**2,216**	**3.4**	**99.3**	**24.7**
Techiman Municipal	206,856	66,143	5,750	3.5	103.3	27.8
Nkoranza South	100,929	29,784	3,030	4.0	121.1	30.0
Nkoranza North	65,895	18,220	1,942	4.4	129.6	29.5
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	29,933	2,973	4.0	118.7	28.1
Sene	118,810	32,273	3,375	4.2	123.2	28.4
Pru	129,248	36,721	3,026	3.4	98.5	23.4
Kintampo South	81,000	22,055	2,391	4.5	132.3	29.5
Kintampo North Municipal	95480	27996	2681	3.9	115.1	28.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population Housing Census

Table 2.3 indicates that 52.9 percent of female children were born to women aged 12-14 years compared with male born children which are 47.1 percent in the municipality. This shows that out of the total number of children ever born, 47.1 percent were males as against 52.9 percent for females. The table further indicates that 53.3 male children ever born survived as against 46.7 percent of female children who survived.

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

Age groups	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
10-14	10.3	100.0	47.1	52.9	100.0	53.3	46.7
15-19	15.3	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	48.0	52.0
20-24	13.2	100.0	49.7	50.3	100.0	48.5	51.5
25-29	12.2	100.0	49.8	50.2	100.0	48.9	51.1
30-34	10.1	100.0	49.9	50.1	100.0	49.2	50.8
35-39	8.4	100.0	51.3	48.7	100.0	50.4	49.6
40-44	6.6	100.0	51.9	48.1	100.0	51.6	48.4
45-49	5.2	100.0	50.9	49.1	100.0	50.1	49.9
50-54	4.8	100.0	49.5	50.5	100.0	49.4	50.6
55-59	2.8	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	49.7	50.3
60+	11.1	100.0	50.1	49.9	100.0	49.4	50.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population and this also is affected by factors such as age, sex, occupation, and social class.

Table 2.4 presents information on deaths recorded in households in the Brong Ahafo region by district. Out of the total deaths of 14,189 in the Brong Ahafo region only 704 occurred in the Wenchi municipality. This figure represents just 0.78 percent of the total population in the Wenchi municipality and translates to a crude death rate of 7.84 per 1,000 which implies that about eight people die in every 1,000 in the municipality.

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

District	Total population	Deaths in Households	Crude death rate (per 1000)
All Districts	2,310,983	14,189	6.14
Asunafo South	95,580	472	4.94
Asunafo North	124,685	626	5.02
Asutifi	105,843	685	6.47
Dormaa Municipal	159,789	1,057	6.61
Dormaa East	50,871	399	7.84
Tano South	78,129	542	6.94
Tano North	79,973	475	5.94
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	455	3.69
Sunyani West	85,272	462	5.42
Berekum	129,628	858	6.62
Jaman South	92,649	514	5.55
Jaman North	83,059	627	7.55
Tain	108,386	757	6.98
Wenchi	**89,739**	**704**	**7.84**
Techiman	206,856	1,281	6.19
Nkoranza South	100,929	703	6.97
Nkoranza North	65,895	637	9.67
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	625	5.9
Sene	118,810	615	5.18
Pru	129,248	351	2.72
Kintampo South	81,000	671	8.28
Kintampo North	95,480	673	7.05

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.5 presents information on the causes of death in the Brong Ahafo Region by District. Data collected on causes of death during the 2010 Population and Housing Census were grouped into two; causes due to accidents, violence, homicides or suicides and other causes. It could be observed that the Brong Ahafo region recorded a total of 14,189. Only eight percent were due to accidents, violence, homicides or suicides. Majority of the deaths 91.3 percent were due to all other causes. Out of the regional total of the 14189 deaths, 704 of them occurred in Wenchi Municipality. The trend of the causes of death is similar to that of the region. Meanwhile the proportion of deaths due to accidents, violence, homicides or suicides in the Wenchi Municipality is lower (7.4%) than that of the region (8.7%). The proportion of deaths due to all other causes is slightly higher in Wenchi Municipality (92.6%) than the regional average (91.3%).

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Table 2.5: Cause of death by district

District	Total deaths	Death due to Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide	All other causes
Brong Ahafo	14,189	8.7	91.3
Asunafo South	472	8.3	91.7
Asunafo North	626	10.4	89.6
Asutifi	685	7.6	92.4
Dormaa Municipal	1,057	9.2	90.8
Dormaa East	399	8.8	91.2
Tano South	542	8.7	91.3
Tano North	475	6.9	93.1
Sunyani Municipal	455	7.9	92.1
Sunyani West	462	15.2	84.8
Berekum	858	9.2	90.8
Jaman South	514	10.7	89.3
Jaman North	627	6.2	93.8
Tain	757	5.5	94.5
Wenchi	**704**	**7.4**	**92.0**
Techiman	1,281	10.8	89.2
Nkoranza South	703	11.5	88.5
Nkoranza North	637	4.7	95.3
Atebubu Amantin	625	9.9	90.1
Sene	615	9.1	90.9
Pru	351	6.3	93.7
Kintampo South	671	7.5	92.5
Kintampo North	673	8.2	91.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 2.2 shows reported age-specific death rates for the Wenchi Municipality. It could be noticed that among 0-4 and 5-9 age groups, the death rates were higher for females than males but the patterns changes from age 10-14 years when female mortality exceeds that of males.

Figure 2.2: Reported age-specific death rate by sex
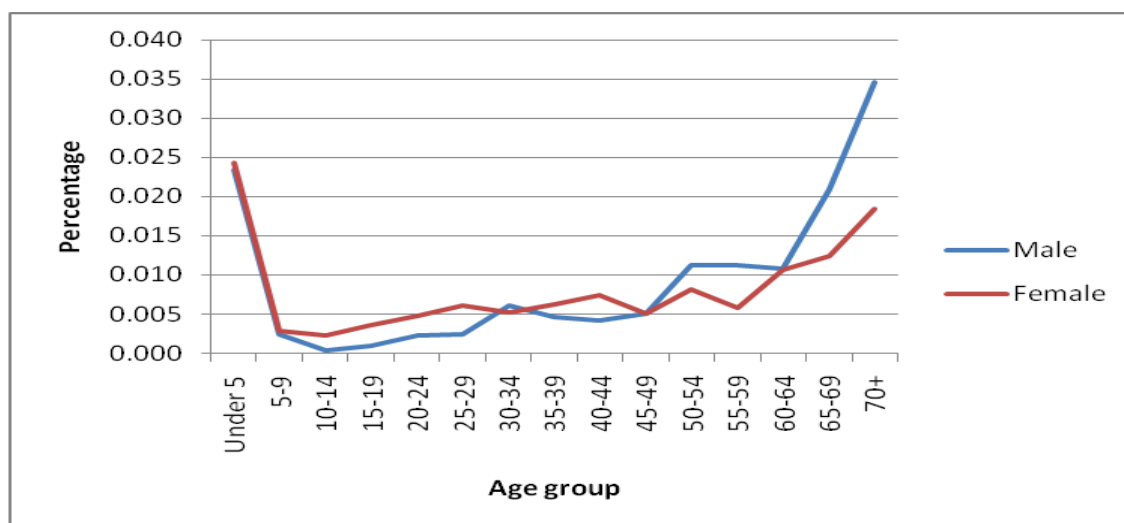
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

With the exception of age group 30-34, death rates among females are higher than those of from the reproductive ages of 15-49 years. This pattern may be an indication of the high risk of mortality during child-bearing years. From age 60years and over, the patterns changes favoring females. The mortality for males exceeds that of the females counterparts confirming the general notion that females tend to live longer than r males as age increases.

2.3.3 Migration

Migration is defined as the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. Migration may be internal (within the country's boundaries) or international (across country boundaries).

Table 2.6 presents information on birthplace by duration of residence of migrants. It could be observed that, the municipality has a total migrant population of 28,530 representing about one-third (32.5%) of the total population of the Municipality. Out of the migrant population, 29.3 percent of them were born elsewhere in the Brong Ahafo Region whiles 70.7 percent were born in another region and 3.3 percent outside Ghana.

About a quarter (25.3%) of the migrants have lived in the Municipality for 1-4 years whilst a fifth has stayed for 10-19 years. More than a third of the population born elsewhere in the region is from the three northern regions with the Upper West contributing about 60 percent. This may be attributed to the fertile nature of lands in the municipality which supports agriculture cultivation and tends to attract migrants from the north who are mostly farmers. More than a fifth of the migrants from the three northern regions have stayed between 10-19 years in the Municipality whiles just a little over 11percent have lived for less than a year. There are also a total of 3.3 percent international migrants residing in the Municipality.

Table 2.6:   Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	28,530	12.7	25.3	19.0	21.9	17.8
Born elsewhere in the region	8,370	14.5	29.3	17.9	19.1	19.2
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	594	15.7	28.8	21.5	20.7	13.3
Central	401	14.0	29.7	14.5	21.2	20.7
Greater Accra	368	17.7	37.0	16.3	17.1	12.0
Volta	367	11.2	23.7	21.5	21.0	22.6
Eastern	493	15.0	28.6	18.3	19.9	18.3
Ashanti	2,204	15.5	27.9	18.1	17.1	21.3
Brong Ahafo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern	1,985	11.9	25.7	20.9	23.9	17.6
Upper East	1,141	12.3	23.9	17.6	26.6	19.5
Upper west	12,607	11.8	23.5	21.3	25.7	17.7
Outside Ghana	946	12.7	35.7	17.1	18.5	16.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

Understanding the social characteristics of a community helps one in coming out with prudent policies that will be generally acceptable and hence have the potential of addressing the needs and improving the wellbeing of community members.

A fair idea about the social setting (the size, household composition and headship, marital status, religious affiliation and level of literacy and education) is a key ingredient in policy formation and planning. This chapter therefore presents information on the size, structure, composition of households, marital status,, religious affiliation and literacy and education levels in the municipality.

3.2   Household Size, Composition and Headship

The 2010 Population and Housing Census, defines household as "a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangements and recognize one person as the head of household" (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010: 26). A household therefore may consist of a man, his wife, children, distant relatives, or a housekeeper living with them.

3.2.1   Household size by Locality

Table 3.1 indicates the household size of residence of the Wenchi municipality. The total household population of the Municipality is 88,209, and total number of household is 19,138. The average number of households per house in the District 1.7 with a higher average of 2.9 for the urban localities. There is an average household size of 4.6, the same as t regional average. It will be noticed that he average household size of the municipality is higher in the rural areas (5.1) than the urban areas (3.9).

Table 3.1: Household Size

Categories	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	2,265,458	88,209	31,987	56,222
Number of households	490,515	19,138	8,167	10,971
Average households per house	1.5	1.7	2.9	1.3
Average household size	4.6	4.6	3.9	5.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1   Household Composition

Data on composition of households are presented in Table 3.2. The total household population of the municipality is 88,209 comprising 43,271 males (49.1%) and 44,938 females (50.9%). Out of the total household population 21.7 percent are heads of household. Four out of every ten of the household population are children (son/daughter) whiles spouse (wife/husband) of the head of households formed 10.2 percent. Adopted/foster children have the least percentage of 0.4.

In households, where the head is a male, the heads account for a fifth of the persons in the households while among the female headed households the heads constitute about 17 percent. In both male and female headed households, children account for over 40 percent of the household population. The proportion of other relatives in both male and female headed households is 7.2 and 8.7 percent respectively.

While spouses constitute about 17 percent in female-headed households, in male-headed it was only 3.3 percent. As expected, biological children constitute the largest proportion of the household.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

	Total		Male		Female	
Household composition	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	88,209	100.0	43,271	100.0	44,938	100.0
Head	19,138	21.7	11,627	26.9	7,511	16.7
Spouse (wife/husband)	8,976	10.2	1,430	3.3	7,546	16.8
Child (son/daughter)	37,322	42.3	19,254	44.5	18,068	40.2
Parent/Parent in-law	1,124	1.3	256	0.6	868	1.9
Son/Daughter in-law	444	0.5	92	0.2	352	0.8
Grandchild	7,331	8.3	3,608	8.3	3,723	8.3
Brother/Sister	4,351	4.9	2,583	6.0	1,768	3.9
Step child	721	0.8	383	0.9	338	0.8
Adopted/Foster child	387	0.4	178	0.4	209	0.5
Other relative	7004	7.9	3109	7.2	3895	8.7
Non-relative	1411	1.6	751	1.7	660	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household structure

Household structure presented in this section refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) among household members who were present on census night. Classification of households depend on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended among other combinations. Table 3.3 presents household structure by sex in the Municipality. Households with head only, i.e. single person households constitute about 3.6 percent of the household population in the Municipality.

It could be observed that households composed of the head and his or her spouse forms only 1.4 percent of total household population. Nuclear family households, comprising both parents and their biological and/or adopted children (double parent nuclear) constitute more than a quarter of total households (27.1%) while single parent nuclear family household was 9.1 percent of the total household population. In addition, households with other family members (extended families) account for about a quarter of the household population (26.6%).

The male headed household population was 43271 in the Municipality. Out of this, the head only constituted 5.2 percent while among the female headed households the head only formed 2 percent. In male headed households, the nuclear family system is slightly higher (28.8%) than the extended (head, spouses, children and heads relatives) (27.6%). The single parent extended + non relative is the least among the male headed households.

