



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

REGIONAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

BRONG AHAFO REGION



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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

There cannot be any meaningful developmental activity 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, and socio-economic characteristics are all important in development planning. The Kilimanjaro Programme of Action on Population adopted by African countries in 1984 stressed the need for population to be considered as a key factor in the formulation of development strategies and plans.

A population census is the most important source of data on the population in a country. It provides information on the size, composition, growth and distribution of the 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 resources, government services and the allocation of government funds among various regions and districts for education, health and other social services.

The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) is delighted to provide data users with an analytical report on the 2010 PHC at the regional level to facilitate planning and decision-making. This follows the publication of the National Analytical Report in May, 2013 which contained information on the 2010 PHC at the national level with regional comparisons. Conclusions and recommendations from these reports are expected to serve as a basis for improving the quality of life of Ghanaians through evidence-based policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation of developmental goals and intervention programs.

The Regional Analytical Report for the Brong Ahafo Region is one of ten regional reports aimed at making data available to planners and decision makers at the regional and district levels. In addition to presenting district profiles, the report also discusses the social and economic dimensions of demographic variables.

For ease of accessibility of the census data, the regional reports and other census reports produced by the GSS will be disseminated widely in both print and electronic formats, including posting 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. We also appreciate the contribution of our Development Partners (DPs) towards the successful implementation of the Census. Special mention must be made of the European Union (EU) and the Department for International Development (DFID) for providing resources for the preparation of the report, the World Bank for managing the resources and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for the lead role it played in mobilizing resources from the UN System and from other DPs for the 2010 PHC.

Finally, we wish to thank all households and individuals in Ghana who contributed to the success of the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

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ACRONYMS

AGI:	Association of Ghanaian Industries
AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASCII:	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS:	Children Surviving
CEDAW:	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination
CERSGIS:	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Survey
CHPS:	Community Health Planning Services
CWIQ:	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DFID:	Department for International Development
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EMIS:	Education Management Information System
EA:	Enumeration Area
EU:	European Union
fCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GETFund:	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GREDA:	Ghana Real Estate Developers Association
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
GSDP:	Ghana Statistics Development Plan
GPS:	Global Positioning System
GPRTU:	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GES:	Ghana Education Service
GDHS:	Ghana Demography Health Survey
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
ISCO:	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC:	International Standard Classification of Industry
ICU:	International Communication Union
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
ISSER:	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
JHS:	Junior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
SHS:	Senior High School
LEAP:	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty

LESDEP:	Local Enterprise and Skills Development
LISGIS:	Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services
MMDAs:	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MER:	Migration Effectiveness Ratio
MOE:	Ministry of Education
MICS:	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MOFA:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOTI:	Ministry of Trade and Industry
NCA:	National Communication Authority
NCPEC:	National Census Publicity and Evaluation Committee
NCTAC:	National Census Technical Advisory Committee
NIPORT:	National Institute of Population Research and Training
NHIS:	National Health Insurance Scheme
ICTAD:	National ICT for Accelerated Development Policy
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organisations
OIC:	Opportunities Industrialisation Centre
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PPP:	Public-Private Partnerships
PNDC:	Provisional National Defence Council
PAS:	Population Analysis Spreadsheet
PES:	Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs:	Persons With Disabilities
PASEX:	Population Analysis System
PES:	Post Enumeration Survey
SADA:	Savanna Accelerated Development Authority
SAP:	Structural Adjustment Programme
SMAM:	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
WHO:	World Health Organization
WC:	Water Closet
ZIMSTAT:	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Region

The Brong Ahafo Region is one of the ten (10) Administrative Regions in Ghana. The Region was carved out of the former Ashanti Province in March 1959 when the Brong Ahafo Bill was passed under a certificate of urgency by Parliament. The Brong Ahafo Act was enacted after receiving the Governor General's assent. Sunyani is the administrative capital of the Region.

1.2 Political and Administrative Structure

There are 22 Administrative Districts in the Region, each headed by a District Chief Executive (DCE) who, in turn, is under the political and administrative jurisdiction of the Regional Minister. Section 140 of the Local Government Act 1963 (Act 462) established the Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC) with the sole objective of coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the activities of sector departments such as Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) and Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). The RCC does this with the view of improving the lives of the people. Regional and District Coordinating Directors are the administrative heads and are responsible for the day-to-day running of the Region and the Districts. RCCs are located in the Regional Capitals. For this reason, the RCC for the Region is at Sunyani. The Legislature at the District level is the District Assembly. One third of its membership is appointed by Government in consultation with local leaders, while the rest are elected on non-partisan lines. The fully constituted District Assembly then elects its own Presiding Member who presides over its activities. However the real power in the District lies with the District Chief Executive, who is appointed by the President of Ghana.

The District Assemblies are divided into Town and Area Councils, depending on the population and land area of the District. A compact settlement or town with a population of 5,000 or more qualifies to have a Town Council status. An Area Council is made up of two or more towns which, when pulled together, have a population of 5,000 or more. The Brong Ahafo region has 37 Town Councils and 106 Area Councils, distributed within Districts. Another aspect of the political and administrative structure relates to constituencies and areas for electoral purposes. The Region is divided into 24 constituencies, which are further subdivided into 582 electoral areas which are also subdivided into 2,739 polling stations.

1.1.1 Social Structure

The Brong Ahafo Region is predominantly inhabited by the Akan ethnic group in all the Districts except Sene, where Guans constitute the largest ethnic group. The Mole-Dagbon group constitutes the second largest ethnic group except in Sene and Atebubu. Three out of every five Akans in the region are Brong (Bono).

The Region upholds chieftaincy as an honoured and development institution. In all, there are 45 Paramount seats and traditional councils. Some owe allegiance to the Asantehene while others govern themselves. Traditionally, drumming and dancing are a medium of entertaining and unifying the population. Several traditional drumming and dancing groups are found in virtually all Districts. Following the Adinkra tradition of the Kingdom of Gyaman, visual arts are a common practice of the people of the Region.

1.1.2 Festivals

Brong Ahafo, like other Akan societies, has a variety of festivals the most prominent one being the Apoo Festival of Wenchi, Techiman and Nkoranza, the Yam Festival (Fo-Yawowo) of Atebubu, and Kwafie Festival of Dormaa, Nsoatre and Berekum.

1.1.3 Economy and Living Conditions

Brong Ahafo is richly endowed with natural resources, particularly tourist attraction sites, mineral deposits, forest and timber species, rich soil and good climatic conditions. The Region has a tropical climate, with high temperatures averaging 23.9°C (75°F) and a double maxima rainfall pattern. Rainfall ranges from an average of 1000 mm in the northern parts to 1400 mm in the southern parts. Described as the ‘bread basket’ of Ghana, the region contributes about 30 percent of the local food requirements of the country.

1.1.4 Cash Crops

The Region has two main vegetation types, the moist semi-deciduous forest, mostly in the southern and south eastern parts, and the guinea savannah woodland, which is predominant in the northern and north eastern parts of the Region.

The Region is the third largest producer of cocoa in the country and attracts a lot of manpower from the three Northern Regions of Ghana. It has indeed one of the largest cocoa producing areas in the country in the Ahafo area, which shares a common border with western Ashanti. Most cashew products in Ghana are produced in the Region. The production of cashew nuts in Jaman North and South, Wenchi, Atebubu, Nkoranza, Techiman, Kintampo, Asunafo North and South Districts runs into several thousands of tonnes. A substantial amount of the cashew produced is processed into brandy and cashew wine at Nsawkaw in the Tain District.

Timber is also an important forest product, produced mainly in the Ahafo area around Mim, Goaso and Acherensua. Other cash crops grown in the forest area are coffee, rubber and tobacco. The main food crops are maize, cassava, plantain, yam, cocoyam, rice and tomatoes. Yam production is high in the guinea savannah zone around Techiman, Kintampo, Nkoranza, Yeji, Prang and Kwame Danso.

1.1.5 Tourist Attraction Sites

The Region has several tourist attractions. Some rivers are beautiful tourist sites as they flow on rocky landscapes. The Pumpum River falls 70 metres down some beautiful rocky steps to form the Kintampo Falls, as it continues its journey towards the Black Volta. The Fuller Falls, seven kilometres west of Kintampo also provides a scenic beauty as River Oyoko

gently flows over a series of cascades towards the Black Volta. The Chiridi Waterfalls in Wenchi Municipality are another tourist attraction. Another scenic site is the River Tano Pool which houses sacred fish. There is also a pool on the Atweredaa River, which runs through the Techiman market. The Buabeng-Fiema Monkey sanctuary, located 22 kilometres north of Nkoranza, covers a forest area of 4.4 square kilometres and serves as home for black and white colobus and Mona monkeys. The forest also provides a natural habitat for different species of butterfly.

Buoyem caves, which are hidden in a dry semi-deciduous forest, house a large colony of Rosetta fruit bats. Another type of tourist attraction consists of caves, sanctuaries and groves.

The Pinihini Amovi caves are historic underground caves near Fiema. The tourist attraction sites in the Region cannot be complete without mention of the Tanoboase Sacred Grove. It is believed that the grove is the cradle of Akan civilization. The grove served as a hideout for the Brongs during the 18th century Brong-Ashanti wars. It is currently used for hiking and rock climbing. The Bui National Park, stretching from Atebubu through Banda to the site of the Bui Dam, is home to many rare wildlife and vegetation.

1.1.6 Mining and Quarrying

Many of the Districts have rich deposits of minerals such as gold, diamond, iron-ore and bauxite that have proven to be economically viable. Large stocks of gold exist and are currently being mined by Newmont Ghana Limited in Asutifi, Asunafo North and Tano North. Diamonds are found at Wamanhinso, granite at Gambia No. 2, and Dadiesoaba, Goatifi, Konkrotreso have bauxite deposits. Large volumes of valuable rocks for quarrying are also found in the Techiman and Wenchi Municipalities.

CHAPTER TWO

CENSUS METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

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. In conducting the 2010 PHC, the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) was guided by the principle of international comparability and the need to obtain accurate information on population and housing in the country. Therefore, the 2010 PHC was 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. The exercise was also informed by experience from previous post-independence censuses of Ghana (1960, 1970, 1984 and 2000). From the previous experiences, it was recognized that a large scale statistical operation such as the 2010 Population and Housing Census required meticulous planning for its successful implementation. This chapter presents information on the pre-census planning, enumeration and post enumeration activities. It is organized into five sections namely, pre-enumeration activities, the census enumeration itself, post enumeration activities, challenges and lessons learnt, summary and recommendations.

2.2 Pre-Enumeration Activities

The pre-enumeration period consisted of a number of discreet and related activities. This section outlines the major pre-enumeration activities which were undertaken.

2.2.1 Development of Census Project Document and Work plans

The first stage of the exercise involved the setting up of a working group at the head office of the Ghana Statistical Service which was charged with the responsibility of preparing the census project document with the assistance of consultants. The document contained the rationale and objectives of the census, census organisation, a work plan and a budget. The project document was launched in November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP). In November 2009, the document was reviewed and updated to take into account the changes which had occurred over the period. Secondly, a management and supervisory framework which outlined the responsibilities of the various stakeholders essential for the effective implementation of a population and housing census was also produced as part of the initial preparation.

2.2.2 Census Secretariat and Committees

To implement the activities outlined in the 2010 PHC project document, a National Census Secretariat was set up at the GSS head office in January 2008. The Secretariat comprised professional and technical staff of GSS as well as staff of other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), some of whom were seconded to GSS. The Secretariat, primarily responsible for the day-to-day planning and implementation of the census activities, consisted of 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 planning the Census. In 2009, the Census Secretariat was re-organised with the Government Statistician as the National Chief Census Officer and overall Coordinator of the census. As part of the re-organization, a Census Management Team and a Census Coordinating Team were established to assist the National Chief Census Officer/Coordinator. The Census Management Team had oversight responsibility for the implementation of the Census and took 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.

Census committees were set up at both national and sub-national levels to provide technical advice and assist with resource mobilization. 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 (RCIC) and the District Census Implementation Committee (DCIC) respectively.

At the apex of the structure of the 2010 PHC management was the National Census Steering Committee as the main policy making body. The Committee was responsible for policy setting and direction on all aspects of the 2010 PHC. The composition of the NCSC was inter-sectoral with representation at the highest level, from both public and private institutions, such as the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ministry of Education, National Population Council, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Electoral Commission and the National House of Chiefs.

The next tier was the National Census Technical Advisory Committee (NCTAC) which was multi-disciplinary in its membership, comprising subject-matter specialists from a broad spectrum of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), universities, other research institutions and private consultants. This Committee served as a think-tank and an advisory body to the Census Management Team and supported the Census Coordinating Team at specific stages of the census programme. For instance, the Committee assisted in developing the questionnaires and ancillary documents used for the census.

A National Census Publicity and Education Committee comprising senior level representatives in communication, civic education and advocacy from relevant public and private institutions was set up to advice on education and publicity. The Committee provided technical advice to the Census Secretariat in the development of publicity and educational materials and implementation of the publicity programmes for the census.

Inter-sectoral Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were formed in all the regions and districts in the country. With membership drawn mainly from decentralized departments, Regional and District Coordinating Directors chaired the Committees respectively. The Brong Ahafo Regional Census Implementation Committee worked closely with the Regional/District Census officials to plan the regional, district and locality level activities in areas such as recruitment, training, publicity and field operations. The Committee also assisted in mobilising logistical support for the census.

2.2.3 Census Mapping

A timely and well implemented census mapping was considered pivotal for the success of the 2010 PHC as it is the process for delineating the country into enumeration areas to facilitate smooth enumeration of the population. For the 2010 PHC, the process involved updating the 2000 Census Enumeration Area (EA) maps, which started in the last quarter of 2007, the acquisition of topographic and digital sheets of all indices from the Geographic Information System Unit of the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission.

Updating of the 2000 PHC enumeration areas in the region was faced with a number of challenges including the problem of demarcating fast growing areas. One other major challenge for the mapping teams was the reconciliation of administrative boundaries following the creation of new districts. Field cartographic work in the region was completed in August, 2009.

2.2.4 Development of Questionnaire and Manuals

For effective data collection, there is the need to design appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents. In developing questionnaires and other materials, the GSS consulted widely with main data users and other stakeholders such as MDAs, research institutions, civil society organisations and development partners. The aim was to give these institutions and bodies, the opportunity to indicate the type of questions they felt should be included in the census questionnaire.

The documents developed for the census consisted of questionnaires, manuals and field operation documents. Three types of questionnaires were developed to cover different population groups: (1) PHC1A to enumerate the household population; (2) PHC1B for non-household (Group Quarters) population; and (3) PHC1C to enumerate out-door sleepers/floating population.

The field operation documents were the Enumerator's Visitation Record Book, Supervisor's Record Book, and operational control forms. Enumerators and supervisors used the record books as operational and quality control tools to control and monitor field activities respectively. The supervisor's record book consisted of checklists and was used to monitor enumerators under his/her supervision, to record all errors identified in the work of an enumerator and the measures which were taken to rectify the situation. Two summary sheets were developed for recording summaries of information collected at the enumeration and locality level: The PHC3 and the PHC4 forms. The PHC3 form was used to record total number of persons in each enumeration area by sex and the data from that form were collated and used to publish the provisional results. The PHC4 form was used to record information at the locality level on total number of persons enumerated and the availability of social facilities such as health and educational institutions, public toilets, and the distance to the nearest facility if that facility was not available in the locality. This form is used to prepare the Gazetteer, which is the alphabetical listing of all localities in the country by region and by district with their population and the identified facilities.

The topics were eventually selected for the 2010 Population and Housing Census were based on recommendations from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses, the African Addendum to that document and the needs of data users. 2010 PHC adopted 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 adopted and included in the census.

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

The specific items of information collected from the population encountered on census night were name, sex, age, date of birth, nationality, ethnicity, birthplace, religion, internal migration, marital status, literacy, full time education, fertility, mortality, economic activity, occupation, industry, employment status, employment sector, disability, use of ICT, and agricultural activity. All questions were pre-coded except those on ethnic group, agricultural activity, occupation and industry, which were coded in the field.

Two manuals were developed: enumerator and supervisor’s manuals. The first, the enumerator’s manual, contained procedures, definitions and concepts used in the census, instructions on how to enumerate all persons and households in localities and a historical calendar of national and regional events which was used to estimate the ages of persons who did not know their date of birth or age. The second, the supervisor’s manual, contained information on the duties of a supervisor and how to conduct checks on the work of enumerators.

For the coding of occupations and industrial activities in the country, a codebook based on the International Standard Classification of Industry (ISIC) and International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO) was developed. The codes, which were a four-digit alphabetical ordering, were prepared taking into consideration the ISCO and ISIC structure as well as occupations and industrial activities specific to Ghana.

2.2.5 Pre-tests and Trial Census

The census questionnaire was pre-tested twice in the course of its development in line with the internationally accepted practices for conducting censuses. The first pre-test was carried out in March 2009 and was used to assess the suitability of questions and instructions, adequacy and completeness of questions and respondents’ understanding of the questions. The second pre-test was conducted in 10 selected enumeration areas in August 2009. The objective of the second pre-test was to examine the sequencing of questions, testing of new questions which were introduced in the 2010 PHC such as date of birth and migration and how the introduction of ‘date of birth’ could help to reduce ‘age heaping’. For the questions on fertility, the pre-tests sought to find out the difference, if any, between proxy responses and responses by respondents themselves. Both pre-tests were carried out in the Greater Accra region. Experiences from the pre-tests informed the development of the final census questionnaires.

In May 2010, GSS with the support of the United Nations Population Fund conducted a special test-census in the Awutu Senya District of the Central Region. The aim of the exercise was to test the hypothesis that questions on children ever born and children surviving could be asked in a census and secondly, if answered by respondents themselves or through proxy

would generate useful and good quality data. The results from this test showed that it was possible to obtain lifetime fertility data in a census and that there were no significant differences between the responses given by proxy and the eligible women themselves. Based on this finding, lifetime fertility questions were re-introduced in the questionnaire.

A trial census was held in October/November 2009 as a dress rehearsal for all the activities and procedures which had been planned for the main census. These were recruitment and training, distribution of census materials, administration of questionnaires and other census forms, enumeration of the various categories of the population (household, institutional and floating population), and data processing. This trial census was held in six selected districts including the Sene District in the Brong Ahafo region. The selection of districts for the trial census was informed by factors such as administrative boundary issues, ecological zones, accessibility, and availability of outdoor-sleepers/floating and institutional populations, fast-growing areas and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

The trial census provided an opportunity to assess plans, procedures and the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. Results from the trial census were used to estimate the number of persons per questionnaire and the average number of persons in the household roster, to assess the question on migration, the placement of the mortality questions, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Some of the common errors encountered during the editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the questionnaire and the enumerator's manual. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of field staff, publicity and education on the census.

2.2.6 Distribution of Census Materials

Experience from the trial census guided the distribution of census materials in the region. The Regional Census office liaised with institutions that had the capacity to transport large volumes of materials to the districts. The District Assemblies, Ghana Education Service (GES), the Electoral Commission and Information Services Department were the institutions that assisted in transporting the census materials from Accra to the district capitals for distribution to field personnel.

2.2.7 Publicity and Education

Publicity and public education on the census were considered essential for the success of the 2010 PHC. The objectives of the census education campaign were to sensitize the public on the importance of the census, to create awareness on the census topics/questions, to solicit for support from the public on the exercise and to assure the population of the confidentiality of the information provided. The publicity programme was implemented in two phases. Phase one was the publicity for the trial census and was restricted to the six trial census districts. For this phase, the publicity was mostly through direct community interaction such as interpersonal communication through the Information Service Department vans and traditional forms such as drums and drama as some of the trial districts were rural and some of the people did not have access to radio or television. Phase two was the publicity for the main census and this involved sensitization of civil society groups, religious leaders and community leaders; seminars; workshops; television and radio programmes; and use of public address systems.

Materials used for the publicity of main census publicity included jingles, posters, banners, car stickers, brochures, handbills, flyers and t-shirts. These materials were distributed freely through Regional and District Offices of GSS, and Regional and District Census Implementation Committees.

The Census Night, Sunday, 26th September 2010, was observed in all Districts in the region with various activities to make the day memorable. The rationale for celebrating the Census Night was to create public awareness on the commencement of the census and also for people to remember that night since information on the census was collected with reference to that night.

Activities organised in communities included:

- Sounding of sirens using Information Service Department vans, Police vehicles and Fire Service tenders
- Television and radio discussions explaining the importance of the census on Census Night.
- Tooting of horns by Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU) vehicles
- Tolling of church bells
- Brass band floats and street processions
- Bonfires
- Traditional drumming, gong-gong beating and firing of muskets (especially in the rural and semi-urban areas)
- Cultural shows and music by spinning groups
- Film shows.