Generally, about a quarter (25.6%) of the female headed households are in extended (head, spouses, children and heads relatives) while a small percentage of 1.3 was recorded by head and spouse only. The nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children) also performed creditable under the female headed household which stands at 25.4 percent.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male Headed		Female Headed	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	88,209	100.0	43,271	100.0	44,938	100.0
Nuclear Family						
Head only	3,176	3.6	2,260	5.2	916	2.0
Head and a spouse only	1,194	1.4	602	1.4	592	1.3
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	23,867	27.1	12,439	28.8	11,428	25.4
Single parent Nuclear	8,000	9.1	3,293	7.6	4,707	10.5
Extended Family						
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	23,444	26.6	11,949	27.6	11,495	25.6
Extended + non relatives	1,696	1.9	833	1.9	863	1.9
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	2,993	3.4	1,503	3.5	1,490	3.3
Single parent Extended	14,371	16.3	5,726	13.2	8,645	19.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,402	1.6	552	1.3	850	1.9
Head and other composition but no spouse	8,066	9.1	4,114	9.5	3,952	8.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3   Marital Status

In Ghana marriage is a cherished institution in every society. Marriage has demographic, economic, socio-cultural and health implications as it sets the context for reproductive activities such as legitimizing entry into sexual activities and childbirth (Braun, 2005). Notable forms of marriage are traditional, ordinance and religious marriages. Marital status is also used as one of the determinants of social status and an indicator of social responsibility, trust and achievement in some societies (Animasahun and Fatile, 2011). In the 2010 Population and Housing Census information on marital status was collected on the population 12 years and older.

Figure 3.1: Marital status for persons 12years and older

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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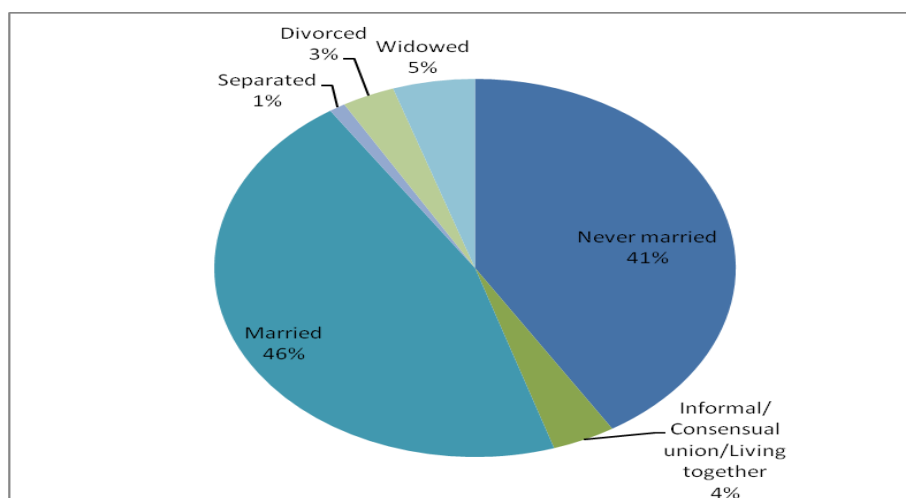
Figure 3.1 shows the marital status of persons 12 years and older in the Municipality. The figure shows that a higher proportion (45.5%) of persons 12 years and older are married whilst 41.2 percent have never married; percent are in consensual unions; 5.1 percent widowed percent are divorced and 1.0 percent are separated. Marital status has been related to the following demographic characteristics; sex, age, employment activity status and level of education in order to have a better understanding of the concept.

3.3.3 Marital Status by Sex

Table 3.4 presents information on persons 12 years and older by sex, age group and marital status. The table shows that, nearly half (49.1%) of the male population twelve (12) years and older compared to their females, (33.8%) have never married. The percentage of married males, (43.4%) is lower than that of females (47.5%). The proportion of females who are separated, divorced, and widowed (14.1%) is more than three times that of males (4.3%). Males in most cases can marry more than one partner at the same time which may not be the case for females.

Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic[1]	Secon-dary[2]	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma[3]	Tertiary[4]
Both Sexes								
Total	59833	100	37.3	47.9	9.7	1.1	3.0	1.1
Never married	24638	100	16.1	63.1	16.1	1.0	2.8	0.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2344	100	27.9	56.6	9.8	1.7	3.5	0.6
Married	27243	100	51.5	37.3	5.4	1.1	3.3	1.4
Separated	604	100	50.5	40.6	4.5	1.7	2.3	0.5
Divorced	1957	100	48.1	43.7	3.5	1.4	2.9	0.4
Widowed	3047	100	79.7	17.3	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.2
Male								
Total	28822	100	31.1	50.3	11.9	0.8	4.1	1.9
Never married	14157	100	16.9	61.4	16.6	0.5	3.3	1.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	915	100	24.7	55.2	12.2	1.4	5.1	1.3
Married	12512	100	45.8	38.3	7.1	1.0	5.0	2.8
Separated	197	100	45.7	40.1	8.1	1.0	4.1	1.0
Divorced	653	100	42.1	46.7	6.1	1.1	2.9	1.1
Widowed	388	100	62.4	30.7	2.8	0.8	2.6	0.8
Female								
Total	31011	100	43.1	45.7	7.6	1.3	2.0	0.3
Never married	10481	100	15.1	65.5	15.3	1.5	2.2	0.4
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1429	100	29.9	57.5	8.2	1.8	2.5	0.1
Married	14731	100	56.3	36.4	3.9	1.2	1.9	0.3
Separated	407	100	52.8	40.8	2.7	2.0	1.5	0.2
Divorced	1304	100	51.1	42.3	2.1	1.6	2.8	0.1
Widowed	2659	100	82.2	15.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
1Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS
[2] Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary
[3] Post Middle/ Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/ College of education, Agriculture, Nursing , University /Diploma, HND, etc.
[4] Tertiary: Bachelors Degree and Post Graduate or higher

Table 3.4 refers to persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. From the table, 79.7 percent of persons who are widowed have no basic education compared with 51.5 percent of those married. Again, 16.1 percent of the never married have no basic education. There are more males with basic education 50.3 percent than females 45.7 percent. In the same way while about 1.9 percent males have had some form of tertiary education, only 0.3percent of females have had tertiary education.

3.3.3 Marital status of persons 12 years and older and economic activity

Table 3.5 shows persons 12 years and older by their sex, marital status and economic activity status. Among the never married population, 25.1 percent are employed, 53.8 percent unemployed and 73.1 percent are economically not active.

Among the married population majority are employed (58.1%) while 21.0 percent are unemployed. Also, about 12.0 percent of the married are economically not active. The male-female differential reveals nearly similar pattern for both males (58.1%) and females (62.2%) in the employed population. The proportion of male never married (32.6%) who are employed is more than that of females (17.5%). The proportion of females (5.6%) in informal or consensual union are more likely to be unemployed than their males counterparts (1.8%).

Table 3.5: Marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and economic activity

Sex/Marital status	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	59,833	100.0	39,177	100.0	1,421	100.0	19,235	100.0
Never married	24,638	41.2	9,816	25.1	764	53.8	14,058	73.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,344	3.9	1,857	4.7	120	8.4	367	1.9
Married	27,243	45.5	23,566	60.2	467	32.9	3,210	16.7
Separated	604	1.0	496	1.3	16	1.1	92	0.5
Divorced	1,957	3.3	1,639	4.2	28	2.0	290	1.5
Widowed	3,047	5.1	1,803	4.6	26	1.8	1,218	6.3
Male								
Total	28,822	100.0	19,531	100.0	568	100.0	8,723	100.0
Never married	14,157	49.1	6,375	32.6	409	72.0	7,373	84.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	915	3.2	829	4.2	24	4.2	62	0.7
Married	12,512	43.4	11,347	58.1	119	21.0	1,046	12.0
Separated	197	0.7	167	0.9	3	0.5	27	0.3
Divorced	653	2.3	562	2.9	6	1.1	85	1.0
Widowed	388	1.3	251	1.3	7	1.2	130	1.5
Female								
Total	31,011	100.0	19,646	100.0	853	100.0	10,512	100.0
Never married	10,481	33.8	3,441	17.5	355	41.6	6,685	63.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,429	4.6	1,028	5.2	96	11.3	305	2.9
Married	14,731	47.5	12,219	62.2	348	40.8	2,164	20.6
Separated	407	1.3	329	1.7	13	1.5	65	0.6
Divorced	1,304	4.2	1,077	5.5	22	2.6	205	2.0
Widowed	2,659	8.6	1,552	7.9	19	2.2	1,088	10.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4   Nationality

Table 3.6 depicts the composition of the population by nationality and sex in the Municipality. The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the municipal is 93.1 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 1.0 percent whilst the non-Ghanaians constitute about 3 percent in the Municipality. ECOWAS nationals are 2.2 percent while less than 1 percent are from other African countries.

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	89,739	100.0	44,065	100.0	45,674	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	8,530	93.1	41,048	93.2	42,482	93.0
Dual Nationality	2,526	2.8	1,173	2.7	1,353	3.0
Ghanaian by naturalization	906	1.0	437	1.0	469	1.0
ECOWAS	1,980	2.2	1,032	2.3	948	2.1
Africa other than ECOWAS	485	0.5	226	0.5	259	0.6
Other	312	0.3	149	0.3	163	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5   Religious Affiliation

Table 3.7 shows information on the religious affiliation of the population in the Wenchi municipality. Nearly two out of three (65.5%) of the persons within the Municipality practice Christianity whereas slightly higher than one fifth (21.7%) are Muslims. African traditional religion only forms 3.7 percent. This may be attributed to the existence of shrines (Kwaku firr) in Nwoase which is well patronized for protection and other forms of wealth. Among the Christian community, about four in every ten Christians is likely to a Catholic. Also, a quarter of the Christians are Pentecostal/Charismatic with one fifth being Protestant and other Christians constitute just about 7.4 percent.

Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	89,739	100.0	44,065	100.0	45,674	100.0
No Religion	7,331	8.2	4,297	9.8	3,034	6.6
Catholic	26,865	29.9	13,213	30	13,652	29.9
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	12,596	14	5,760	13.1	6,836	15
Pentecostal/Charismatic	14,960	16.7	6,816	15.5	8,144	17.8
Other Christians	4,359	4.9	2,037	4.6	2,322	5.1
Islam	19,656	21.9	9,823	22.3	9,833	21.5
Traditionalist	3,336	3.7	1,827	4.1	1,509	3.3
Other (Specify)	636	0.7	292	0.7	344	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6   Literacy and Education

Figure 3.2 represents school attendance by age. 31.5 percent of the people have never attended school while 39.6 percent are now in school with 28.9 percent having attended school in the past. While more females have never attended school 36.0 percent as compared

to males 26.8 percent, more males are now in school 42.5 percent and have attended school in the past 30.7 percent than their female counterparts.

In the 2010 PHC, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding. If a person can only read but cannot write or can write but cannot read, he or she is not literate. Similarly, if a person was literate some time ago but cannot read and write with understanding at present then he/she is not literate. The options were: None, English only, Ghanaian language only, English and Ghanaian language, English and French, English, French and Ghanaian language, and other. Questions asked under literacy were for persons 11 years and older.

Figure 3.2: School attendance by age
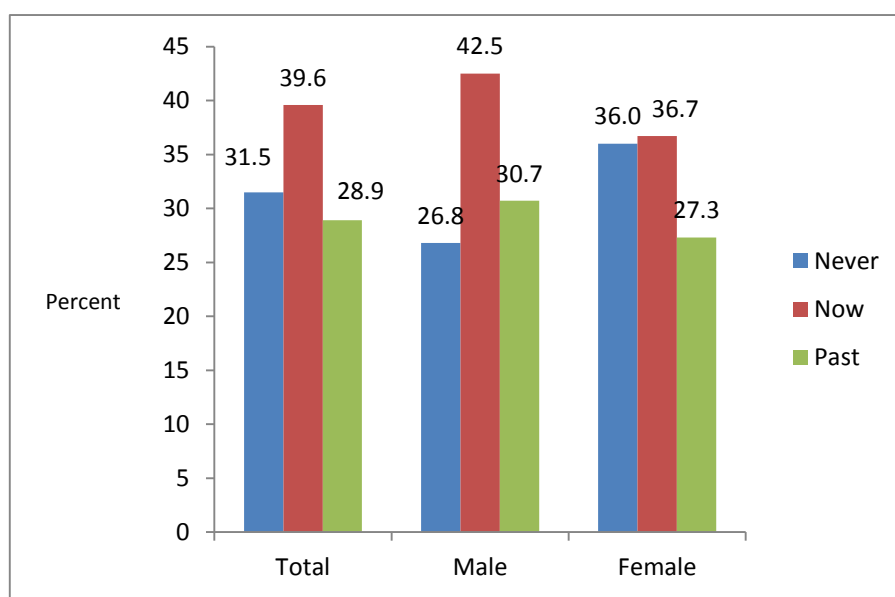
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.8 shows the total population of person 11 years and older in the Municipality is 61,768, out of which 63.6 percent are literates and 36.4 percent not literate. The male population which is literate (20,801) is more than twice the non-literate male (9,046) population. Among the non-literate population 11years and older, females are higher (59.8%) than their male counterparts (40.1%). The literate population is higher among the age 11- 29 as compared to the non-literate population of the same age group

Table 3.8 presents the literacy levels for persons 11 year and older by sex in the Wenchi Municipality. The data reveals that out of the 39,263 of persons 11 years and older who are literate, more than half (70.7%) are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language and over one-fifth (22.5%) are literate in only English. Less than one percent of the population is literate in French.

It can also be observed that males (13,244) tend to be more literate than their females (12,676) counterparts between ages 11 – 29 years. The reverse is the case in the non-literate's population of the same age group 11- 29.

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

| | | | | | | Literate | | |
Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	22,505	39,263	100.0	22.5	6.2	70.7	0.2	0.4
11-14	677	7,645	100.0	33.5	5.0	61.3	0.1	0.2
15-19	1,483	8,350	100.0	22.4	3.6	73.6	0.2	0.3
20-24	2,089	5,637	100.0	20.3	4.7	74.4	0.2	0.4
25-29	2,487	4,288	100.0	21.4	6.8	71.2	0.2	0.4
30-34	2,601	3,153	100.0	21.9	9.1	68.1	0.5	0.4
35-39	2,464	2,496	100.0	19.4	10.6	69.2	0.2	0.6
40-44	2,178	1,997	100.0	16.9	9.8	72.3	0.2	0.9
45-49	1,631	1,586	100.0	16.6	9.9	72.6	0.3	0.6
50-54	1,415	1,505	100.0	13.6	7.3	78.3	0.2	0.6
55-59	847	1,006	100.0	13.1	5.4	80.8	0.2	0.5
60-64	1,048	634	100.0	11.4	6.9	80.8	0.5	0.5
65+	3,585	966	100.0	14.8	9.7	74.9	0.0	0.5
Male								
Total	9,046	20,801	100.0	21.1	5.1	73.2	0.2	0.5
11-14	308	3,925	100.0	33.6	5.2	61.1	0.0	0.1
15-19	677	4,399	100.0	21.8	3.4	74.5	0.1	0.3
20-24	803	2,836	100.0	18.8	3.4	77.3	0.2	0.3
25-29	900	2,084	100.0	19.0	5.0	75.4	0.0	0.6
30-34	1,030	1,596	100.0	19.9	6.9	72.4	0.5	0.4
35-39	1,039	1,312	100.0	17.6	7.5	74.0	0.2	0.7
40-44	989	1,148	100.0	16.7	7.1	74.7	0.3	1.2
45-49	721	878	100.0	15.7	7.2	75.9	0.3	0.9
50-54	569	859	100.0	12.9	5.6	80.3	0.2	0.9
55-59	340	644	100.0	11.8	4.2	83.2	0.2	0.6
60-64	393	445	100.0	9.2	5.2	84.3	0.7	0.7
65+	1,277	675	100.0	11.3	7.1	81.2	0.0	0.4
Female								
Total	13,459	18,462	100.0	24.0	7.5	67.9	0.2	0.3
11-14	369	3,720	100.0	33.3	4.7	61.5	0.2	0.2
15-19	806	3,951	100.0	23.0	3.7	72.7	0.3	0.3
20-24	1,286	2,801	100.0	21.9	6.0	71.5	0.2	0.4
25-29	1,587	2,204	100.0	23.7	8.5	67.3	0.3	0.1
30-34	1,571	1,557	100.0	24.0	11.4	63.7	0.5	0.4
35-39	1,425	1,184	100.0	21.4	14.1	63.9	0.3	0.4
40-44	1,189	849	100.0	17.2	13.3	69.1	0.0	0.4
45-49	910	708	100.0	17.8	13.3	68.5	0.3	0.1
50-54	846	646	100.0	14.6	9.6	75.5	0.2	0.2
55-59	507	362	100.0	15.5	7.5	76.5	0.3	0.3
60-64	655	189	100.0	16.4	11.1	72.5	0.0	0.0
65+	2,308	291	100.0	23.0	15.8	60.5	0.0	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.3 shows the literacy status by sex. It can be seen that, the number of females is slightly higher among those who are literate in English only, Ghanaian Language only and English and French than their males counterparts. While the percentage males who are

literate in English and Ghanaian language, and English, French and Ghanaian language is higher than that of females in the Municipality.

Figure 3.3: Literacy level by sex
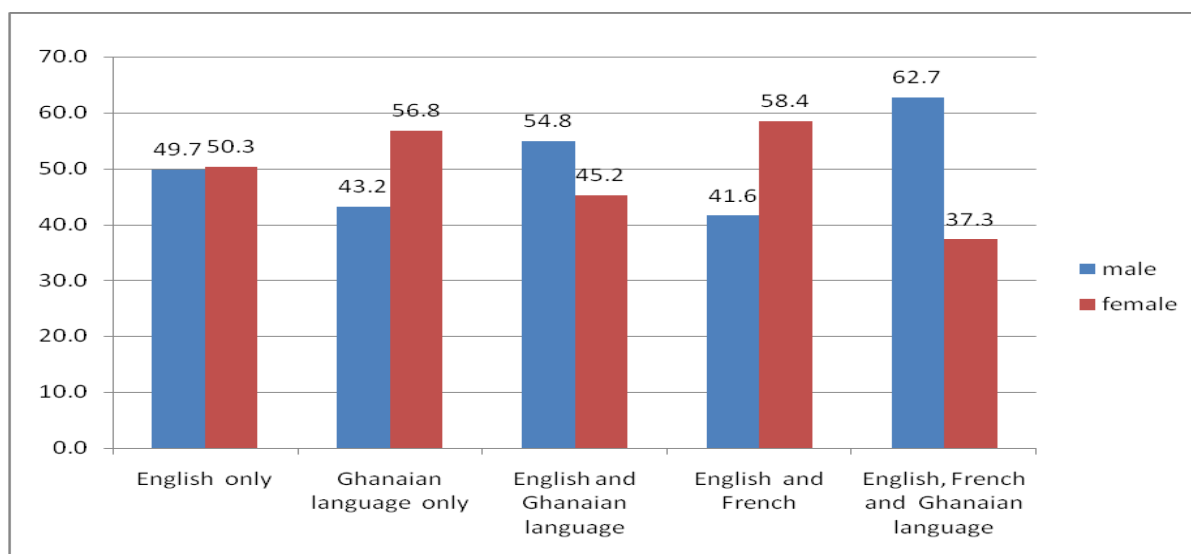
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

Table 3.9 discusses the population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex in the Wenchi municipality. Majority (57.7%) is currently attending school and 42.3 percent have attended school in the past. About half (49.7%) of those currently attending school are at the primary level. The proportion of those who are currently at the kindergarten level (17.6%) is slightly higher than that of the JSS/JHS level (17.4%). The lowest percentage is observed at the vocational/technical/commercial level (0.3%).

The proportion of females (50.4%) who are currently at the primary level is more than that of the males (49.1%). It is also observed that a higher proportion of females (18.1%) than males (17.2%) are currently at the kindergarten level. A slightly higher percentage of males (17.6%) are currently attending JSS/JHS.

For those who attended school in the past, about one-third (31.3%) of them have attained JSS/JHS education as the highest level. The proportion who attended middle school in the past constituted 24.2 percent which is above the proportion that had kindergarten education in the past (20.5%). The percentage of females that attended JSS/JHS in the past (36.5%) exceeded the males (26.5%) in that category. Similarly the percentage of females who had primary education in the past (23.1%) is more than that of the males (18.1%). On the other hand the percentage of males (26.7%) who attended middle school in the past is slightly higher than that of the females (21.6%).

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,395	100.0	17,064	100.0	15,331	100.0	23,700	100.0	12,310	100.0	11,390	100.0
Nursery	1,786	5.5	903	5.3	883	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	5,714	17.6	2,941	17.2	2,773	18.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	16,104	49.7	8,384	49.1	7,720	50.4	4,855	20.5	2,227	18.1	2,628	23.1
JSS/JHS	5,638	17.4	2,997	17.6	2,641	17.2	7,420	31.3	3,268	26.5	4,152	36.5
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5,741	24.2	3,284	26.7	2,457	21.6
SSS/SHS	2,522	7.8	1,446	8.5	1,076	7.0	2,646	11.2	1,535	12.5	1,111	9.8
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	610	2.6	440	3.6	170	1.5
Vocational/technical/ commercial	93	0.3	18	0.1	75	0.5	541	2.3	204	1.7	337	3.0
Post middle/secondary certificate	109	0.3	52	0.3	57	0.4	653	2.8	417	3.4	236	2.1
Tertiary	429	1.3	323	1.9	106	0.7	1,234	5.2	935	7.6	299	2.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1   Introduction

Information about the economic characteristics of the population aged 15 years and older is crucial in determining the state of growth and development of a district and the standard of living of the people. This chapter discusses the economic activity status, occupation, industry, and employment status and employment sector.

4.2   Economic Activity Status

Information on economic activity status was taken from a total population of 53,446, aged fifteen (15) years and older. Table 4.1 shows that (74%) of this number are economically active (employed and unemployed) while (26%) are economically not active (not employed, not seeking work and not available for work). It could also be observed that 96.4 percent of the population 15 years and older are employed with only 3.6 percent being unemployed.

 Of the economically not active category, the proportion in full time education (students) is more than half (51.7%) while those who do household chores is 21.8 percent and 13.3 percent are too old or young to work. Pensioners and retirees constitute the least (1.7%).

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

	Total		Male		Female	
Activity status	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53446	100	25614	100	27832	100
Economically active	**39541**	**74**	**19538**	**76.3**	**20003**	**71.9**
Employed	*38128*	*96.4*	*18971*	*97.1*	*19157*	*95.8*
Worked	*37187*	*97.5*	*18548*	*97.8*	*18639*	*97.3*
Did not work but had job to go back to	*888*	*2.3*	*394*	*2.1*	*494*	*2.6*
Did voluntary work without pay	*53*	*0.1*	*29*	*0.2*	*24*	*0.1*
Unemployed	*1413*	*3.6*	*567*	*2.9*	*846*	*4.2*
Worked before, seeking work and available	*494*	*35*	*193*	*34*	*301*	*35.6*
Seeking work for the first time and available	*919*	*65*	*374*	*66*	*545*	*64.4*
Economically not active	**13905**	**26**	**6076**	**23.7**	**7829**	**28.1**
Did home duties (household chore)	3029	21.8	668	11	2361	30.2
Full time education	7192	51.7	4030	66.3	3162	40.4
Pensioner/Retired	232	1.7	164	2.7	68	0.9
Disabled/Sick	704	5.1	320	5.3	384	4.9
Too old/young	1847	13.3	510	8.4	1337	17.1
Other	901	6.5	384	6.3	517	6.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The data also indicate that the proportion of males who are employed (97.1%) is slightly higher than the females (95.8%). There are more unemployed females (4.2%) than males (2.9%). Also more females (28.1%) than males (23.7%) are economically not active. Majority of the economically not active males (66.3%) and over 40 percent of such females

(40.4%) are students. Females who are into household chores (30.2%) are nearly three times the percentage for males (11%).

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

Sex/Age group	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	53,446	100.0	38,128	71.3	1,413	2.6	13,905	26.0
15-19	9,833	100.0	2,988	30.4	236	2.4	6,609	67.2
20-24	7,726	100.0	4,784	61.9	485	6.3	2,457	31.8
25-29	6,775	100.0	5,512	81.4	326	4.8	937	13.8
30-34	5,754	100.0	5,084	88.4	140	2.4	530	9.2
35-39	4,960	100.0	4,549	91.7	74	1.5	337	6.8
40-44	4,175	100.0	3,873	92.8	47	1.1	255	6.1
45-49	3,217	100.0	3,017	93.8	27	0.8	173	5.4
50-54	2,920	100.0	2,679	91.7	22	0.8	219	7.5
55-59	1,853	100.0	1,653	89.2	18	1.0	182	9.8
60-64	1,682	100.0	1,339	79.6	32	1.9	311	18.5
65+	4,551	100.0	2,650	58.2	6	0.1	1,895	41.6
Male								
Total	25,614	100.0	18,971	74.1	567	2.2	6,076	23.7
15-19	5,076	100.0	1,604	31.6	88	1.7	3,384	66.7
20-24	3,639	100.0	2,286	62.8	191	5.2	1,162	31.9
25-29	2,984	100.0	2,515	84.3	124	4.2	345	11.6
30-34	2,626	100.0	2,428	92.5	60	2.3	138	5.3
35-39	2,351	100.0	2,242	95.4	28	1.2	81	3.4
40-44	2,137	100.0	2,033	95.1	25	1.2	79	3.7
45-49	1,599	100.0	1,538	96.2	11	0.7	50	3.1
50-54	1,428	100.0	1,359	95.2	13	0.9	56	3.9
55-59	984	100.0	916	93.1	8	0.8	60	6.1
60-64	838	100.0	705	84.1	14	1.7	119	14.2
65+	1,952	100.0	1,345	68.9	5	0.3	602	30.8
Female								
Total	27,832	100.0	19,157	68.8	846	3.0	7,829	28.1
15-19	4,757	100.0	1,384	29.1	148	3.1	3,225	67.8
20-24	4,087	100.0	2,498	61.1	294	7.2	1,295	31.7
25-29	3,791	100.0	2,997	79.1	202	5.3	592	15.6
30-34	3,128	100.0	2,656	84.9	80	2.6	392	12.5
35-39	2,609	100.0	2,307	88.4	46	1.8	256	9.8
40-44	2,038	100.0	1,840	90.3	22	1.1	176	8.6
45-49	1,618	100.0	1,479	91.4	16	1.0	123	7.6
50-54	1,492	100.0	1,320	88.5	9	0.6	163	10.9
55-59	869	100.0	737	84.8	10	1.2	122	14.0
60-64	844	100.0	634	75.1	18	2.1	192	22.7
65+	2,599	100.0	1,305	50.2	1	0.0	1,293	49.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 indicates the activity status of persons aged fifteen (15) years and older by five-year age groupings and sex. The age group with the highest proportion of employed persons is 45-49 (93.8%) followed by age group 40-44 (92.8%) and 33-95 and 50-54 have 91.7 percent each. The highest proportion of the unemployed age group is 20-24 (6.3%) followed by 25-29 (4.8%), those 65 years and over r are the least (0.1%). The largest percentage of males (96.2%) and females (91.4%) who are unemployed are in the age group 45-49 years. The largest proportion of economically not active persons is found in age group 15-19 (67.2%), followed by 65 years and older (41.6%) and 20-24 (31.8%). About 66.7 percent of males and a slightly higher number for females 67.2 percent who are economically not active fall within the age groups 15-19.

4.3   Occupation

The occupation of the employed population of Wenchi Municipal aged 15 years and older by sex is shown in Table 4.3. More than half, (57.8%) of the population are engaged in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing. The percentage of those who are service and sales workers is (15.2%), 9.9 percent in craft and related trade, and 7.6 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians. Clerical support workers form the least (0.8%).

A larger proportion of males (62.1%) than females (53.6%) are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing workers; while, the proportion of females who are service and sales workers (24%) is about four times that of the males (6.2%). Male clerical support workers (0.9%) slightly exceed that of females (0.6%).