2.2.8 Recruitment and Training of Census Personnel

Recognising the importance of using high calibre personnel, training and motivation in conducting a successful census, the GSS developed elaborate plans for the recruitment and training of field personnel. The Census Secretariat developed a criterion for field personnel. Using the developed criteria, an online recruitment process was adopted to select interested persons in all regions. Applicants were requested to complete an online application form after which qualified candidates were shortlisted and interviewed in the district of their choice. The names of successful applicants were forwarded to the Census Secretariat after which the names were posted to the districts for interview and selection of successful applicants.

Given the large number of personnel that had to be trained for the census enumeration, a four-tier training programme was implemented at the national level. In the first tier, GSS trained about 50 national level trainers. These, together with senior officials of GSS, formed the core of trainers who trained about 250 regional level trainers. The regional level trainers then trained about 2000 district level trainers who in turn trained about 50,000 enumerators, supervisors and senior supervisors. These district level trainers were mainly officials from Ghana Education Service (GES) and the MDAs. In August 2010, a one-week training programme was conducted at the national level for all district level trainers. This was to ensure standardized training. After the training of the district level trainers, they in-turn organized training for field personnel in their respective districts.

The training of the field personnel for the main census took place concurrently in all the 20 districts in the region. The training focused on the objectives of the census, interview techniques, map reading skills, listing of households, administration of the census

questionnaires and how to complete the operational control forms. The field personnel who were trained included senior field supervisors, field supervisors and enumerators.

Based on results from an assessment of the trainers, some of them were selected as supervisors. Those selected were given additional training which focused mainly on supervision of enumerators, field checks, and the completion of census operational control forms and summary sheets.

Enumerators and supervisors were trained to undertake the census due to the fact that Ghana is largely an illiterate society. Thus, the canvasser method, which involves trained field personnel visiting houses and households to enumerate, was adopted for the 2010 PHC. Specific arrangements were made for the coverage of special population groups, such as the homeless and the floating population.

2.3 Census Enumeration

2.3.1 Enumeration

In the 2010 PHC, people were enumerated at where they were on census night (de facto) as in all the four post-independence censuses (1960, 1970, 1984, and 2000) conducted in the country and not at where they usually resided (de jure). The de facto count was adopted because it is based on physical presence on a defined date and therefore it is simple, straightforward, and easy to interpret as well as minimizes the risks of under-enumeration and over enumeration. The reference period, the census night, was fixed for 26th September 2010.

The field personnel used the week preceding the Census Night to identify EA boundaries, list houses and other structures in their enumeration areas and enumerated institutional populations (health facilities, boarding schools and prisons). Prior to the census enumeration, officials of the Regional Census Office identified possible locations of out-door sleepers in the region. This was to assist the officials to plan on how to enumerate the floating population. Field officers were deployed to enumerate the floating population on Census Night using the census questionnaire (PHC1C).

Following the census night on 26th September 2010, enumeration of household populations started on Monday, 27th September 2010 with visits to houses, compounds and structures in enumeration areas. The enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures were listed. Where the members of a household were absent, the enumerator left a call-back-card indicating when he/she would return to enumerate the household. The enumeration process took off smoothly and on schedule. However, after a few days' work, some enumerators ran short of questionnaires, delaying the process for about three days.

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the shortage of questionnaires was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who completed their work early were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that had large EAs especially the district capitals.

2.3.2 Supervision and Monitoring of Field work

To achieve effective supervision, one supervisor was assigned to five enumerators. The supervisors ensured that enumerators followed all the instructions and procedures in carrying out their assigned responsibilities. In addition, District and Regional Census Officials and

census committee members also went round to ensure that the enumeration exercise was successful.

2.3.3 Retrieval of Census Materials

One of the post enumeration activities in the region involved the collection and transportation of census forms to Accra for data processing. At the end of field work on 17th October, 2010, enumerators submitted their completed questionnaires, summary forms (PHC3 & PHC4) and other census materials to their supervisors who in turn forwarded them to the District Census Office. Materials received at the District Office were documented and the receipts which accompanied the census materials were used to reconcile the items given to an enumerator and those returned. The PHC3 forms were quickly dispatched to the Census Secretariat from which the provisional results were compiled. Vehicles were sent from Accra to collect the completed questionnaires and other documents from the districts to the Census Secretariat.

2.4 Post Enumeration Survey

In line with United Nations' recommendations, GSS conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in April, 2011. The objective was to use the results to check for content and coverage errors and to provide feedback on aspects such as concepts and procedures on the census operations. Findings from the PES can also guide users in their interpretation of the 2010 PHC results. Five items of information were collected in the PES: name, sex, age, relationship to head of household and marital status. Similar PESs were undertaken in previous post-independence censuses. The results of the 1960 and the 1970 PESs were published but not those of 1984 and 2000.

For the PES, a sample of 250 (0.67%) out of 37,642 enumeration areas, was selected across the country. To ensure reliability of the estimates of the PES, the 2010 PHC frame was used. First stratified into the 10 administrative regions, enumeration areas were allocated to each stratum (region) according to the proportion of EAs in the region. Systematic sampling with probability proportional to size (number of households) was applied in the selection of enumeration areas in each region. A matching exercise was conducted to check both coverage and content errors.

Some of the personnel who took part in the 2010 PHC field enumeration exercise were recruited and trained for six days on the instruments prepared for the PES. The 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 in the 2010 PHC representing an omission rate of 3.0 percent.
- 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%).

2.5 Lessons learnt and Challenges

This section highlights some of the challenges and lessons learnt before, during and after the planning and implementation of the 2010 PHC in the Brong Ahafo region. The lessons learnt cover aspects such as recruitment and training of field personnel, publicity and education, demarcation of enumeration areas, and field challenges.

2.5.1 Boundary Disputes

Disputes relating to district boundaries arose during the demarcation of enumeration areas and also during the actual enumeration of the population. During the delineation of EAs, some community leaders and District Assembly officials confronted the cartographic field personnel for placing their communities in districts other than those they claimed they belonged to. Similar confrontations occurred during the enumeration where some communities initially refused to be enumerated due to district boundary disputes. Districts in which the boundary disputes were experienced include Sene, Pru, Nkoranza South, Techiman, Asutifi, and Asunafo North. They claimed that enumerators assigned to their area were from different districts and therefore could not be allowed to enumerate them. In some cases, senior census officials, District Chief Executives and officials of the Brong Ahafo Regional Coordinating Council had to intervene before the aggrieved communities accepted to be enumerated. The assurance given was that their population will be allocated to the district they claimed to belong to. Such disputes affected the timely completion of both exercises.

2.5.2 Large Enumeration Areas

The usual practice is to assign one enumerator to one enumeration area. As such, enumeration areas are usually created in such a way that the enumerator is able to complete enumeration within the stipulated time. Unfortunately, some enumeration areas in the region were larger and therefore the enumerators of those enumeration areas were unable to complete enumeration within the given time. When this became known, additional enumerators were deployed to assist them to enumerate the remaining areas. This situation led to late completion of work in such enumeration areas, which contributed to the overall delay in the fieldwork in the region.

2.5.3 Shortage of Census Questionnaires

The initial shortage of questionnaires was one of the major setbacks in the 2010 PHC. As a result, some enumerators resorted to the use of exercise books to record information of households. Enumerators who did this were asked to transfer such information to the questionnaire when the situation improved. This was done with the guidance of supervisors.

2.5.4 Supervision

Although conscious effort was made to select knowledgeable, experienced and committed people as supervisors, some of them could not perform as expected in the field. Such people did not have the necessary skills to supervise and monitor the work of others. In some cases, there were problems with supervision because some teachers were selected as supervisors over their superiors at work. This affected working relationships. In future, the selection of supervisors should be done with more care than was the case in some of the areas.

2.5.5 Logistics

During the mapping exercise, an inadequate number and frequent breakdown of vehicles was a challenge. Another challenge faced by the Regional Census office was the late delivery of bags/satchels that were to be used for packaging of the census questionnaires. Due to the late delivery of the bags/satchels, cartons were used to package and transport the census materials from the districts to the Census Secretariat in Accra.

2.6 Summary and Recommendations

2.6.1 Summary

Methodologies adopted for the 2010 census were derived from the recommendations from the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for the countries taking part in the 2010 round of population and housing census as well as experience from previous censuses in Ghana.

Topics covered in the census were: demographic and social characteristics, such as, age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, religion, literacy, education, economic characteristics, ICT, disability, fertility, mortality, agricultural activity and housing.

In the area of census mapping, both manual and digital mapping techniques were used. In previous censuses, only manual mapping techniques were used to produce census enumeration area maps.

A trial census was carried out in the Sene District in the Brong Ahafo region. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was widely publicized in every community in the region. The involvement of many stakeholders such as Ministry of Information, Information Service Department, and the National Commission for Civic Education, MMDAs and the private media contributed to the success of the census publicity campaign in the region. Training of field personnel was done at the district level.

Some of the major challenges were encountered in the areas of census mapping, field data collection and supervision. However, staff of GSS in the Brong Ahafo region, and members of the Regional and District Census Implementation Committees were able to find solutions to these challenges.

2.6.2 Recommendations

The institutions responsible for the creation of districts, constituencies and electoral areas and enumeration areas should build consensus in the creation of these units to avoid conflicts in the conduct of national exercises such as elections and censuses.

In the future, every effort should be made to maintain the ten-year periodicity as well as conduct the census in March as has been the practice. This calls for the timely release of funds for the conduct of the census exercise.

The field operations group should collaborate with the cartography section in the creation of enumeration areas (EAs). This would help in minimizing cases where some EAs are exceptionally large. Field officers should also be requested to report cases of large EAs at the end of house listing to avoid the situation where some portions of EAs are left un-attended to.

The Census Coordinator should ensure that all the census materials, especially the census questionnaires, are procured in good time and in sufficient quantities and sent to the regions ahead of training of field personnel. This will avoid delays in census activities and shortages of census materials.

Management should recognize the importance of supervision and monitoring and budget adequately for them in future censuses.

2.7 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 those of other countries.

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

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

Region

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

District

In 1988, Ghana changed from the local authority system of administration to the district assembly system. In that year, the then existing 140 local authorities were demarcated into 110 districts. In 2004, 28 new districts were created; this increased the number of districts in the country to 138. In 2008, 32 additional districts were created bringing the total number of districts to 170. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was conducted in these 170 administrative districts (these are made-up of 164 districts/municipals and 6 metropolitan areas). The six metropolitan areas in all have 33 sub-metros which the Statistical Service

considered as districts for the purpose of the exercise. Thus, the total number of statistical districts was 197.