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

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38,128	100.0	18,971	100.0	19,157	100.0..
Managers	575	1.5	268	1.4	307	1.6
Professionals	1,841	4.8	1,141	6.0	700	3.7
Technicians and associate professionals	499	1.3	312	1.6	187	1.0
Clerical support workers	298	0.8	175	0.9	123	0.6
Service and sales workers	5,778	15.2	1,173	6.2	4,605	24.0
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	22,049	57.8	11,778	62.1	10,271	53.6
Craft and related trades workers	3,760	9.9	1,984	10.5	1,776	9.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,373	3.6	1,336	7.0	37	0.2
Elementary occupations	1,943	5.1	798	4.2	1,145	6.0
Other occupations	12	0.0	6	0.0	6	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4   Industry

Table 4.4 discusses employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. The dominant industrial activity of Wenchi Municipal is agriculture, forestry and fishing (58.1%). The next major industrial activity is the wholesale, retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, (13.5%). The mining and quarrying industry employs only (0.3%).

Comparatively, a larger proportion of males (62.8%) than females (53.5%) are engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. On the other hand, the proportion of females (19.3%) in the wholesale, retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles is more than twice that of the males (7.5%).

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	38,128	100.0	18,971	100.0	19,157	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	22,168	58.1	11,914	62.8	10,254	53.5
Mining and quarrying	119	0.3	111	0.6	8	0.0
Manufacturing	2,607	6.8	1,015	5.4	1,592	8.3
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	34	0.1	31	0.2	3	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	61	0.2	36	0.2	25	0.1
Construction	662	1.7	648	3.4	14	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,129	13.5	1,424	7.5	3,705	19.3
Transportation and storage	1,136	3.0	1,098	5.8	38	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,361	3.6	154	0.8	1,207	6.3
Information and communication	61	0.2	41	0.2	20	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	136	0.4	97	0.5	39	0.2
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	152	0.4	99	0.5	53	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	176	0.5	124	0.7	52	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	562	1.5	392	2.1	170	0.9
Education	1637	4.3	979	5.2	658	3.4
Human health and social work activities	420	1.1	215	1.1	205	1.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	83	0.2	78	0.4	5	0.0
Other service activities	1,357	3.6	410	2.2	947	4.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	263	0.7	102	0.5	161	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment status

Table 4.5 indicates that the proportion of the employed population 15 years and older who are self-employed without employees is 59.2 percent. Contributing family workers constitute (18%) while employees are made up of (12.5%) and 1.8 percent are casual workers. Domestic employees (house help) are only (0.6%).

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38,128	100.0	18,971	100.0	19,157	100.0
Employee	4,769	12.5	3,180	16.8	1,589	8.3
Self-employed without employee(s)	22,563	59.2	11,283	59.5	11,280	58.9
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,712	4.5	1,003	5.3	709	3.7
Casual worker	676	1.8	424	2.2	252	1.3
Contributing family worker	6,869	18.0	2,469	13.0	4,400	23.0
Apprentice	1,211	3.2	475	2.5	736	3.8
Domestic employee (House help)	247	0.6	106	0.6	141	0.7
Other	81	0.2	31	0.2	50	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

It could be noticed that the proportion of male employees (16.8%) is about double that of the females (8.3%). The proportion of males who are self-employed without employees (59.5%) is slightly higher than the females (58.9%). However, the proportion of female (23%) contributory family workers is much higher than males (13%) with the same employment status.

4.6   Employment sector

Information on the employment sector covers the employed population aged 15 years and older by sex in the Wenchi Municipality.

Figure 4.1 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment sector. It can be seen that about nine out of every ten persons (90%) aged 15 years and older who are working are in the private informal sector. The public sector constitutes only (6.6%) while the private formal sector makes up (3%). Semi-public/parastatal and NGO's recorded less than one percent (0.2%) each.

Figure 4.1: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector
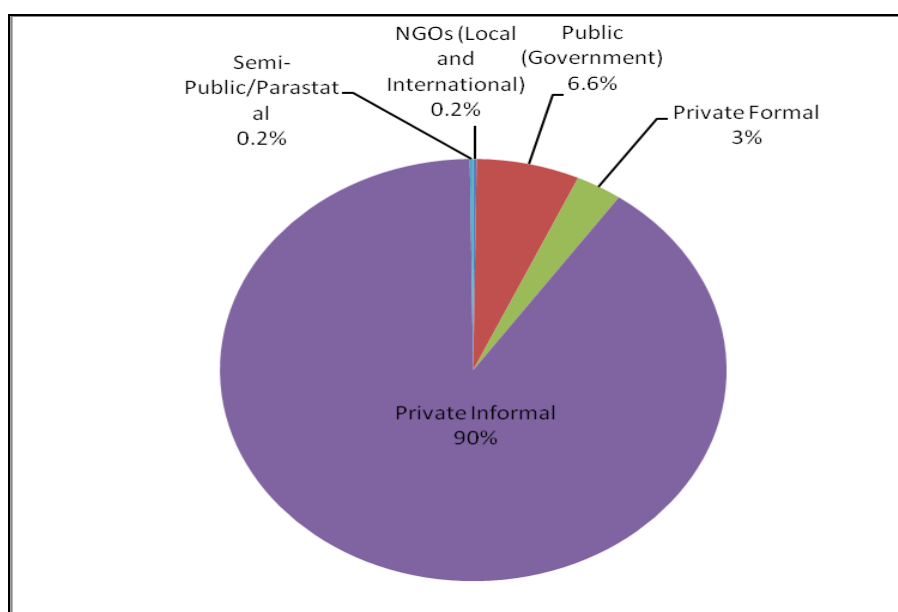
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1   Introduction

The advancement in information communication technology (ICT) has made the world a global village. The use of mobile phones, fixed telephone lines and personal computers (desk tops/laptops) coupled with access to internet facility, make communication faster and cheaper. The 2010 PHC collected data on ICT from persons 12 years and older as well as households. This chapter discusses ownership of mobile phones and internet usage for the population 12 years and older as well as ownership of desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone lines of households in the Municipality.

5.2   Ownership Of Mobile Phones

Information on mobile phone ownership was obtained from a total population of 59,833 aged 12 years and older. Table 5.1 indicates that the proportion of males is (48.2%) against that of females, (51.8%). It is further indicated in table 5.1 that the proportion of the population that owns mobile phones is (40.2%). This implies that a larger proportion, (%) do not own mobile phones. Of those who own mobile phones, males are more (47.9%) than females (43.6%).

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	59,833	100.0	24,026	40.2	1,664	2.8
Male	28,822	100.0	13,280	46.1	1,201	4.2
Female	31,011	100.0	10,746	34.7	463	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3   Use of Internet

Table 5.1 also shows that out of the total population of 59,833, aged 12 years and older, only (2.8%) use internet facility. This means if you take every 10 persons aged 12 years and older in the Wenchi Municipality, between 2 to 3 persons use internet facility. Of those who use the internet facility, the proportion of males is 4.2 percent while females constitute 4.5 percent.

5.4   Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 further shows that only 4.4 percent of households have desktop or laptop computers in the Wenchi Municipality. The proportion of male headed households who own desktop or laptop computers (75.6%) is about three times that of the female headed households (24.4%).

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,138	100.0	836	4.4
Male	11,627	100.0	632	5.4
Female	7,511	100.0	204	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX
DISABILITY

6.1   Introduction

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 (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). Efforts have been made by successive governments of the country to incorporate the disabled population into the working force through the formulation and amendment of policies and projects that favour persons with disability in the country.

6.2   Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents information on persons with disability (PWD) by locality and sex. It could be observed that out of a total population of 89,739 of the Wenchi Municipality, 1,930 have some form of disability in the district and this constitutes 2.2 percent of the district population. The proportion of males with disability is slightly higher (2.2%) than that of the females (2.1%). The majority of PWDs (62.1%) are found in rural areas as compared with 37.9 percent in urban areas.

The most common form of disability is sight impairment (70%), followed by physical challenges (0.6%) and speech disability (40.0%). Persons with emotional disability (20.0%) are the least. As presented in table 6.1 above, the proportion of those with disability in the rural areas constitute about 60.0 percent of the total population with some form of disability compared with the urban area (40.0%). The most common form of disability in the urban area is physical disability (30.0%) followed by sight impairment (0.3%). Persons with emotional disability are the least (10.0%). Generally, females (0.9%) with some form of disability out number their male counterparts (0.8%) in the urban areas.

With regards to the rural areas, the most common type of disability is sight impairment (0.5%), followed by physical challenges (0.3%) and speech disability (0.3%). Persons with emotional disability recorded the least (0.1%).

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

Disability Type/	Total		Male		Female	
Type of locality	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
All Localities						
Total	89,739	100.0	44,065	100.0	45,674	100.0
No disability	87,809	97.8	43,081	97.8	44,728	97.9
With a disability	1930	2.2	984	2.2	946	2.1
Sight	653	0.7	315	0.7	338	0.7
Hearing	277	0.3	122	0.3	155	0.3
Speech	360	0.4	192	0.4	168	0.4
Physical	557	0.6	268	0.6	289	0.6
Intellectual	248	0.3	122	0.3	126	0.3
Emotional	209	0.2	113	0.3	96	0.2
Other	244	0.3	121	0.3	123	0.3
Urban						
Total	32,950	100.0	15,389	100.0	17,561	100.0
No disability	32,219	97.8	15,053	97.8	17,166	97.8
With a disability	731	2.2	336	2.2	395	2.2
Sight	226	0.7	107	0.7	119	0.7
Hearing	95	0.3	35	0.2	60	0.3
Speech	117	0.4	52	0.3	65	0.4
Physical	274	0.8	110	0.7	164	0.9
Intellectual	114	0.3	52	0.3	62	0.4
Emotional	86	0.3	38	0.2	48	0.3
Other	91	0.3	38	0.2	53	0.3
Rural						
Total	56,789	100.0	28,676	100.0	28,113	100.0
No disability	55,590	97.9	28,028	97.7	27,562	98.0
With a disability	1199	2.1	648	2.3	551	2.0
Sight	427	0.8	208	0.7	219	0.8
Hearing	182	0.3	87	0.3	95	0.3
Speech	243	0.4	140	0.5	103	0.4
Physical	283	0.5	158	0.6	125	0.4
Intellectual	134	0.2	70	0.2	64	0.2
Emotional	123	0.2	75	0.3	48	0.2
Other	153	0.3	83	0.3	70	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3   Disability and Economic Activity

The distribution of PWD aged 15 years and older in the Municipality is presented in Table 6.2. There was a total number of 1477 people 15 years and older with disability of various forms. Persons with disability (PWD) constitute 2 percent of the employed population while the unemployed stands at 1.3 percent of DWDs   in the municipality. About 5.1 percent of persons with disability are economically not active. There are more male PWDs who are employed (2.2%) than their female counterparts 1.8 percent. There are 2.9 percent males with disability compared with 2.7 percent females.

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

Sex/Disability type	All Statuses		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	53,446	100.0	38,128	100.0	1,413	100.0	13,905	100.0
Without disability	51,969	97.2	37,378	98.0	1,394	98.7	13,197	94.9
With disability	1,477	2.8	750	2.0	19	1.3	708	5.1
Sight	557	1.0	317	0.8	5	0.4	235	1.7
Hearing	215	0.4	145	0.4	5	0.4	65	0.5
Speech	171	0.3	91	0.2	4	0.3	76	0.5
Physical	487	0.9	165	0.4	10	0.7	312	2.2
Intellect	188	0.4	71	0.2	2	0.1	115	0.8
Emotion	169	0.3	62	0.2	4	0.3	103	0.7
Other	151	0.3	75	0.2	2	0.1	74	0.5
Male								
Total	25,614	100.0	18,971	100.0	567	100.0	6,076	100.0
Without disability	24,878	97.1	18,563	97.8	559	98.6	5,756	94.7
With disability	736	2.9	408	2.2	8	1.4	320	5.3
Sight	259	1.0	159	0.8	1	0.2	99	1.6
Hearing	92	0.4	65	0.3	2	0.4	25	0.4
Speech	92	0.4	53	0.3	1	0.2	38	0.6
Physical	236	0.9	105	0.6	2	0.4	129	2.1
Intellect	93	0.4	43	0.2	2	0.4	48	0.8
Emotion	92	0.4	35	0.2	3	0.5	54	0.9
Other	76	0.3	41	0.2	2	0.4	33	0.5
Female								
Total	27,832	100.0	19,157	100.0	846	100.0	7,829	100.0
Without disability	27,091	97.3	18,815	98.2	835	98.7	7,441	95.0
With disability	741	2.7	342	1.8	11	1.3	388	5.0
Sight	298	1.1	158	0.8	4	0.5	136	1.7
Hearing	123	0.4	80	0.4	3	0.4	40	0.5
Speech	79	0.3	38	0.2	3	0.4	38	0.5
Physical	251	0.9	60	0.3	8	0.9	183	2.3
Intellect	95	0.3	28	0.1	-	0.0	67	0.9
Emotion	77	0.3	27	0.1	1	0.1	49	0.6
Other	75	0.3	34	0.2	-	0.0	41	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4   Disability, Education and Literacy Status

Table 6.3 represents the education and literacy status of Persons with Disability. From the table 53.1 percent of PWDs have never been to school while 34 percent have had Basic Education and 9.4 percent attending SHS or Higher Education. There are more PWDs with hearing impairment who have never attended school than any other disability (65.1%). In all 9.4 percent of all PWDs who have had SHS/Higher Education. The majority of PWDs with SHS/Higher Education is persons with sight disability (10.7%). There are more female PWDs who have never been to school (36.0%) than males 26.8 percent apart from PWDs with speech impairment whose females have had more SHS/Higher Education than males (7.8%), all other categories of male PWDs have dominated their female counterparts as far as SHS/Higher Education is concerned.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS & higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS & higher
Both Sexes										
Total	81,896	25,801	7,500	39,758	8,837	100.0	31.5	9.2	48.5	10.8
No disability	80,157	24,878	7,438	39,167	8,674	100.0	31.0	9.3	48.9	10.8
With a disability	1,739	923	62	591	163	100.0	53.1	3.6	34.0	9.4
Sight	625	336	16	206	67	100.0	53.8	2.6	33.0	10.7
Hearing	261	170	9	71	11	100.0	65.1	3.4	27.2	4.2
Speech	248	130	11	90	17	100.0	52.4	4.4	36.3	6.9
Physical	535	329	9	158	39	100.0	61.5	1.7	29.5	7.3
Intellectual	228	145	8	59	16	100.0	63.6	3.5	25.9	7.0
Emotional	192	99	12	63	18	100.0	51.6	6.3	32.8	9.4
Other	200	84	19	79	18	100.0	42.0	9.5	39.5	9.0
Male										
Total	40,115	10,741	3,844	20,160	5,370	100.0	26.8	9.6	50.3	13.4
No disability	39,233	10,331	3,806	19,836	5,260	100.0	26.3	9.7	50.6	13.4
With a disability	882	410	38	324	110	100.0	46.5	4.3	36.7	12.5
Sight	298	151	6	103	38	100.0	50.7	2.0	34.6	12.8
Hearing	114	67	7	34	6	100.0	58.8	6.1	29.8	5.3
Speech	132	62	10	52	8	100.0	47.0	7.6	39.4	6.1
Physical	257	127	5	95	30	100.0	49.4	1.9	37.0	11.7
Intellectual	111	66	6	27	12	100.0	59.5	5.4	24.3	10.8
Emotional	105	47	8	36	14	100.0	44.8	7.6	34.3	13.3
Other	104	40	11	41	12	100.0	38.5	10.6	39.4	11.5
Female										
Total	41,781	15,060	3,656	19,598	3,467	100.0	36.0	8.8	46.9	8.3
No disability	40,924	14,547	3,632	19,331	3,414	100.0	35.5	8.9	47.2	8.3
With a disability	857	513	24	267	53	100.0	59.9	2.8	31.2	6.2
Sight	327	185	10	103	29	100.0	56.6	3.1	31.5	8.9
Hearing	147	103	2	37	5	100.0	70.1	1.4	25.2	3.4
Speech	116	68	1	38	9	100.0	58.6	0.9	32.8	7.8
Physical	278	202	4	63	9	100.0	72.7	1.4	22.7	3.2
Intellectual	117	79	2	32	4	100.0	67.5	1.7	27.4	3.4
Emotional	87	52	4	27	4	100.0	59.8	4.6	31.0	4.6
Other	96	44	8	38	6	100.0	45.8	8.3	39.6	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN
AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1   Introduction

Agriculture is one of the major activities that contribute to the growth of the economy. It is a source of employment to majority of the population. Agricultural products are consumed both locally and internationally and hence, are one of the major income earners of the economy. The 2010 population and housing census is the first to capture information on agricultural activities which include crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. This chapter analyzes data pertaining to agricultural activities of households in the Municipality.

7.2   Household in Agriculture

In the 2010 Census, an agricultural household was defined as one in which, at least, one person in the household was engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. Table 7.1 shows the proportion of households engaged in any form of agricultural activities by urban and rural localities. The District recorded a total of 65.2 percent agricultural households as of 2010. The proportions of urban households engaged in agricultural activities are 39.5 percent compared to 84.4 percent of the rural households. The high proportion of agricultural households in rural areas is basically due to the fact that agriculture is essentially a rural activity.

Table 7.1:   Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activities	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	19138	100.0	8167	100.0	10971	100.0
Households engage in Agriculture	12485	65.2	3229	39.5	9256	84.4
Crop Farming	12066	96.6	2917	90.3	9149	98.8
Tree Planting	98	0.8	18	0.6	80	0.9
Livestock Rearing	4376	35.1	944	29.2	3432	37.1
Fish Farming	6	0.0	2	0.1	4	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3   Types of farming activities

Table 7.1 shows that   majority of the household members (96.6%) engaged in agricultural activities are into crop farming, followed by livestock rearing (35.1%). Households engaged in tree planting and fish farming are less than one percent (0.8% and 0.0%). The proportion of crop farmers in the rural areas (98.8%) is higher than that of the urban areas (90.3%). Generally, farming activities are higher in the rural areas than the urban areas.

7.4   Types of Livestock and Other Animals

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock and livestock keepers in the Municipality. The table indicates that the total number of livestock in the Municipality is 144,459 with 7,286 keepers who are barely less than one percent.. The average animal per keeper is 20. Chicken production is the highest, constituting 58.9 percent of the total livestock reared in the

municipality, followed by goats (16.1%) and sheep (8.5%). The number of keepers follows the same trend with chicken keepers constituting 41.7 percent, goat keepers 25.6 percent and sheep keepers 13.3 percent. The average number of livestock per keeper is highest for fish farming (321) followed by snail farming (114) and pig is the lowest with only eight (8) pigs.

Table 7.2: Distribution of animal reared and keepers

Livestock	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	144,459	100.0	7,287	100.0	20
Beehives	43	0.0	2	0.0	22
Cattle	5,786	4.0	179	2.5	32
Chicken	85,043	58.9	3,040	41.7	28
Dove	222	0.2	12	0.2	19
Duck	2,473	1.7	130	1.8	19
Goat	23,204	16.1	1,864	25.6	12
Grass-cutter	206	0.1	20	0.3	10
Guinea fowl	5,329	3.7	297	4.1	18
Ostrich	200	0.1	12	0.2	17
Pig	5,259	3.6	631	8.7	8
Rabbit	512	0.4	43	0.6	12
Sheep	12,285	8.5	971	13.3	13
Silk worm	197	0.1	10	0.1	20
Snail	797	0.6	7	0.1	114
Turkey	644	0.4	47	0.6	14
Other (specify)	334	0.2	16	0.2	21
Fish farming	1,925	1.3	6	0.1	321
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT
HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1   Introduction

Housing together with food and clothing are basic necessities of life. The desire to provide adequate housing stock to meet the increasing population needs has been a prime objective of every government. This chapter discusses the housing situation in the Wenchi Municipality taking into consideration the housing stock, type of dwelling, room occupancy, dwelling unit ownership, construction materials, access to utilities, and access to water and sanitation facilities.

8.2   Housing Stock

Table 8.1 gives information on the stock of houses and households by type of locality in the Municipality. The Municipality has a total household population of 88,209 living in 11,048 houses. Nearly three quarters (74.1%) of the houses are found in the rural communities (8,192) with only a quarter in the urban localities (2,856). The stock of houses in urban localities is about 36.3 percent of the total household population whiles the majority (63.7%) are in rural localities. Again the total number of households in the municipality is 19,138 with 57.3 percent of them in the rural areas as compared with 42.7 percent in urban areas.   The population per house in the municipality is 8, it is for the urban (11.2) localities and for rural (6.9) localities.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,310,983	89,739	32,950	56,789
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	88,209	31,987	56,222
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	11,048	2,856	8,192
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	19,138	8,167	10,971
Population per house*	7.1	6.8	8	11.2	6.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3   Holding and Tenancy Arrangements and Type of Dwelling

8.3.1   Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Table 8.2 shows ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. About half of stock of dwelling units (49.7%) in the Municipality is owned by household members 26.9 percent are owned by private individuals, 20.8 percent by private individuals whilst 19.5 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household.

Dwelling units owned by relatives who are not household members and other private individuals together constitute about 46.4 percent of all dwelling units. Other ownership categories together accounted for less than four percent (3.6%) of dwelling units in the Municipality.

In male headed households 53.8 percent of dwelling units are owned by household members compared with 43.2 percent for female headed households. The reverse is the case for other private individual's ownership; 28.2 percent and 26 percent for female and male headed households respectively. It can also be seen that, the rural areas have the highest percentage of dwelling units owned by household member (64 %) compared with 30.4 percent in the urban areas. In the urban areas the most common ownership status of dwellings is other private individual (40.8%), followed by those owned by household member (30.4%), and relative not a household member (23.4%).

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19138	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	9506	49.7	53.8	43.2	30.4	64.0
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	125	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.9
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	3734	19.5	15.7	25.3	23.4	16.6
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	5146	26.9	26.0	28.2	40.8	16.5
Private employer	83,610	9,509	116	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	26	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,138	423	2.2	2.6	1.6	3.9	0.9
Other	24,000	1,844	62	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2   Type of Dwelling

Table 8.3 shows the distribution of occupied dwelling in the Wenchi municipality by sex of household head and the type of locality. More than half of the occupied dwelling types used by households are compound houses (50.6%), followed by separate houses (32.4%) and 7.4 percent are semi-detached houses whiles tent and living quarters attached to office/shop form the least (0.1%). Compound houses were found to be the dominant habitation among the urban households (67.8 percent) as well as the female headed households (57.6%). In the rural households separate house is the most common type (43%), followed by compound houses (37.7%). Generally, separate houses dominate in male headed households.

Table 8.3: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,138	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	162,809	6,192	32.4	35.5	27.4	18.0	43.0
Semi-detached house	391,548	27,079	1,409	7.4	6.9	8.0	8.2	6.7
Flat/Apartment	256,355	11,331	487	2.5	2.7	2.3	4.2	1.3
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	256,130	9,680	50.6	46.0	57.6	67.8	37.7
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	20,955	1,001	5.2	6.7	2.9	0.5	8.8
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,245	112	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.9
Tent	10,343	871	32	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	2,393	42	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,102	23	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	3,850	149	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.1
Other	9,846	750	11	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.3.3 Material for Outer Wall of Dwelling Units

Table 8.4 provides information on the construction materials for outer wall of dwelling units in the Municipality. About half of the dwelling units (50.2%) in the Municipality have their outer walls built with cement blocks/concrete while mud brick/earth form 39.4 percent. The least used construction materials for outer walls are stone, bamboo and palm leaf/thatch constituting less than one percent each. Urban areas rely more on cement blocks/concrete for their outer walls (82.2%) while the rural areas mostly use mud brick/earth (59.1%).

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	519,342	19,872	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	239,284	7,823	39.4	11.8	59.1
Wood	200,594	7,932	157	0.8	0.5	1.0
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,447	101	0.5	0.9	0.3
Stone	11,330	814	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	100	0.5	0.7	0.4
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	241,282	9,980	50.2	82.2	27.3
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	1,610	8.1	3.6	11.3
Bamboo	8,206	523	15	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,694	29	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	39,206	1,496	35	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.4   Materials for the Floor of Dwelling Units

Table 8.5 shows that cement/concrete accounted 74.3 percent of main material used for the floors of the dwelling units in the Municipality followed by earth/mud (23.5%) while wood, burnt brick and terrazzo/terrazzo tiles is not commonly use as flooring material in the municipality. Nine out of every ten dwelling units in the urban areas have their floors cemented (90.6%) compared with six out of ten cemented floors in the rural areas (62.1%).

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19138	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	113,228	4497	23.5	5.9	36.6
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	363,827	14210	74.3	90.6	62.1
Stone	32,817	3,325	81	0.4	0.5	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	322	19	0.1	0.2	0.0
Wood	52,856	1,114	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	102	0.5	1.0	0.2
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	3,784	113	0.6	0.9	0.4
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	71	0.4	0.8	0.1
Other	15,567	1,054	37	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.5   Roofing Materials for Dwellings Units

The roofing materials used for dwelling units are mainly metal sheet. As shown in Table 8.6, almost three quarters of the dwelling units in the municipality are roofed with metal sheet (74.7%) with only a quarter being roofed with other roofing materials. It is noted that, 95.7 percent and 59.8 percent of the dwelling units of households have metal sheet roofing in the urban and rural areas respectively. Thatch/palm leaf or raffia is the second most used (21.6%) roofing material after metal sheet in the municipality with majority of them found in the rural dwelling areas (35.9%).

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

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,817,607	519,342	19,872	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,394	206	1.0	0.3	1.6
Wood	45,547	3,588	97	0.5	0.5	0.5
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	14,849	74.7	95.7	59.8
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	1,686	77	0.4	0.6	0.3
Cement/Concrete	141,072	3,161	86	0.4	0.7	0.2
Roofing tile	31,456	704	10	0.1	0.1	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	135	0.7	0.1	1.1
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	74,583	4,295	21.6	1.6	35.9
Other	35,935	3,292	117	0.6	0.4	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5   Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 presents the room occupancy for households in the dwelling units. More than half of households (56.3 %) occupy single room with a quarter of them occupying two rooms (25.4%) while eight rooms occupancy recorded the least (0.2%). Over 90 percent of single member household live in one room while 9.2 percent of households with 10 or more people also occupy one room.   Among the seven member households, 41.6 percent live in two rooms while in nine member household, 27.6 percent live in three rooms. Household size of 10 and above occupies four sleeping rooms (19.1%). It can be inferred from the data that increases in the household size do not have a corresponding increase in the number of sleeping rooms occupied. Therefore, the higher the household size the lesser the average rooms occupied suggesting a case of overcrowding in the district.

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

House-hold size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	19,138	100.0	56.3	25.4	10.1	4.4	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3
1	3,176	100.0	93.6	5.1	0.9	0.3	*	0.1	*	0.0	*
2	2,302	100.0	80.5	16.9	1.7	0.6	0.2	*	0.1	*	0.0
3	2,456	100.0	72.2	20.8	5.5	0.9	0.4	0.1	*	0.0	0.1
4	2,516	100.0	61.4	27.7	7.3	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
5	2,321	100.0	47.6	36.5	11.0	3.0	1.3	0.3	0.2	*	0.1
6	1,946	100.0	36.5	40.2	15.2	5.0	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2
7	1,448	100.0	27.0	41.6	18.1	8.1	3.4	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.4
8	960	100.0	21.9	35.4	24.5	10.3	5.0	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.1
9	623	100.0	13.6	33.2	27.6	13.0	5.9	3.5	2.1	0.2	0.8
10+	1,390	100.0	9.2	23.0	23.7	19.1	10.7	6.5	3.8	1.9	2.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6   Access to Utilities and Household facilities

8.3.6   Source of Lighting of Dwelling Units

The source of lighting for the dwelling units within the Municipality is presented in Table 8.8. The table shows the sources of lighting while the figure presents information on the three main sources of lighting. The data shows that, more than half of the households (54.6%) get their source of lighting from electricity (mains), flashlight/torch (31.7%) and kerosene lamp (11.6%). Gas lamp, solar energy, crop residue and other sources of lighting are often used as a source of lighting in the municipality.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19138	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	10443	54.6	83.1	33.3
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	128	0.7	0.8	0.6
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	2223	11.6	4.5	16.9
Gas lamp	9,378	793	25	0.1	0.0	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	693	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	1,662	79	0.4	0.5	0.4
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	159,901	6073	31.7	10.3	47.7
Firewood	13,241	997	35	0.2	0.1	0.3
Crop residue	4,623	272	9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	1,532	106	0.6	0.4	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.1 shows the three main types of lighting of dwelling units by type of locality. Electricity as a source of lighting is common among the urban households (83.1%) as compared to their rural counterpart (33.3%). On the other hand, the rural areas rely more on flash/torch light (47.7%) as the source of lighting than their counterparts in the urban areas (10.3%).