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 have been living with them. However, it is important to remember that members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage) because non-relatives (e.g. house helps) may form part of a household.

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-Household Population

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

- (a) Educational Institutions
- (b) Children's and Old People's Homes
- (c) Hospitals and Healing Centres
- (d) Hotels
- (e) Prisons

- (f) Service Barracks
- (g) Soldiers on field exercise
- (h) Floating Population: The following are examples of persons in this category:
 - i. All persons who slept in lorry parks, markets, in front of stores and offices, public bathrooms, petrol filling stations, railway stations, verandas, pavements, and all such places which are not houses or compounds.
 - ii. Hunting and fishing camps.
 - iii. Beggars and vagrants (mentally sick or otherwise).

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

Ethnicity refers to the ethnic group that a person belonged to. This information was 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 were 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 they:

- 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 a job 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 reason of 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.

CHAPTER THREE

POPULATION SIZE, COMPOSITION AND AGE-SEX STRUCTURE

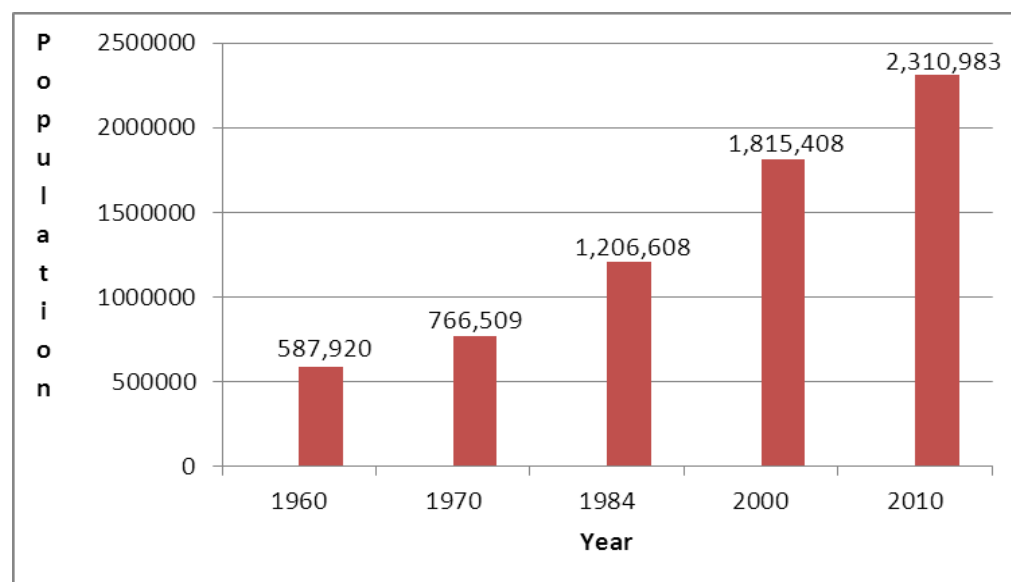
3.1 Introduction

Population size, composition and age-sex structures are critical in understanding the fertility, mortality and migration dynamics of any country. Population composition is the description of a population according to characteristics such as, age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, education and occupation. A country's population composition, for example, greatly influences its needs and wellbeing. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the trends in size, composition, and age-sex structure across Districts in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana, using the 2010 Population and Housing Census data.

3.2 Population Size and Change

The Brong Ahafo Region has a total population of 2,310, 983. It is the second largest Region in Ghana by land size and accounts for about 9.4 percent of the population. With a land size of 39,554 km², the population density for the region has increased from 45.9 persons/km² in 2000 to 58.4 persons/km² in 2010. Figure 3.1 shows that the population of the Region has quadrupled from 1960 to 2010.

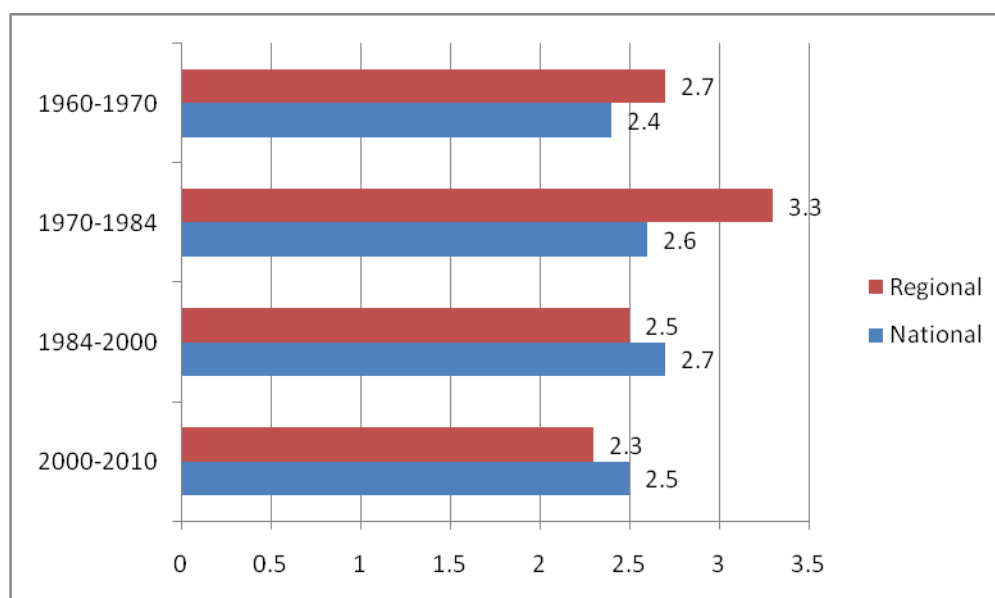
Figure 3.1: Population of Brong Ahafo, 1960 to 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.2 compares the population growth rates for four intercensal periods for the total country and the Brong Ahafo Region from 1960 to 2010. The region experienced its highest growth rate of 3.3 percent in the intercensal period 1970 to 1984. The growth rates for the 1984/2000 and 2000/2010 periods fell below the respective national averages by 0.2 percentage points.

Figure 3.2: Population Growth Rate, 1960-2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Age and Sex Structure

The age structure of the population of the country indicates a broad base that gradually tappers off with increasing age, this is reflected at both regional and District levels in the country.

3.3.1 Sex Distribution of the Population

The data shows that the sex distribution in the Region is almost the same between females and males although there are variations across different age groups. For example, while under five females and adolescents (10-19 years) suggests higher proportion of the total population than their male counterparts, the proportion of female youth (15-34 years), working population (15-64 years), and the aged (above 65 years) are less for females.

3.3.2 Age Structure of the Population

Table 3.1 presents the population by five year age groups by sex for the Region. Children under 5 years constitute 14.2 percent of the Region's population while 55.1 percent of the population are in the (15-64) years working population. The trend also shows that the proportions of children under 10 years in 2000 are higher than the proportions in 2010 while majority of proportions for the adolescents, working population and the aged (above 65 years) are less in 2000.

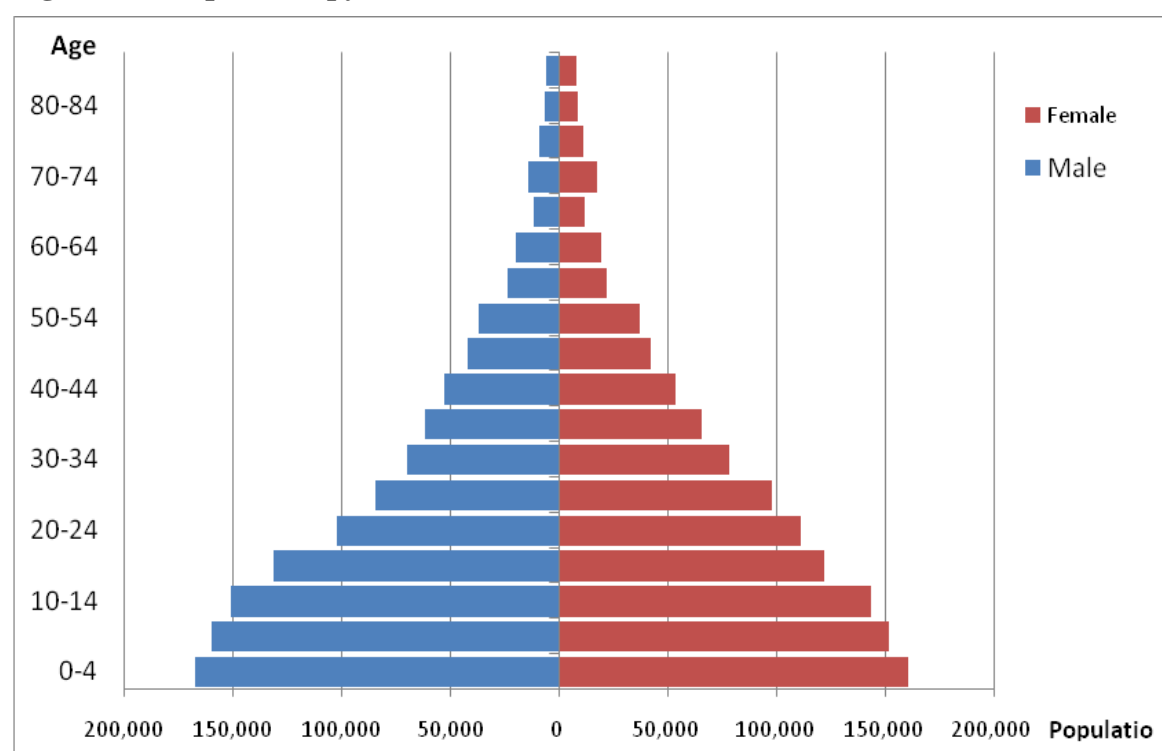
Table 3.1: Population distribution by age and sex

Age Group	2000				2010			
	Total (Number)	Total (%)	Male	Female	Total (Number)	Total (%)	Male	Female
All Ages	1,815,408		911,263	904,145	2,310,983		1,145,271	1,165,712
All Ages	1,815,408	100.0	50.2	49.8	2,310,983	100.0	49.6	50.4
0 - 4	284,799	15.7	15.5	15.9	327,551	14.2	14.6	13.8
5 - 9	270,991	14.9	14.9	15.0	311,104	13.5	13.9	13.0
10 - 14	226,009	12.4	12.7	12.2	294,036	12.7	13.1	12.3
15 - 19	185,020	10.2	10.6	9.8	253,449	11.0	11.4	10.5
20 - 24	153,586	8.5	8.2	8.7	213,694	9.2	8.9	9.6
25 - 29	141,651	7.8	7.4	8.3	182,328	7.9	7.3	8.4
30 - 34	112,190	6.2	5.9	6.4	148,370	6.4	6.1	6.7
35 - 39	97,249	5.4	5.2	5.5	127,466	5.5	5.4	5.6
40 - 44	83,696	4.6	4.8	4.4	106,337	4.6	4.6	4.6
45 - 49	67,215	3.7	4.0	3.4	83,886	3.6	3.6	3.6
50 - 54	50,909	2.8	2.9	2.7	74,238	3.2	3.2	3.2
55 - 59	29,860	1.6	1.7	1.6	45,501	2.0	2.1	1.9
60 - 64	31,412	1.7	1.7	1.7	39,205	1.7	1.7	1.7
65 - 69	20,690	1.1	1.2	1.1	23,171	1.0	1.0	1.0
70 - 74	18,060	1.0	1.0	1.0	32,021	1.4	1.2	1.5
75 - 79	11,038	0.6	0.6	0.6	20,213	0.9	0.8	1.0
80 - 84	11,649	0.6	0.6	0.7	14,681	0.6	0.5	0.7
85 - 89	19,684	0.4	0.4	0.4	6,842	0.3	0.3	0.3
90 - 94	-	0.3	0.3	0.4	4,731	0.2	0.2	0.3
95+	-	0.3	0.3	0.4	2,159	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.3 shows the structure of the population by sex. Children under five years constitute the largest group. As the population advances in terms of age the proportions becomes smaller compared to other age groups. There are more males at birth than females, and also for the population under 15 years.