Figure 8.1: Three main sources of lighting by locality type
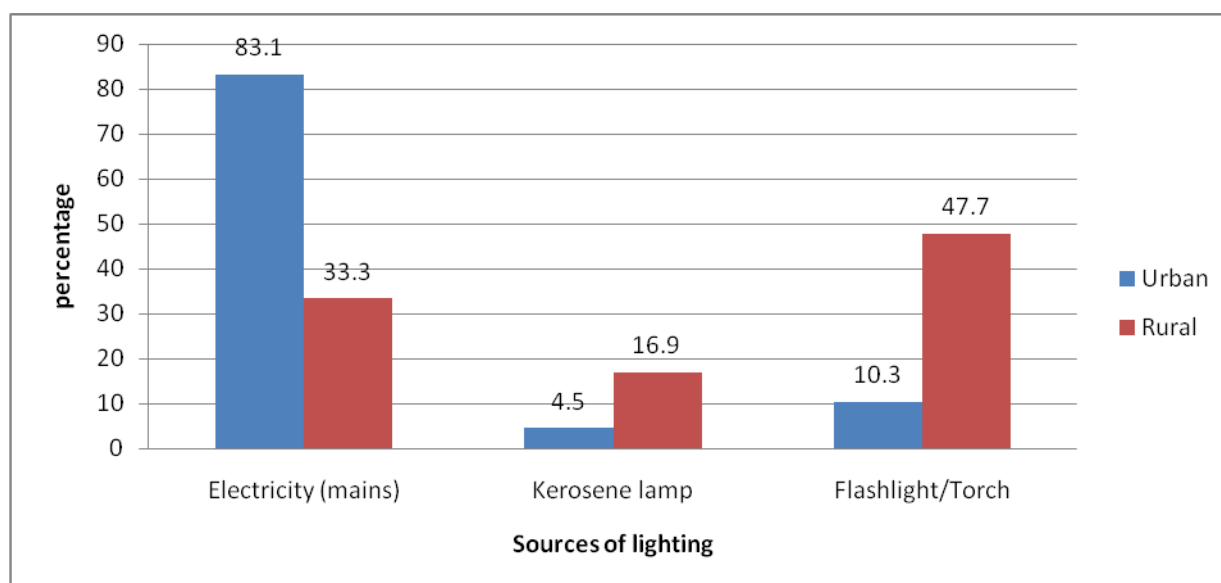
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.7 Source of Cooking Fuel and Cooking Space used by Households

Table 8.9 presents the source of cooking fuel as well as cooking space by households in the Wenchi Municipality. Wood is the commonest cooking fuel (49.8%) followed by charcoal (35.2%) while saw dust, kerosene and electricity accounted for just 0.2 percent each as source of cooking fuel in the municipality. More than three quarters of households in the rural areas use wood (76.9%) as fuel for cooking while 13.5 percent in the urban households also use

wood. A little over 60 percent of households in the urban areas use charcoal as fuel for cooking while only 14.9 percent in rural areas use charcoal.

Open space in compound recorded the highest cooking space (25.7%) by households followed by separate room for exclusive use of household (24.6%) while bedroom/hall/living room and other cooking space recorded the least (0.4% and 0.2% respectively). Open space in compound accounted for the highest percentage (29.2%) of cooking space for the rural households followed by separate room for exclusive use (29.1%). For the urban households, verandah and open space in compound used as a space for cooking have the highest (33.9% and 21.2% respectively).

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5467054	490515	19138	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306118	32285	1531	8.0	11.2	5.6
Wood	2197083	294170	9540	49.8	13.5	76.9
Gas	996518	36641	1138	5.9	11.4	1.9
Electricity	29794	1073	41	0.2	0.3	0.1
Kerosene	29868	929	47	0.2	0.4	0.1
Charcoal	1844290	122190	6744	35.2	62.6	14.9
Crop residue	45292	1788	49	0.3	0.1	0.4
Saw dust	8000	1023	39	0.2	0.4	0.0
Animal waste	2332	87	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7759	329	6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5467054	490515	19138	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386883	39078	1684	8.8	11.8	6.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1817018	136004	4707	24.6	18.5	29.1
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410765	47827	1670	8.7	10.2	7.6
Enclosure without roof	117614	7195	178	0.9	0.8	1.0
Structure with roof but without walls	349832	41889	1288	6.7	3.1	9.4
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74525	1575	71	0.4	0.4	0.3
Verandah	1173946	84605	4578	23.9	33.9	16.5
Open space in compound	1115464	130728	4928	25.7	21.2	29.2
Other	21007	1614	34	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Water as one of the basic necessities of life can be gotten from different sources and of varying quality. Table 8.10 provides sources of water for drinking and domestic use of households in the municipality.

8.3.8   Main Source of Water for Drinking

Table 8.10 shows the main source of drinking water in the Wenchi Municipality. A third (33.4%) of households in the Municipality use public tap/standpipe as the main source of drinking water. Other sources of drinking water are borehole/pump/tube well (21.4%), pipe borne water outside dwelling (16.9%), river/stream (14.4%), pipe borne water inside dwelling (6.9%), and protected well (4.1%).

Figure 8.2 also presents the eight main sources of drinking water by locality. The figure shows that, 35.1 percent of households in the rural areas use bore-hole/pump/tube well as their main source of drinking water compared with only 3.1 percent of households in the urban areas On the other hand, a little over fifty percent (50.1%) of households in the urban areas use public tap/standpipe as the main source of drinking water followed by pipe borne outside dwelling (21.2%). Sachet water as a source of drinking water is the least source of drinking water for rural households whereas unprotected well also formed the least source of drinking water in the urban households.

Figure 8.2: Eight main sources of drinking water by locality
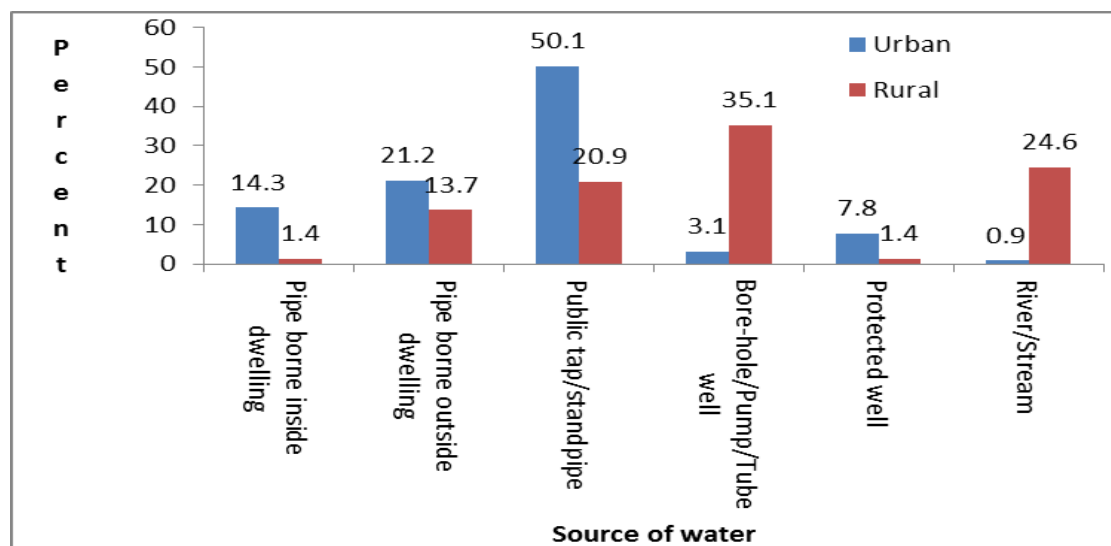
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.9 Main Source of Water for other Domestic Use

Table 8.10 presents the main source of water used by households for other domestic activities in the Wenchi municipality. Nearly a third (32.2%) of the households in the municipality use water from the public tap/standpipe for other domestic activities such as washing of clothes, cleaning cooking utensils, etc. Borehole/pump/tube well (20.6%), pipe borne outside dwelling (16.6%) and river/stream (15.8%) are three other main sources of water for domestic activities.

Urban household uses more of four sources namely, pipe borne inside dwelling, public stand pipe, protected well and pipe the borne outside dwelling for other domestic activities. More than two fifths (47.6%) of the urban households use public stand pipe, 20.4 percent pipe-borne outside dwelling,14.2 percent pipe-borne inside dwelling and only 12.1 percent use protected wells.

The situation in the rural areas is a bit different where one third (33.7%) of the rural households use bore hole, pump/tube well, 26.4 percent river/stream, 20.8 percent public stand pipe and13.7 percent uses pipe-borne water outside dwellings for domestic activities.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,138	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	1,327	6.9	14.3	1.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	3,240	16.9	21.2	13.7
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	83,741	6,384	33.4	50.1	20.9
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	163,629	4,101	21.4	3.1	35.1
Protected well	321,091	45,990	788	4.1	7.8	1.4
Rain water	39,438	1,044	15	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	45	0.2	0.2	0.3
Bottled water	20,261	777	57	0.3	0.4	0.2
Satchet water	490,283	13,356	190	1.0	1.7	0.5
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	288	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	110	0.6	0.1	0.9
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	71	0.4	0.1	0.6
River/Stream	502,804	64,993	2,777	14.5	0.9	24.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	6,268	28	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other	3,972	243	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,138	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	32,149	1,317	6.9	14.2	1.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	67,219	3,172	16.6	20.4	13.7
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,208	6,165	32.2	47.6	20.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	156,073	3,941	20.6	2.9	33.7
Protected well	465,775	57,094	1,153	6.0	12.1	1.5
Rain water	39,916	965	32	0.2	0.1	0.2
Protected spring	18,854	1,626	42	0.2	0.2	0.3
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	651	37	0.2	0.2	0.2
Unprotected well	152,055	10,956	112	0.6	0.4	0.8
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,567	66	0.3	0.0	0.6
River/Stream	588,590	70,604	3,025	15.8	1.5	26.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	7,421	39	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	10,302	982	37	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8   Bathing and Toilet facilities

8.3.10 Toilet Facilities

Table 8.11 shows the type of toilet facilities used by households by type of locality in the Municipality. It can be seen that public toilets (WC, KVIP, Pit Pan etc) are the most commonly used toilet facilities in the Municipality. Four in every ten households (44.8%) use public toilets. About 21.4 percent of households have no toilet facilities and resort to open defecation. The use of WC is only 7.4 percent of the households whereas pit latrine is 19 percent bucket/pan and other type of toilet facilities has the least percentage (0.3%).

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,138	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	87,122	4,092	21.4	8.1	31.2
W.C.	839,611	32,800	1,407	7.4	14.3	2.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,552	3,642	19.0	17.9	19.9
KVIP	572,824	39,544	1,307	6.8	9.7	4.7
Bucket/Pan	40,678	903	64	0.3	0.6	0.2
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit Pan etc)	1,893,291	216,053	8,566	44.8	49.1	41.5
Other	23,385	1,541	60	0.3	0.2	0.4
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,138	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	119,022	4,357	22.8	24.0	21.9
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	170,946	6,598	34.5	51.0	22.2
Private open cubicle	381,979	40,486	1,871	9.8	4.2	14.0
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	79,955	3,297	17.2	16.6	17.7
Public bath house	140,501	3,354	37	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bathroom in another house	187,337	25,442	844	4.4	1.4	6.6
Open space around house	372,556	49,179	2,073	10.8	2.5	17.1
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,027	33	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	16,276	1,104	28	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 8.3 shows that households in both urban and rural localities rely mostly on public toilet (49.1% and 41.5%) respectively. about 31.2% of households in rural areas do not have any toilet facility, compared with about eight percent of households in the urban areas. The use of WC is more significant in the urban areas 14.3 percent but it is the least used toilet facility by households in the rural areas 2.2 percent.

Figure 8.3: Five main toilet facilities by type of locality
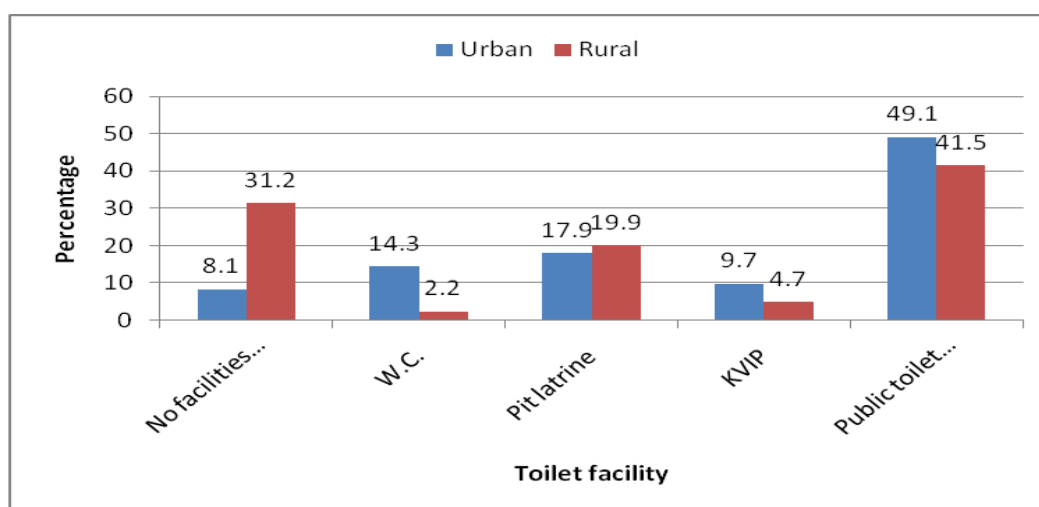
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.11 Bathing Facilities

Table 8.11 presents information on type of bathing facilities used by households by locality type in the Wenchi Municipality. A greater percentage of households (34.5%) share separate bathroom in the same house, followed by those who own bathroom for exclusive use (22.8%). One in ten of households bath in open space around house (10.8%). Households which rely on public bathhouse, pound/river/dam and other type of bathing facilities recorded the least percentage (0.2% and 0.1% respectively). Rural households use more open space around house (17.1%), and bathroom in another house (6.6%) than urban households.   On the other hand, a higher proportion of urban households use shared separate bathrooms in the same house (51%) and 24 percent have exclusive use of their own bathroom.

8.9   Method of Waste Disposal

Solid Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 provides information on method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality of household. Public dumps are the most common method of solid waste disposal in the Municipality. Over three quarters (79.6%) of households either disposed of solid waste through public dumps in containers (35.9%) or public dumps in open spaces (43.7%). Indiscriminate dumping is the third most common method used to dispose of solid waste (13.2%) while the collection of waste from households constitute just 1.5 percent. Three percent of households in the Municipality burn their solid waste.

Dumping of solid waste in public containers is most common in the urban areas. More than three quarters (79%) of urban households in the Municipality disposed of their solid waste in public containers. Dumping in public containers is not common in rural areas. Less than four percent (3.7%) of rural households in the municipality dump solid waste in public containers. More than 70 percent (70.6%) of rural households in the municipality dump their solid waste in public dumps in open spaces while less than ten (7.6%) of urban households use this method of waste disposal. A little over 18 percent of rural households in the municipality dump their refuse indiscriminately as compared with urban households (6.6%). House to house waste collection accounts for 1.5 percent. Collection of solid waste is done more in rural (1.8%) than urban (1.1%) households.

Liquid Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 shows the methods of disposing liquid waste in the Municipality. The two most commonly used methods of disposing liquid waste in the municipality are dumping waste within the compound, the street or outside in the gutter. Liquid waste disposal on the compound and the gutter accounted for 86.3 percent of the method of disposal used by households. Only 3.1 percent dispose of liquid through drainage system into gutters whereas less than 8 percent   throw their liquid waste into gutters.

Disposal of liquid waste onto compound is more pronounced among rural household (55.9%) than the urban households (27.9%).

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District Total Number	District Total Percent	Urban	Rural
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,138	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	14,058	285	1.5	1.1	1.8
Burned by household	584,820	21,408	573	3.0	3.5	2.6
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117,369	6,862	35.9	79.0	3.7
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	261,390	8,370	43.7	7.6	70.6
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	58,399	2,526	13.2	6.6	18.1
Buried by household	182,615	15,015	435	2.3	1.6	2.8
Other	53,805	2,876	87	0.5	0.6	0.4
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,138	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	5,851	264	1.4	2.8	0.3
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,558	590	3.1	6.6	0.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	7,581	186	1.0	1.7	0.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	200,536	8,119	42.4	44.6	40.8
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	31,703	1,525	8.0	16.1	1.9
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	231,047	8,406	43.9	27.9	55.9
Other	38,294	1,239	48	0.3	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

Governments all over the world recognize the people as the nation's greatest resource. Governments also explicitly recognize the reciprocal relationship between population and development (i.e. population affects development even as development affects population). An understanding of the population and its characteristics and dynamics is therefore crucial for realistic development planning.

The Government of Ghana has operated the decentralized system of development since 1988. The District Assembly as the planning authority 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 to long term planning, and integrate population policies and issues as they pertain to the needs of particular districts and communities.

This chapter discusses major findings, conclusions and policy implications of the analysis of the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) data of Wenchi Municipality.

9.2 Summary of Findings

The 2010 PHC puts the population of the Wenchi Municipality at 89,739 with females constituting 50.9 percent and males 49.1 percent. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 96.5 males to 100 females. It has a total land area   of 1,296 square kilometers which gives a population density of 69.2 persons per kilometer square. The Municipality is largely rural. The municipality has a total fertility rate of 3.4 and a crude birth rate of 24.7, lower than the regional averages.. The causes of death are largely due to other causes (92.6%) while accident, violence, homicide or suicide constitutes 7.4 percent. There is a total of 28,580 migrants in the municipality, of which 946 (3.3%) come from outside Ghana. It is observed that about 25.3 percent of the migrants into The Municipality have stayed for an average duration of 1-4 years.

According to the 2010 PHC, there are 19,138 households with a household population of 88,209 in the Wenchi Municipality. With regards to headship, the results show that more than half (60.8%) of the households are headed by males compared with the female heads (39.2%). The extended family constitutes more than half (58.8%) of the household population in the Municipality. The marital status of persons 12 years and older in the Municipality shows that 46 percent are married. Most persons profess Christianity (65.5%) as a religion in the Municipality followed by Islam (21.7%).

The data shows that, 63.6 percent of population 11 years and older are literate in at least one language while 36.4 percent of the population is not literate in any language. The male literate population is more than twice the male non-literate. On school attendance, majority (57.7%) of population 3 years and older are currently attending school and 42.3 percent have attended school in the past. About half the number currently attending school is at the primary school level. Males have an advantage over females in terms of both current and past

school attendance. The proportion of males currently attending school (54.3%) is more than females (45.7%). Similarly, the percentage of males who attended school in the past (57.9%) is also more than the females (48.1%).

Persons with some form of disability in the Wenchi Municipality constitute 2.2% of the population, with the proportion of male (50.9%) slightly higher than that of the females (49.1%). The most common form of disability is sight impairment (65.5%).

Information on the economic activity status points out that over 70 percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically active. The proportion of males who are economically active is slightly higher than their female's counterparts workers in skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing formed the largest occupational group (57.8%) for both males and females followed by the service and sales workers (15.2%). Manufacturing industries employ a total of 6.8 percent of the total working force in the Municipality.

The analysis indicates that 65.2 percent of households in the municipality are engaged in agriculture. Households engaged in agriculture in the rural areas (84.4%) are more than twice that of the urban areas (39.5%). Majority of households (96.6%) are into crop farming.

About 40.2 percent of persons aged 12 years and older in the municipality own mobile phones and 2.8 percent use internet facility. More males (55.3%) than females have mobile phones. The proportions of males who use internet facilities (72.2%) are more than twice that of the females (27.8). Also, less than five percent of the households either own a desktop or laptop computer and only (0.4%) of them have fixed telephone lines.

With regards to housing, the total stock of houses in the Wenchi Municipality is 11048, out of which 74.1 percent are located in the rural areas and 25.9 percent in urban areas. The Municipality also has an average of 8.1 persons per house which is higher than the regional average of 7. It was also revealed that, the average population per house in the urban areas (11.2) was about twice that of the rural areas (6.8). The data further show that 50.6 percent of the households live in compound houses. Moreover, the data revealed that almost nine out of every ten dwelling units in the Municipality are constructed with either cement blocks/concrete or mud brick/earth while 74.7 percent of dwelling units were roofed with metal sheet. Three quarters of the floors in the Municipality are made of cement/concrete (74.3%) and slightly less than a quarter (23.5%) made of earth/mud.

Results from the 2010 Census indicate that about half of the households (49.7 %) live in dwellings owned by a household member. With regards to room occupancy, 56.3 percent of households occupy one sleeping room. There exists some level of overcrowding as the increase in household size does not experience a corresponding increase in the number of rooms.

Furthermore, it was discovered from the 2010 PHC results that, more than eight out of ten urban households have their lighting from electricity (main) as compared to one third of the rural households having their lighting source from electricity (main). Flashlight/torch was found to be the most common source of lighting for rural households (47.7%) and a little of 10.3 percent of urban households. In terms of cooking materials, 49.8 percent of the households use wood as fuel for cooking with the next prominent cooking fuel being charcoal (28.7 %). Gas as a source of cooking fuel is rarely used in the Municipality (5.9%). About one out of every three households in urban areas cook on a veranda whereas more than half

of the rural households either cook in open space in compound (29.2%) or separate room for exclusive use of household (29.1%).

With regard to source of drinking water about one third of households get water from public tap/standpipe with one in five households patronizing water from bore-hole/pump/tube well for both drinking and other domestic purposes. Public tap/standpipe appeared as the most commonly used for both drinking (50.1%) and domestic purposes (47.6%) in urban areas while more than half of the rural households either use water from bore-hole/pump/tube well or river/stream for both drinking and domestic purposes.

In terms of toilet and bathing facilities, the 2010 PHC results show that a greater proportion (44.8%) of households patronizes public toilet facilities. However it was reported that, slightly higher than one fifth of the households (21.4%) especially in the rural localities had no toilet facility at all.

Almost one-third of the households in the Municipality shared separate bathroom in the same house (34.5%) and 22.8 percent of the households use their own bathroom exclusively in that respect.

The two main methods of solid waste disposal in the Wenchi Municipality are public dump (container) (35.9 %) and public dump (open space) (43.7 %). Though public dump site is the common means of solid waste disposal in the Municipality, the urban households dump in public dump with containers (79.0%) while the rural dump in public dump in open space (70.6%) households. On liquid waste disposal, it was found that, only 3.1 percent of the households dispose of their solid waste through drainage system into a gutter with 43.9 percent and 42.4 percent disposing liquid waste by either throwing unto compound or throwing unto the street/outside respectively.

9.3   Conclusion

The data gathered from the 2010 PHC shows a youthful and growing population with majority living in rural localities. Though the total fertility rate of the Municipality is lower than the regional average, it is higher compared with the national value; hence concerted efforts should made to achieve the national figure or better. Further analysis of the report suggests a mortality rate in the municipality higher than the regional average and also 7.4 percent of deaths due to of accident/violence/homicide/suicide.

A great number of the population within the Municipality was found within the economically active group and also depicts potential of further growing in the near future taking into consideration the large size of the population under 15, which would aggravate the demand for jobs by the younger population. Quite a substantial number of the population 11 years and older are literate, which is a good sign for future development. Male literates though outnumber the female literate population in the Municipality.

Agriculture employs a large part of the working class both males and females especially in the rural areas in the Municipality and quite an appreciable number of females are engaged in service and sales. However, agriculture being the main occupation for the inhabitants faces numerous such as deforestation, bush fire, pollution of nearby water bodies with agrochemicals among others. This calls for massive education on modern farming methods to help deal with the challenges.

Furthermore, there is a wide disparity in housing provision in rural and urban areas. The rural areas have more houses than the urban areas. However, in terms of housing quality, urban houses have advantage over the rural houses in terms of materials used for walling, roofing, and the floor of houses among others. The households in the urban areas have more access to basic housing facilities such as portable drinking water, bathing facility, toilet facility and waste disposal facility than the rural areas.

 Finally, Persons with Disability should be economically empowered with employment opportunities to enable them contribute their quota to the municipal development agenda.

9.4   Policy Implications

The formulation and implementation of development policies are often driven by data. The Municipals specific demographic and socio-economic information from the 2010 Population and Housing Census could inform the goals and objectives of policies, targets to be achieved, and strategies adopted for achieving such targets. The following recommendations are made based on the findings of the report:

Analysis of the Municipal population size and structure indicates a relatively young population, which has the potential for further growth. The results have implications for the planning of social services, particularly education and health. It is therefore recommended that the integration of population variables into District development planning should be given more priority.

 Although the total fertility rate (TFR) in the Municipality is slightly lower than the regional but is higher than the National averages. This means that there is a higher fertility among the women in the Municipality which have implications for the population growth and the provision of services. To manage this phenomenon, there is the need to continue with, and intensify education and make family planning programmes easily accessible in the Municipality.

 Also, initiatives that aim at improving road safety and maternal health services must be strengthened so as to reduce the high mortality rate. Provision and resourcing of available health facilities must be the priority by the Assembly and development partners in order to bring the mortality to its lowest ebb.

In order to deal with the illiteracy in the Municipality, non-formal or adult educational policies should be vigorously pursued to cover more of the non-educated adults in basic literacy and numeracy skills. It is hoped that this programme could whip-up the interest of adults in education and their children especially the girl-child. The policy of Free and Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) should be vigorously enforced and opportunities offered by educational initiatives such as the School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant and provision of free uniforms and exercise books to children of school going age in order to enroll and retain more of the children of school going age in school. The variability in access to ICT across the localities in the Municipality has policy implication for providing ICT facilities to underserved areas, especially in rural areas. The Assembly together with private organizations needs to set up internet centres in public places such as libraries and community centres to increase the use of internet.

Agriculture/forestry/ fishing is the largest sector employing more than 50 percent of the economically active population. On the basis of these results, efforts should be intensified

towards modernizing agriculture using appropriate technologies to increase productivity in the sector. This could include supporting farmers to acquire implements and small to medium scale irrigation equipment that will facilitate farming activities throughout the year in order to improve their incomes and welfare.

Also, the linkage between agricultural related activities and local industries need to be strengthened to create employment and ensure efficiency in both sectors. There would also be the need to educate farmers on the best way of farming to reduce environmental hazards associated with agricultural activities.

The quality of life of the people in the communities in the Municipality depends largely on access to good drinking water, electricity, and adequate sanitary facilities among others. It is therefore recommended that, the Municipal Assembly in collaboration with key stakeholders operating in the water sector need to target underserved communities to provide more boreholes. Also, the Ministry of Women and Social Protection (MWSP) should be well marketed so as to fully implement programmes and projects which may have positives effects on the lives of community members. The overall effects of this will ensure access to portable water for those communities.

Furthermore, availability of housing facilities need to be ensured through effective development control measures, especially in the newly developing areas. Permit should be granted for the development of buildings that have basic housing facilities in their plans.

Also the Assembly would have to rationalize and update bye laws to ensure efficient management of the environment regarding disposal of liquid and solid wastes at the household level, and enforce laws on the provision of sanitation facilities by landlords. Again, the use of wood as the main source of fuel for cooking and charcoal with their attendant impact on the vegetation is a concern to the Assembly. Policy makers need to devise strategies for households to cut down on the use of wood for cooking and encourage the use of gas as a replacement.