Figure 3.3: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2.1 Age Dependency

Dependency ratio explains the relative predominance of populations in dependent ages (persons under 15 years and 65 years and older) and those in the productive ages (15-64 years). Evidence shows that the total dependency ratio for the Brong Ahafo Region has since 1984 experienced a steady decline from 100.8 per 100 in 1984 to 90.5 in 2000 and 81.3 in 2010. Child dependency ratio is 73.2 compared with the aged ratio (8.1) for the Region.

Table 3.2 shows the dependency and working population by District. The Sunyani Municipal has the least total dependency ratio of 54.0. This means approximately each person in the productive ages has one person to care for in the dependent population. The Municipality also has the least aged dependent ratio (5.3). This signifies net immigration of persons in the productive age group into the Municipality. Pru and Sene Districts have the highest total dependency ratios at (92). Dormaa East, Jaman North, Tain and Nkoranza North have aged dependency ratios above 10, indicating relatively large aged populations.

Table 3.2: Dependency and working population by district

District	Population under 15 years	15-64 Population	65+ Population	Total Dependency Ratio	Child Dependency Ratio	Aged Dependency Ratio
All Districts	932,691	1,274,474	103,818	81.3	73.2	8.1
Asunafo South	40,775	50,948	3,857	87.6	80	7.6
Asunafo North	52,193	67,719	4,773	84.1	77.1	7
Asutifi	41,336	60,257	4,250	75.7	68.6	7.1
Dormaa Municipal	61,291	90,549	7,949	76.5	67.7	8.8
Dormaa East	20,432	27,474	2,965	85.2	74.4	10.8
Tano South	33,128	41,409	3,592	88.7	80	8.7
Tano North	31,898	44,119	3,956	81.3	72.3	9
Sunyani Municipal	39,011	80,011	4,202	54	48.8	5.3
Sunyani West	32,680	48,764	3,828	74.9	67	7.9
Berekum Municipal	49,185	74,167	6,276	74.8	66.3	8.5
Jaman South	37,527	50,159	4,963	84.7	74.8	9.9
Jaman North	33,108	45,249	4,702	83.6	73.2	10.4
Tain	43,835	58,222	6,329	86.2	75.3	10.9
Wenchi Municipal	36,293	48,895	4,551	83.5	74.2	9.3
Techiman Municipal	80,427	118,042	8,387	75.2	68.1	7.1
Nkoranza South	41,760	54,927	4,242	83.8	76	7.7
Nkoranza North	27,187	34,950	3,758	88.5	77.8	10.8
Atebubu Amantin	45,583	55,919	4,436	89.4	81.5	7.9
Sene	52,688	61,756	4,366	92.4	85.3	7.1
Pru	57,551	67,303	4,394	92	85.5	6.5
Kintampo South	34,297	42,904	3,799	88.8	79.9	8.9
Kintampo North	40,506	50,731	4,243	88.2	79.8	8.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2.2 Sex Ratio

Table 3.3 shows the distribution of the population by sex and district with sex ratios. Districts in the Brong Ahafo Region have varying sex ratios ranging from about 86 males for every 100 females in Berekum Municipal to 108 males per 100 females in Asutifi and Kintampo South districts. The average sex ratio for Brong Ahafo Region is 98.2. The urban and rural sex ratios are respectively 91.6 and 103.9. The difference sex ratios could be due to females migrating to trade in more urbanized areas while males continue to engage mainly in farming, mining and other traditional occupations in rural areas. With mining activities booming in the Ahafo area of Asutifi and Asunafo coupled with climatic conditions conducive for cocoa growing, males are more likely to stay in these areas to work than females. Yam farming is also lucrative in Kintampo and Sene which may attract males to stay and farm. More urbanized areas such as Berekum and Techiman with booming trading activities attract females.

Table 3.3: Population by district, sex and sex ratio

District	Population			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	
All Districts	1,145,271	1,165,712	2,310,983	98.2
Urban Sex Ratio	491,681	536,792	1,028,473	91.6
Rural Sex Ratio	653,590	628,920	1,282,510	103.9
Asunafo South	48,836	46,744	95,580	104.5
Asunafo North	62,854	61,831	124,685	101.7
Asutifi	55,046	50,797	105,843	108.4
Dormaa Municipal	78,270	81,519	159,789	96.0
Dormaa East	23,970	26,901	50,871	89.1
Tano South	38,299	39,830	78,129	96.2
Tano North	39,593	40,380	79,973	98.1
Sunyani Municipal	61,610	61,614	123,224	100.0
Sunyani West	41,388	43,884	85,272	94.3
Berekum Municipal	59,869	69,759	129,628	85.8
Jaman South	43,459	49,190	92,649	88.3
Jaman North	39,889	43,170	83,059	92.4
Tain	53,880	54,506	108,386	98.9
Wenchi Municipal	44,065	45,674	89,739	96.5
Techiman	100,498	106,358	206,856	94.5
Nkoranza South	50,071	50,858	100,929	98.5
Nkoranza North	33,263	32,632	65,895	101.9
Atebubu Amantin	53,674	52,264	105,938	102.7
Sene	61,474	57,336	118,810	107.2
Pru	65,832	63,416	129,248	103.8
Kintampo South	42,129	38,871	81,000	108.4
Kintampo North	47,302	48,178	95,480	98.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality and Birth Place

3.4.1 Nationality

Table 3.4 summarizes the composition of the population by nationality. About 97 percent of persons in the Region are Ghanaians (by birth and naturalization), with 2.3 percent holding dual citizenship. There are 60,423 non Ghanaians in the Region constituting 2.6 percent of the population. The proportion of non Ghanaians in the Region is relatively high in Techiman, Pru, Atebubu Amantin, Kintampo North and Sunyani (6%) compared to other Districts or Municipalities. Techiman, Pru, Sene, Dormaa, and SSunyani reported higher number of persons with dual nationalities in the Region.

Table 3.4: Population by nationality and district

District	Total	Ghanaian by birth	Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	Ghanaian by naturalisation	Non Ghanaians
Total (Number)	2,310,983	2,179,876	52,127	18,557	60,423
Total (%)	100.0	94.3	2.3	0.8	2.6
All districts	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Asunafo South	4.1	4.2	3.7	3.3	3.5
Asunafo North Muni cipal	5.4	5.4	4.6	4.2	4.6
Asutifi	4.6	4.6	5.8	4.8	4.2
Dormaa Muni cipal	6.9	7.0	5.8	5.9	6.6
Dormaa East	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.8
Tano South	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.8
Tano North	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.7	3.0
Sunyani Muni cipal	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.1	6.0
Sunyani West	3.7	3.7	3.0	2.8	3.0
Berekum Municipal	5.6	5.7	4.5	4.3	4.3
Jaman South	4.0	4.1	3.3	2.9	3.3
Jaman North	3.6	3.6	3.0	2.6	3.2
Tain	4.7	4.8	3.4	3.2	3.4
Wenchi Muni cipal	3.9	3.8	4.8	4.9	4.6
Techiman Municipal	9.0	8.9	9.2	10.0	9.7
Nko ranza South	4.4	4.4	3.5	3.4	3.6
Nko ranza North	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.2	2.0
Atebubu Amantin	4.6	4.5	5.5	5.9	7.3
Sene	5.1	5.1	6.8	7.1	5.1
Pru	5.6	5.4	8.8	10.1	7.4
Kintampo South	3.5	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.1
Kintampo North Municipal	4.1	4.0	5.4	6.5	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4.2 Birth Place

The place of birth and enumeration in a census is important for understanding the internal movements of the population in any given country. Table 3.5 shows that almost eight in ten persons enumerated in the Brong Ahafo were born in the Region. Twenty percent of the population is migrants. Only few persons (one in 100) in the Region can be classified as migrants outside Ghana. A considerable number of the migrants in the Region are from Upper West, Ashanti and Northern Regions. A little over half (53%) of the population of Sunyani Municipal are migrants from other localities in the Region or outside the Region. About three in ten persons enumerated in Asutifi are migrants from outside Brong Ahafo. Jaman North District has the least number of inter-regional migrants.

Table 3.5: Birthplace of population by district

District	Same locality	Different locality in this region	Western	Central	Brong Ahafo	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Outside Ghana	Total
All Districts	67.5	11.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.9	3.9	3.9	2.7	4.6	1.0	100.0
Asunafo South	62.4	7.5	1.6	0.9	0.5	1.3	2.7	10.7	3.6	6.1	1.9	0.8	100.0
Asunafo North	59.7	12.3	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.4	2.1	9.8	3.4	4.4	2.5	0.9	100.0
Asutifi	60.7	9.8	2.3	1.7	0.8	1.7	1.8	9.7	2.9	5.8	2.2	0.7	100.0
Dormaa Municipal	69.0	18.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.1	1.4	2.6	2.8	1.2	100.0
Dormaa East	77.7	13.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.9	2.8	1.3	0.7	100.0
Tano South	70.0	8.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.8	5.1	5.5	3.0	4.0	1.0	100.0
Tano North	67.8	10.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.5	5.1	3.3	3.1	3.9	0.9	100.0
Sunyani Municipal	46.3	23.2	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.5	9.5	2.9	3.0	3.4	1.2	100.0
Sunyani West	67.1	13.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.2	3.4	1.8	2.6	5.8	0.8	100.0
Berekum Municipal	76.3	13.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.7	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.5	100.0
Jaman South	75.6	15.3	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.5	0.9	100.0
Jaman North	86.3	7.5	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.0	100.0
Tain	78.7	7.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.9	8.1	0.7	100.0
Wenchi Municipal	67.2	9.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.5	2.2	1.3	14.0	1.1	100.0
Techiman Municipal	61.5	14.4	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	4.0	4.4	3.0	7.4	1.3	100.0
Nkoranza South	66.2	10.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.9	3.7	4.9	8.9	0.7	100.0
Nkoranza North	72.5	8.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.8	5.0	1.8	8.4	0.3	100.0
Atebubu Amantin	70.1	8.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.7	3.0	8.1	2.3	3.7	1.0	100.0
Sene	70.2	6.6	0.2	1.3	2.6	9.5	0.9	1.4	4.0	0.6	1.8	0.8	100.0
Pru	73.3	5.2	0.2	0.6	1.1	4.6	0.3	1.4	8.2	0.7	2.8	1.5	100.0
Kintampo South	61.9	11.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	2.2	8.9	4.0	9.6	0.6	100.0
Kintampo North	60.8	14.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.3	10.2	2.4	5.3	1.6	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4.3 Ethnicity

Table 3.6 presents the ethnic composition in the Region by District. The predominant ethnic group across Districts is Akan, except for Pru, Sene and Kintampo North where the dominant ethnic groups are Guan, Gurma, and Grusi respectively. Berekum, Jaman North and South, and Dormaa East are the Districts with the largest Akan representations in the Region.

Table 3.6: Ethnic groups by district

District	Akan	Ga-Dangme	Ewe	Guan	Gurma	Mole-Dagbon	Grusi	Mande	All other tribes	Total
All Districts	58.9	1.3	3.7	4.1	6.9	18.2	3.9	1.8	1.3	100.0
Asunafo South	58.4	3.7	5.2	1.2	6.8	20.5	1.2	2.4	0.6	100.0
Asunafo North	61.8	2.3	6.4	0.9	4.8	19.2	1.8	2.0	0.7	100.0
Asutifi	60.0	2.0	7.1	0.3	5.5	17.2	2.1	4.4	1.3	100.0
Dormaa Municipal	82.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.1	11.8	1.3	1.2	0.9	100.0
Dormaa East	87.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	8.4	2.2	0.3	0.4	100.0
Tano South	60.5	0.3	3.3	0.7	10.6	19.0	1.6	2.7	1.4	100.0
Tano North	63.8	1.9	4.6	0.4	4.4	18.8	1.7	3.5	0.9	100.0
Sunyani Municipal	69.2	2.9	4.0	0.8	1.6	15.4	2.9	2.1	1.1	100.0
Sunyani West	73.9	1.1	1.9	0.3	1.2	18.1	2.2	0.7	0.6	100.0
Berekum Municipal	90.5	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.4	5.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	100.0
Jaman South	89.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.6	5.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	100.0
Jaman North	89.6	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	2.5	2.1	3.4	0.4	100.0
Tain	78.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	17.9	1.9	0.3	0.1	100.0
Wenchi Municipal	50.9	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	36.6	4.3	2.7	2.5	100.0
Techiman Municipal	58.1	0.4	1.5	2.4	2.9	24.6	6.0	2.2	1.8	100.0
Nkoranza South	58.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	4.2	30.7	4.6	0.6	0.5	100.0
Nkoranza North	62.4	0.1	0.1	0.9	4.1	26.5	5.4	0.1	0.4	100.0
Atebubu Amantin	32.3	0.3	1.0	2.9	29.1	22.7	4.3	4.8	2.6	100.0
Sene	10.0	6.5	19.2	32.3	18.9	9.6	1.0	0.6	1.9	100.0
Pru	16.6	2.7	13.4	21.7	26.6	12.6	1.9	0.5	4.1	100.0
Kintampo South	35.5	0.1	0.2	1.0	7.8	41.2	12.4	0.8	1.0	100.0
Kintampo North	17.8	0.4	1.7	12.4	16.3	20.1	25.2	3.1	3.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4.4 Religion

Table 3.7 shows the distribution of the population by the various religious denominations. A little over two-thirds are Christians. Other religions in the Region are Islam and adherents of African Traditional religions. One in three Christians in the Region is Pentecostal or Charismatic. Catholics are about one-fifth of the Region's population. Pru and Sene are the only Districts where adherents of African Traditional religions are relatively high. The Islamic faith is predominant in Techiman and Atebubu-Amantin.

Table 3.7: Population by religion and district

District	Religious Affiliation									Total
	Population	No religion	Catholic	Protestants	Pentecostal/Charismatic	Other Christian	Islam	Traditionalist	Other	
All Districts	2,310,983	7.3	20.1	17.7	24.5	9.9	17.0	2.7	0.7	100.0
Asunafo South	95,580	6.7	15.7	18.8	26.6	12.3	17.7	0.6	1.7	100.0
Asunafo North	124,685	5.9	15.2	17.1	30.9	14.6	14.9	0.7	0.7	100.0
Asutifi	105,843	7.0	14.1	16.3	32.3	9.8	18.8	0.7	1.0	100.0
Dormaa Municipal	159,789	5.5	18.6	23.6	30.1	8.5	12.3	0.8	0.6	100.0
Dormaa East	50,871	6.6	18.8	22.3	32.7	11.6	7.1	0.5	0.4	100.0
Tano South	78,129	8.0	18.1	16.1	26.9	11.1	16.9	2.0	0.9	100.0
Tano North	79,973	6.2	21.8	20.3	27.2	9.3	13.8	0.8	0.6	100.0
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	3.6	18.3	18.3	35.1	11.3	12.6	0.3	0.6	100.0
Sunyani West	85,272	5.8	18.2	19.0	32.6	14.2	9.2	0.3	0.6	100.0
Berekum Municipal	129,628	4.1	17.3	23.5	38.8	8.8	6.5	0.4	0.7	100.0
Jaman South	92,649	3.6	31.7	24.2	23.8	3.0	12.2	0.9	0.6	100.0
Jaman North	83,059	2.2	35.9	26.5	18.4	2.7	13.0	1.2	0.2	100.0
Tain	108,386	8.6	29.3	21.2	14.5	6.4	16.5	2.8	0.7	100.0
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	8.2	29.9	14.0	16.7	4.9	21.9	3.7	0.7	100.0
Techiman Municipal	206,856	5.7	19.3	15.1	21.5	11.9	25.0	1.0	0.4	100.0
Nkoranza South	100,929	10.1	23.8	16.6	19.4	16.4	10.3	2.9	0.5	100.0
Nkoranza North	65,895	11.8	25.6	19.8	13.3	12.6	14.0	2.6	0.4	100.0
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	7.8	14.3	9.5	19.2	9.6	33.5	5.6	0.5	100.0
Sene	118,810	16.7	12.6	14.2	22.9	11.5	11.0	9.5	1.5	100.0
Pru	129,248	11.2	13.5	14.4	19.7	6.6	21.7	12.6	0.3	100.0
Kintampo South	81,000	11.8	26.5	12.2	15.2	8.5	20.9	4.0	0.9	100.0
Kintampo Municipal	95,480	6.4	17.9	9.4	14.4	11.4	36.1	4.1	0.2	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

HOUSEHOLD SIZE, STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the size, structure, composition and other characteristics of households in the Brong Ahafo Region. The concept of household is widely used in censuses and surveys to identify and group persons into basic units of enumeration. The household concept plays an important role as a minimum unit of living arrangements of the population. Socio-cultural practices such as marriage, kinship type and inheritance also influence household formation.

4.2 Household Headship by Sex, Age and Locality of Residence

Table 4.1 presents the proportion of household headship in age groups by sex and locality of residence. The distribution of household heads by sex has not changed much for the Region over the decade as female headed households increased from 34.3 percent in 2000 to 34.7 percent in 2010. Though the proportion of male heads of household is higher than that of females in all age groups, the proportion of female heads in the first three age groups from 15-29 years and the elderly ages from 65 and older years, is higher than that for male head. It is only in the mid-year age groups from 30-64 years that the proportions for male heads are higher than those of female heads.

In the case of urban and rural settings, the proportions follow the same pattern as the absolute number of household headship. The proportions for urban headship are higher than rural headship in the early ages from 15-34 years, and thereafter changes from 35 years onwards when the proportions of rural heads are higher than those of urban heads. The proportions generally rise and peak at certain age groups and fall thereafter. The regional average proportion peaks at 12.6 for age group 35-39 years. The peaks for male (13.8) and rural population (12.7) are at age group 35-39 and for female (11.8) at 25-29 and urban population (13.2) at age group 30-34.

Table 4.1: Household heads by sex, age and locality of residence

Age Group	Total	Male head	Female head	Urban	Rural
Total (Number)	490,519	320,241	170,278	236,287	254,232
All ages (%)	100	65.3	34.7	48.2	51.8
All	100	100	100	100	100
15 - 19	1.9	1.5	2.5	2.2	1.5
20 - 24	6.2	5.3	7.8	7.6	4.8
25 - 29	11.2	10.9	11.8	12.9	9.7
30 - 34	12.5	13.4	10.9	13.2	11.9
35 - 39	12.6	13.8	10.3	12.4	12.7
40 - 44	11.6	12.5	9.9	11	12.1
45 - 49	9.9	10.5	8.9	9.1	10.7
50 - 54	9.3	9.4	9.1	8.6	9.9
55 - 59	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.4
60 - 64	5.2	5.1	5.5	4.7	5.7
65 - 69	3.1	2.9	3.5	2.9	3.3
70 - 74	4.3	3.6	5.8	3.8	4.8
75 - 79	2.7	2.2	3.7	2.5	2.9
80 - 84	1.8	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.9
85 - 89	0.8	0.6	1	0.7	0.8
90 - 94	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5
95+	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.2.1 Household Size

The average household size for the Region has reduced from 5.3 in 2000 to 4.7 in 2010, but is still higher than the national average of 4.5 by 0.2 percentage point over the same period. Average household size ranges from 3.9 to 5.6 for the Districts with the lowest recorded for Sunyani Municipal and the highest for Pru (Table 4.2).

Apart from the Sunyani Metropolitan Area, the remaining districts in the region have average household sizes greater 4.0. The Dormaa East, Tano North and Sunyani West districts and the the Berekum and Techiman municipalities have average household sizes lower than the national average of 4.4. The remaining eighteen districts have average household sizes greater than the national average.