Lastly, there is the need to incorporate the people living with disability (PLWD) in the planning and development of infrastructure to ease their access facilities. Programmes towards the achievement of MDG 2 (access to basic education) should factor into consideration the physically challenged. This would help address the low level of education among living with disability in the Municipality.

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Ghana Statistical Service, 2010, Brong Ahafo Regional Analytical Report 2010 Population and
Housing Censuses

Ghana Statistical Service, National Analytical Report 2010 Population and Housing Census

APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household composition	Number	Type of locality		
		Total	Urban	Rural
Total	19,138	19,138	8,167	10,971
Household with head and a spouse only	597	597	286	311
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	4,677	4,677	1,649	3,028
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,950	2,950	794	2,156
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	178	178	66	112
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	574	574	241	333
Head only	3,176	3,176	1,791	1,385
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	2,346	2,346	1,163	1,183
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	2,323	2,323	998	1,325
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	165	165	90	75
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	2,152	2,152	1,089	1,063

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Disability status	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/ JHS	Middle	SSS/ SHS	Secon-dary	Voc./ Tech/ Comm.	Post Middle/sec. certificate	Post-secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Postgraduate (Cert. Dip. Masters PHD etc.
Both Sexes														
Total	81,896	25,801	1,786	5,714	20,959	13,058	5,741	5,168	610	634	762	1,028	541	94
No disability	80,157	24,878	1,771	5,667	20,698	12,922	5,547	5,108	592	613	734	1,005	530	92
With a disability	1,739	923	15	47	261	136	194	60	18	21	28	23	11	2
Sight	625	336	8	8	80	50	76	22	6	7	13	12	6	1
Hearing	261	170	1	8	37	22	12	5	1	2	2	1	-	-
Speech	248	130	1	10	54	21	15	8	4	2	-	3	-	-
Physical	535	329	-	9	57	34	67	12	7	5	6	6	3	-
Intellectual	228	145	-	8	23	18	18	7	1	5	1	2	-	-
Emotional	192	99	1	11	19	20	24	7	1	3	6	1	-	-
Other	200	84	4	15	45	13	21	9	-	3	2	1	2	1
Male														
Total	40,115	10,741	903	2,941	10,611	6,265	3,284	2,981	440	222	469	712	462	84
No disability	39,233	10,331	894	2,912	10,477	6,196	3,163	2,946	424	210	449	696	453	82
With a disability	882	410	9	29	134	69	121	35	16	12	20	16	9	2
Sight	298	151	4	2	46	22	35	8	6	4	8	6	5	1
Hearing	114	67	1	6	16	13	5	2	1	1	1	1	-	-
Speech	132	62	1	9	8	13	11	3	2	-	-	3	-	-
Physical	257	127	-	5	21	22	52	8	6	3	5	5	3	-
Intellectual	111	66	-	6	9	9	9	5	1	3	1	2	-	-
Emotional	105	47	1	7	7	12	17	5	1	2	5	1	-	-
Other	104	40	2	9	21	6	14	7	-	-	2	1	1	1
Female														
Total	41,781	15,060	883	2,773	10,348	6,793	2,457	2,187	170	412	293	316	79	10
No disability	40,924	14,547	877	2,755	10,221	6,726	2,384	2,162	168	403	285	309	77	10
With a disability	857	513	6	18	127	67	73	25	2	9	8	7	2	-
Sight	327	185	4	6	34	28	41	14	-	3	5	6	1	-
Hearing	147	103	-	2	21	9	7	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
Speech	116	68	-	1	26	8	4	5	2	2	-	-	-	-
Physical	278	202	-	4	36	12	15	4	1	2	1	1	-	-
Intellectual	117	79	-	2	14	9	9	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Emotional	87	52	-	4	12	8	7	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Other	96	44	2	6	24	7	7	2	-	3	-	-	1	-

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: 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	59833	100	41.2	3.9	45.5	1.0	3.3	5.1
12 - 14	6387	100	95.1	0.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	9833	100	90.8	2.2	6.7	0.1	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	7726	100	65.1	8.1	25.1	0.5	0.9	0.4
25 - 29	6775	100	36.3	8.8	51.6	0.9	1.7	0.8
30 - 34	5754	100	17.6	5.6	71.2	1.1	3.3	1.2
35 - 39	4960	100	8.7	4.6	78.5	1.6	4.5	2.2
40 - 44	4175	100	5.8	3.1	79.5	1.6	5.9	4.0
45 - 49	3217	100	3.6	2.2	79.4	2.1	6.6	6.1
50 - 54	2920	100	2.8	1.9	76.5	2.0	7.9	8.8
55 - 59	1853	100	2.4	1.2	72.4	2.2	8.8	13.0
60 - 64	1682	100	3.1	1.3	65.8	1.7	9.5	18.6
65+	4551	100	3.6	0.9	50.8	2.0	7.4	35.3
Male								
Total	28822	100	49.1	3.2	43.4	0.7	2.3	1.3
12 - 14	3208	100	95.3	0.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5076	100	95.3	0.4	4.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	3639	100	83.1	4.8	11.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
25 - 29	2984	100	56.5	7.9	33.3	0.6	1.3	0.3
30 - 34	2626	100	28.6	6.4	61.7	0.8	2.1	0.5
35 - 39	2351	100	12.8	4.6	77.4	1.3	3.1	0.8
40 - 44	2137	100	9.0	3.4	81.2	0.7	4.3	1.3
45 - 49	1599	100	5.1	2.7	84.4	1.3	4.9	1.5
50 - 54	1428	100	3.9	2.4	85.6	1.6	5.0	1.5
55 - 59	984	100	3.4	1.6	84.2	1.4	5.5	3.9
60 - 64	838	100	4.8	1.3	79.5	1.1	7.6	5.7
65+	1952	100	5.1	1.2	77.5	1.7	5.3	9.2
Female								
Total	31011	100	33.8	4.6	47.5	1.3	4.2	8.6
12 - 14	3179	100	95.0	0.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4757	100	86.0	4.0	9.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	4087	100	49.1	11.0	37.4	0.7	1.3	0.5
25 - 29	3791	100	20.4	9.5	65.9	1.2	2.0	1.1
30 - 34	3128	100	8.4	4.9	79.1	1.5	4.2	1.9
35 - 39	2609	100	5.0	4.6	79.5	1.8	5.7	3.4
40 - 44	2038	100	2.5	2.8	77.7	2.5	7.6	6.9
45 - 49	1618	100	2.2	1.7	74.4	2.9	8.2	10.6
50 - 54	1492	100	1.7	1.5	67.8	2.3	10.7	15.9
55 - 59	869	100	1.3	0.8	59.0	3.1	12.5	23.2
60 - 64	844	100	1.4	1.3	52.3	2.4	11.3	31.4
65+	2599	100	2.5	0.6	30.8	2.2	9.0	54.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4:   Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged

Activity/ Type of crop	House holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	19,138	88,209	43,271	44,938	26,081	13,999	12,082
Households engaged in agricultural activities	12,485	66,262	33,370	32,892	26,081	13,999	12,082
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	12,070	64,285	32,368	31,917	25,204	13,509	11,695
Households engaged in crop farming	12,066	64,276	32,364	31,912	25,198	13,505	11,693
Households engaged in tree growing	98	543	274	269	196	113	83
Agro forestry (tree planting)	98	543	274	269	196	113	83
Alligator pepper	7	35	17	18	12	8	4
Apples	10	66	28	38	15	7	8
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	20	130	65	65	40	20	20
Avocado	4	18	11	7	4	3	1
Banana	24	120	57	63	56	31	25
Beans	767	4,836	2,475	2,361	2,052	1,137	915
Black berries	4	21	11	10	8	5	3
Cabbage	11	34	19	15	13	11	2
Carrot	39	202	107	95	80	48	32
Cashew	1,534	8,283	4,175	4,108	3,204	1,770	1,434
Cassava	5,694	30,488	14,927	15,561	11,928	5,982	5,946
Citronella	3	16	9	7	4	2	2
Citrus	60	301	169	132	109	74	35
Cloves	2	8	6	2	3	2	1
Cocoa	640	3,341	1,681	1,660	1,346	725	621
Coconut	35	200	106	94	66	42	24
Cocoyam	387	2,002	940	1,062	805	358	447
Cocoyam / Taro (kooko)	30	137	62	75	54	22	32
Cola	1	6	4	2	4	3	1
Cotton	3	11	5	6	10	5	5
Cucumber	109	622	305	317	272	138	134
Egg plant	8	54	24	30	18	7	11
Gallic	1	6	6	0	6	6	0
Garden eggs	292	1,613	768	845	618	304	314
Groundnut	476	3,228	1,680	1,548	1,357	738	619
Guava	7	39	18	21	19	11	8
Kenaf	2	10	6	4	9	5	4
Lemon grass	3	15	11	4	11	8	3
Lettuce	13	50	26	24	29	16	13
Maize	8,276	46,210	23,828	22,382	18,499	10,329	8,170
Mango	86	439	235	204	166	112	54
Melon (agusi)	12	64	34	30	26	16	10
Millet	177	1,364	709	655	522	309	213
Mushroom	1	5	2	3	3	2	1
Nut meg	10	48	29	19	25	16	9
Oil palm	92	454	242	212	196	110	86
Okro	464	2,466	1,151	1,315	1,047	477	570
Onion	24	133	63	70	51	20	31
Pawpaw	8	32	14	18	18	10	8

Table A4: **Distribution of households engaged in tree growing or crop farming by type of crop and population engaged (cont'd)**

Activity/ Type of crop	House holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Peas	27	138	62	76	53	26	27
Pepper	879	4,789	2,323	2,466	2,031	998	1,033
Pineapple	21	94	45	49	42	24	18
Plantain	1,329	6,824	3,340	3,484	2,743	1,374	1,369
Potatoes	4	28	16	12	13	5	8
Rice	54	382	188	194	185	98	87
Shea tree	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Sorghum	101	909	503	406	372	205	167
Soya beans	83	756	404	352	307	164	143
Sugarcane	5	27	17	10	12	9	3
Sun flower	1	4	3	1	4	3	1
Sweet pepper	2	10	4	6	2	0	2
Sweet potatoes	1	13	7	6	4	2	2
Tiger nut	77	431	209	222	185	84	101
Tobacco	8	44	21	23	13	6	7
Tomatoes	510	2,890	1,446	1,444	1,236	670	566
Water melon	27	157	72	85	76	38	38
Yam	6,436	37,130	18,698	18,432	14,389	7,523	6,866
Other	307	1,711	856	855	609	335	274

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A5: Population by sex, nature of household and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Total	SEX Male	SEX Female	House holds	Houses
1	Wenchi	32,950	15,389	17,561	8,167	2,856
2	Nchiraa	4,948	2,514	2,434	873	642
3	Akrobi	3,852	1,849	2,003	845	608
4	Subinso No.2	3,451	1,663	1,788	768	465
5	Awisa	2,805	1,281	1,524	675	375
6	Nkonsia	2,634	1,302	1,332	610	359
7	Amponsa Krom	2,590	1,393	1,197	424	388
8	Tromeso	2,389	1,205	1,184	441	276
9	Droboso	2,365	1,164	1,201	536	324
10	Mwoase	1,961	964	997	390	313
11	Koase	1,731	810	921	401	225
12	Beposo	1,718	808	910	369	206
13	Buoku	1,543	799	744	367	256
14	Ehiamankyene	1,282	724	558	126	130
15	Nyinamponase	1,232	623	609	232	223
16	Asuano	1,122	547	575	225	143
17	Asuofri No.2 (Sreso)	1,101	595	506	204	175
18	Bontwe Agya	1,026	491	535	116	123
19	Pewodie	973	501	472	104	107
20	Adoye (Adwee)	966	501	465	134	90

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A6: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Wenchi	32,950	4,160	3,960	4,131	3,881	3,189	2,631	2,164	1,752	1,504	1,219	1,132	742	678	368	540	899
2	Nchiraa	4,948	724	639	621	531	383	348	282	267	241	171	193	121	114	79	90	144
3	Akrobi	3,852	533	479	464	445	337	286	281	234	164	155	144	84	77	50	45	74
4	Subinso No.2	3,451	479	476	418	390	274	257	214	198	167	119	106	70	63	51	54	115
5	Awisa	2,805	446	370	289	247	223	199	200	176	127	124	99	56	51	33	56	109
6	Nkonsia	2,634	399	351	307	293	258	194	168	140	99	80	80	58	47	32	59	69
7	Amponsa Krom	2,590	426	391	345	265	217	201	141	139	122	101	60	49	32	17	29	55
8	Tromeso	2,389	349	330	316	265	193	163	140	134	151	99	90	49	44	14	21	31
9	Droboso	2,365	367	315	284	254	211	160	144	144	88	97	70	50	34	28	52	67
10	Mwoase	1,961	244	247	266	240	176	133	109	105	95	69	85	48	30	19	36	59
11	Koase	1,731	253	224	208	169	130	114	93	98	81	61	69	64	33	21	29	84
12	Beposo	1,718	249	247	213	212	123	120	78	82	80	66	60	36	32	28	24	68
13	Buoku	1,543	238	220	175	163	128	120	119	89	77	54	36	33	24	13	21	33
14	Ehiamankyene	1,282	158	164	132	110	82	124	98	102	74	50	45	28	44	16	24	31
15	Nyinamponase	1,232	220	193	134	106	123	100	91	62	53	47	32	19	16	5	10	21
16	Asuano	1,122	136	163	166	129	102	73	47	72	51	50	46	14	17	8	12	36
17	Asuofri No.2 (Sreso)	1,101	221	169	105	83	95	103	87	57	42	38	29	19	10	2	11	30
18	Bontwe Agya	1,026	275	224	104	87	72	63	58	36	33	18	15	11	10	6	5	9
19	Pewodie	973	195	135	129	134	82	59	58	50	34	28	19	11	13	9	8	9
20	Adoye (Adwee)	966	156	151	132	110	70	70	58	51	63	20	30	11	11	7	13	13

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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