Table 4.2: Average household size by districts

District Name	Average Household Size
Brong Ahafo	4.6
Asunafo South	4.7
Asunafo North Municipal	4.5
Asutifi	4.4
Dormaa Municipal	4.4
Dormaa East	4.3
Tano South	4.7
Tano North	4.3
Sunyani Municipal	3.9
Sunyani West	4.3
Berekum Municipal	4.0
Jaman South	4.5
Jaman North	5.1
Tain	5.4
Wenchi Municipal	4.6
Techiman Municipal	4.3
Nkoranza South	4.6
Nkoranza North	4.7
Atebubu Amantin	5.1
Sene	5.3
Pru	5.6
Kintampo South	5.2
Kintampo North Municipal	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Household structure by age

Table 4.4 presents the structure of the household in three broad age categories. The data show that 40.7 of the population are younger than 15 years; 54.8 percent are aged 15-64 years and 4.5 percent are 65 years and older. The dependent population is therefore 45.2 percent of the entire population of the Region. Table 4.4 further reveals that nine out of every 10 household heads are in the working population, with one tenth belonging to the aged population. Furthermore, there is no person below the age of 15 who is a household head in the Region.

The age composition of households shows that about two thirds of parents-in-law in households are in the working group while one third are aged. All sons in law in households are in the working group. Every eight in 10 grandchildren in a household are below 15 years. Sixty three percent of step children and 60 percent adopted grand children are below 15 years.

Table 4.3: Household structure by age

Household Composition	Total	Age Group		
		0-14	15-64	65+
All relationships	2,265,458	921,217	1,241,908	102,333
All relationships	100.0	40.7	54.8	4.5
Head	100.0	0.0	86.5	13.5
Spouse (wife/husband)	100.0	0.0	95.8	4.2
Child (son/daughter)	100.0	65.7	34.2	0.1
Parent/Parent in-law	100.0	0.0	33.1	66.9
Son/Daughter in-law	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Grandchild	100.0	79.7	20.3	0.0
Brother/Sister	100.0	22.1	74.7	3.2
Step child	100.0	63.3	36.7	0.0
Adopted/Foster child	100.0	59.9	40.1	0.0
Other relative	100.0	40.3	53.9	5.9
Non-relative	100.0	21.0	75.8	3.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

4.5 Household composition

Table 4.5 shows the household composition by rural/urban locality of residence. The nuclear household is the largest group. Nuclear households are more rural than urban while single person households are more urban. While nuclear family households are more in rural than urban areas, the reverse is the case for households with only head and spouse, although the disparity between the rural-urban dichotomies for the former is more pronounced than between the urban rural for the latter. Less than one-third of households in the Region are composed of the head, children and relatives to the household head.

Table 4.4: Household composition by locality of residence

Household Composition	Locality of Residence			
	Total	Total	Urban	Rural
Brong Ahafo		490,519	236,287	254,232
Total	490,519	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household with head and a spouse only	15,987	3.3	3.3	3.2
Household with head, spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only (nuclear household)	122,248	24.9	20.8	28.8
Household with head, spouse(s), biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only (family household)	70,672	14.4	10.9	17.7
Household with head, spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	5,677	1.2	1.1	1.2
Household with head, spouse(s) and all other composition	15,515	3.2	3.0	3.3
Head only	78,694	16.0	19.5	12.8
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	64,755	13.2	14.8	11.8
Household with head, biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	59,746	12.2	13.1	11.3
Household with head, biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	4,813	1.0	1.2	0.8
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	52,412	10.7	12.4	9.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

MARITAL CHARACTERISTICS

5.1 Introduction

Marriage is a cherished institution in every society in Ghana, and early marriage and several forms of marriage can be found in many parts of the country. Notable forms of marriage are traditional, ordinance and religious marriages. This chapter presents data on marital status of persons 12 years and older by six socio-economic characteristics.

5.2 Marital Status by three Demographic Characteristics

About every two in five persons age 12 years and older have never married (42.3%) and nearly one in 10 persons has previously been in marriage, a considerable number of whom are widowed. Nearly half of the population 12 years and older are married. Table 5.1 presents information on marital status and three demographic characteristics, locality of residence, sex and age in the Brong Ahafo Region.

5.3 Marital Status in Urban Rural Settings

Majority of the population among rural settings are married compared to those from the urban areas. Just under 10.0 percent are either separated, divorced or widowed, this is more prevalent among urban settlements than among rural ones.

5.4 Marital Status by Sex

Half (50.1%) of the males compared to a lightly higher than a third of the females (34.9%) never married. The proportion of married males (40.1%) is lower than that of females (43.9%). The percentage of female divorcees, widows and separated (14.3%) is more than three times that of males (4.4%). Males can marry more than one partner at the same time which is not the case for females.

5.5 Marital Status and Age

A large proportion of the population age 12-14 years (95.6%) and 15-19 years (91.2%) have never married compared 4.5 and 8.3 percent of persons in the same age categories are in a union. No person younger than 15 years and 0.5 percent of those age 15-19 years have previously married. For age (20-24) years, nearly two thirds (66.4%) have never married while 31.5 percent are in a union and few (2.1%) have previously been in a union. About 31 percent of the age group 20-24 years are in a sexual union compared to 58.4 percent of those between 25-29 years. The proportion for consensual union and marriage years increased from between 2.7 and 5.6 for persons between 15-19 years to between 9.8 and 21.7 for those between 20-24 years. The proportions of those married, widowed and separated also varied by age.

Table 5.1: Marital status by locality, sex and age

Characteristic	Marital Status						
	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Locality of residence							
Total	1,547,336	42.3	6.3	41.9	1.5	3.7	4.3
Urban	720,497	46.2	6.2	37.9	1.4	3.9	4.4
Rural	826,839	38.9	6.3	45.4	1.5	3.6	4.2
Sex							
Total	1,547,336	42.3	6.3	41.9	1.5	3.7	4.3
Male	755,018	50.1	5.4	40.1	1.1	2.3	1.0
Female	792,318	34.9	7.1	43.6	1.8	5.1	7.4
Age group							
Total	1,547,336	42.3	6.3	41.9	1.5	3.7	4.3
12-14	169,044	95.6	0.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	253,449	91.2	2.7	5.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
20-24	213,694	66.4	9.8	21.7	1.0	0.9	0.2
25-29	182,328	37.5	12.6	45.8	1.6	2.1	0.5
30-34	148,370	17.2	10.6	65.4	2.2	3.5	1.1
35-39	127,466	8.4	8.5	73.9	2.4	4.9	1.9
40-44	106,337	4.9	6.5	76.0	2.5	6.7	3.4
45-49	83,886	3.3	5.2	76.1	2.6	7.9	5.0
50-54	74,238	2.5	3.9	73.2	2.7	9.2	8.6
55-59	45,501	2.0	3.1	70.1	2.6	10.4	11.7
60-64	39,205	2.6	2.7	64.4	2.5	10.5	17.3
65-69	23,171	3.0	2.2	59.8	2.3	10.9	21.9
70+	80,647	4.0	1.7	45.6	2.0	10.2	36.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

Table 5.2 presents information on marital status and three socioeconomic characteristics, education, religion and employment.

5.6 Marital Status and Level of Education

A substantial proportion of persons who have attained primary (63.3%), JSS/JHS (62%) and SSS/SHS education have never married. On the hand, 71.4 percent of persons who have attained middle school and 68.7 percent of those who attained secondary school level are married. Every three in five persons who have never attended school are married. Those who have never had any formal education also have relatively higher proportions (17.7%) widowed, divorced and separated. More than three quarter proportion (77.6%) of persons who have acquired post graduate educational qualifications are educational qualifications are married.

5.7 Marital Sstatus and Religious Affiliation

There are no marked differences in the proportional distribution of the marital status across religious affiliations. The numbers of people who belong to all religious groups are either married or never married. Proportional distribution of never married and married persons across religious affiliation ranges from about 31-44 percent and 39-55 percent respectively. Adherents of the Islam faith have the lowest proportion of Informal/Consensual union (3.3%). The proportion of people divorced is highest in the group of people with no religion.

5.8 Marital Status and Employment

Nearly four in five of all persons not active are never married (76.8%) and nearly one in 20 also widowed (4.7%). The proportion of the unemployed who have never married (55.9%) is double the employed in the never married category. A similar trend is observed for those employed who are married to those unemployed who are married. The proportion of the unemployed in informal union is just about 2% percent higher than the proportion of those employed in informal union. Also, proportions of the employed in separation, divorce and widowhood are all more than the corresponding proportions for the unemployed.

Table 5.2: Marital status by level of education and religious affiliation

Level of Education	Total	Never married	Informal/Con-sensual union/ Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Highest level of school attended or attending							
All levels	1,547,336	42.3	6.3	41.9	1.5	3.7	4.3
Never attended	276,758	63.3	5.4	26.1	1.0	2.5	1.8
Primary	368,791	64.2	8.8	24.2	1.1	1.5	0.3
JSS/JHS	166,441	4.6	7.2	71.1	2.7	9.1	5.2
Middle	147,786	73.8	6.0	18.6	0.6	0.8	0.2
SSS/SHS	19,488	13.2	6.0	69.7	2.2	5.9	3.0
Secondary	19,082	34.9	8.4	48.8	1.8	4.0	2.0
Voc./Tech./Comm.	18,620	32.7	4.9	53.9	1.5	4.0	2.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	34,984	57.0	6.1	34.1	0.7	1.3	0.7
Post secondary diploma	14,563	46.2	3.6	47.6	0.8	1.1	0.7
Bachelor degree	2,101	17.1	1.8	77.6	0.7	1.7	1.0
Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect)	478,722	17.5	4.7	60.1	1.9	5.4	10.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

Table 5.2: Marital status by level of education and religious affiliation (Cont'd)

Characteristic	Total	Never married	Informal/ Con- sensual union/ Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Religious affiliation							
All religions	1,547,336	42.3	6.3	41.9	1.5	3.7	4.3
No religion	120,225	33.8	8.8	46.2	2.3	5.0	4.0
Catholic	312,586	43.7	5.7	41.2	1.3	3.5	4.6
Protestants	281,751	43.1	6.5	39.0	1.6	4.5	5.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	371,182	44.0	7.6	39.4	1.5	3.9	3.6
Other christian	151,587	42.7	7.6	40.2	1.5	4.1	3.8
Islam	249,250	43.0	3.3	46.5	1.0	2.0	4.1
Ahmadi	7,746	42.9	4.9	43.9	1.4	2.6	4.3
Traditionalist	42,591	31.1	3.5	54.5	1.5	3.5	5.9
Other	10,418	39.3	6.0	44.9	1.6	4.2	4.1
Economic activity status							
All economic activities	1,547,336	42.3	6.3	41.9	1.5	3.7	4.3
Employed	1,016,019	25.3	7.7	56.2	1.9	4.7	4.2
Unemployed	39,816	51.8	11.1	30.8	1.9	3.0	1.5
Not active	491,501	76.8	2.8	13.3	0.6	1.7	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

CHAPTER SIX

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

6.1 Introduction

The 2010 Population and Housing Census sought information on the ownership of mobile phones, usage of desk top and laptop computers and internet facilities by individuals and households. This chapter presents information on access and usage of information, communication, technology in the Brong Ahafo Region.

6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phone

Household members 12 years and older were asked if they owned mobile phones. Overall, 622,715 persons owned mobile phones in the Region. Techiman Municipal has the highest percentage of persons owning mobile phones (11.3%) followed by Sunyani (9.8%) and Berekum (7.8%) Municipals. Kintampo South and Nkoranza North Districts have the least (2.2%). In nine out of the 22 Districts, a higher percentage of females own mobile phones than males. Dormaa East District (2.1%) recorded the least percentage of males who own mobile phones while Sene (1.8%) recorded the least for females.

Table 6.1: Population 12 years and older owning mobile phones by district and sex

District	Mobile Phone Owning by Sex					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Districts	622,715	100	341,715	100.0	281,000	100.0
Asunafo South	20,330	3.3	12,597	3.7	7,733	2.8
Asunafo North	33,360	5.4	19,087	5.6	14,273	5.1
Asutifi	32,467	5.2	19,458	5.7	13,009	4.6
Dormaa Municipal	46,343	7.4	24,641	7.2	21,702	7.7
Dormaa East	14,671	2.4	7,340	2.1	7,331	2.6
Tano South	18,901	3.0	10,601	3.1	8,300	3.0
Tano North	23,491	3.8	12,899	3.8	10,592	3.8
Sunyani Municipal	60,802	9.8	31,757	9.3	29,045	10.3
Sunyani West	29,015	4.7	15,159	4.4	13,856	4.9
Berekum Municipal	48,757	7.8	23,102	6.8	25,655	9.1
Jaman South	25,671	4.1	13,123	3.8	12,548	4.5
Jaman North	23,653	3.8	12,784	3.7	10,869	3.9
Tain	24,642	4.0	14,185	4.2	10,457	3.7
Wenchi Municipal	24,026	3.9	13,280	3.9	10,746	3.8
Techiman Municipal	70,627	11.3	37,253	10.9	33,374	11.9
Nkoranza South	26,170	4.2	14,216	4.2	11,954	4.3
Nkoranza North	13,397	2.2	7,834	2.3	5,563	2.0
Atebubu Amantin	20,090	3.2	12,119	3.5	7,971	2.8
Sene	14,749	2.4	9,716	2.8	5,033	1.8
Pru	16,555	2.7	10,076	2.9	6,479	2.3
Kintampo South	13,967	2.2	8,663	2.5	5,304	1.9
Kintampo North	21,031	3.4	11,825	3.5	9,206	3.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

6.2.1 Ownership by District and Sex

Table 6.2 presents the population 12 years and older for the Region as well as those who own mobile phones by District and sex, and the corresponding percentages of the population owning mobile phones. Overall, four out of every ten persons 12 years or older own a mobile phone; 45.3 percent of males and 35.5 percent of females. Two thirds of the population 12 years or older in Sunyani Municipal own mobile phones. On the contrary, only 20 percent of people in Sene own mobile phones.

Five Districts (Nkoranza North, Atebubu Amantin, Pru, Sene and Kintampo South) recorded less than a third of their populations 12 years or older that own mobile phones. In all districts, a higher percentage of males than females own mobile phones. The variation is however most pronounced in Asunafo South is where about 15 percent more males 12 years or older had mobile phones than females.

6.2.2 Ownership by District and Locality of Residence

Table 6.3 gives the percentage of urban and rural populations 12 years and older who owned mobile phones at the time of the census. Twice as many persons in urban areas had mobile phones as rural dwellers. This trend is seen across all Districts. For example, 70.4 percent of the urban population in Sunyani Municipal owned mobile phones compared with 41.0 percent in the rural areas of Municipality. Mobile phone usage was however lower among both urban and rural dwellers in Sene District. A little over one-fourth of urban dwellers 12 years or older and nearly one-fifth of the rural dwellers owned mobile phones. Nkoranza North was the only District where not much variation was observed among the urban and rural populations in terms of mobile phone ownership. Thirty-five percent of the urban dwellers compared with 29.7 percent of the rural population 12 years and older also owned a mobile phone.

Table 6.2: Percentage of population 12 years and older owning mobile phones by district and sex

District	Total Country			Male			Female		
	Population 12 years and older	Population 12 years and older having mobile phones	Percentage 12+ having mobile phones	Population 12 years and older	Male Population 12 years and older having mobile phones	Percentage 12+ having mobile phones	Population 12 years and older	Female Population 12 years and older having mobile phones	Percentage 12+ having mobile phones
All Districts	1,547,336	622,715	40.2	755,018	341,715	45.3	792,318	281,000	35.5
Asunafo South	61,562	20,330	33.0	31,454	12,597	40.0	30,108	7,733	25.7
Asunafo North	81,685	33,360	40.8	40,822	19,087	46.8	40,863	14,273	34.9
Asutifi	71,897	32,467	45.2	37,700	19,458	51.6	34,197	13,009	38.0
Dormaa Municipal	109,736	46,343	42.2	52,753	24,641	46.7	56,983	21,702	38.1
Dormaa East	34,023	14,671	43.1	15,506	7,340	47.3	18,517	7,331	39.6
Tano South	50,695	18,901	37.3	24,215	10,601	43.8	26,480	8,300	31.3
Tano North	53,930	23,491	43.6	26,259	12,899	49.1	27,671	10,592	38.3
Sunyani Municipal	92,174	60,802	66.0	45,681	31,757	69.5	46,493	29,045	62.5
Sunyani West	58,808	29,015	49.3	27,938	15,159	54.3	30,870	13,856	44.9
Berekum Municipal	90,566	48,757	53.8	39,927	23,102	57.9	50,639	25,655	50.7
Jaman South	62,232	25,671	41.3	28,059	13,123	46.8	34,173	12,548	36.7
Jaman North	56,573	23,653	41.8	26,439	12,784	48.4	30,134	10,869	36.1
Tain	72,502	24,642	34.0	35,829	14,185	39.6	36,673	10,457	28.5
Wenchi Municipal	59,833	24,026	40.2	28,822	13,280	46.1	31,011	10,746	34.7
Techiman Municipal	141,777	70,627	49.8	67,519	37,253	55.2	74,258	33,374	44.9
Nkoranza South	66,370	26,170	39.4	32,523	14,216	43.7	33,847	11,954	35.3
Nkoranza North	43,598	13,397	30.7	21,890	7,834	35.8	21,708	5,563	25.6
Atebubu Amantin	68,051	20,090	29.5	34,222	12,119	35.4	33,829	7,971	23.6
Sene	74,597	14,749	19.8	38,464	9,716	25.3	36,133	5,033	13.9
Pru	81,856	16,555	20.2	41,149	10,076	24.5	40,707	6,479	15.9
Kintampo South	52,753	13,967	26.5	27,495	8,663	31.5	25,258	5,304	21.0
Kintampo North	62,118	21,031	33.9	30,352	11,825	39.0	31,766	9,206	29.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 6.3: Percentage of population 12 years and older having mobile phones by district and locality

District	Urban			Rural		
	Total Urban population 12 years and over	Urban Population 12+ having mobile phones	Percentage having mobile phone	Total Rural population 12 years and over	Rural Population 12+ having mobile phones	Percentage having mobile phone
All Districts	720,497	380,653	52.8	826,839	242,062	29.3
Asunafo North	32,490	17,911	55.1	49,195	15,449	31.4
Asutifi	26,136	15,258	58.4	45,761	17,209	37.6
Dormaa Municipal	39,279	22,964	58.5	70,457	23,379	33.2
Dormaa East	22,008	10,629	48.3	12,015	4,042	33.6
Tano South	27,380	11,797	43.1	23,315	7,104	30.5
Tano North	27,822	14,553	52.3	26,108	8,938	34.2
Sunyani Municipal	78,105	55,017	70.4	14,069	5,785	41.1
Sunyani West	42,480	22,670	53.4	16,328	6,345	38.9
Berekum Municipal	60,386	35,832	59.3	30,180	12,925	42.8
Jaman South	17,533	10,116	57.7	44,699	15,555	34.8
Jaman North	30,410	15,026	49.4	26,163	8,627	33.0
Tain	31,496	13,309	42.3	41,006	11,333	27.6
Wenchi Municipal	23,201	12,828	55.3	36,632	11,198	30.6
Techiman Municipal	86,733	49,257	56.8	55,044	21,370	38.8
Nkoranza South	32,608	16,848	51.7	33,762	9,322	27.6
Nkoranza North	8,325	2,912	35.0	35,273	10,485	29.7
Atebubu Amantin	33,316	14,056	42.2	34,735	6,034	17.4
Sene	10,062	2,646	26.3	64,535	12,103	18.8
Pru	32,615	10,384	31.8	49,241	6,171	12.5
Kintampo South	4,995	2,231	44.7	47,758	11,736	24.6
Kintampo North	36,404	16,625	45.7	25,714	4,406	17.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.2.3 Ownership by Age and Sex

Information on the ownership of mobile phones across age groups is presented in Table 6.4. As observed, not much variation exists across age groups except for the younger and older ages. Irrespective of sex, one in every four adolescents 15-19 years owns a mobile phone. It is observed that more than half the Region's population aged between 20 and 50 years own mobile phones. A broad peak is observed from age 25 years through to 39 years; 55 to 57 percent of the population in that age group own mobile phones. Marked differences exist between males and females across all age groups except age group 12 years to 14 years. The gap between the sexes widens in older age groups, more males than females own mobile phones.

Table 6.4: Percentage of population 12 years and older having mobile phones by age group and sex

Age Group	Both Sexes			Males			Females		
	Population 12+ by age group	Population 12+ having mobile phone	Percentage having mobile phone	Population 12+ by age group	Population 12+ having mobile phone	Percentage having mobile phone	Population 12+ by age group	Population 12+ having mobile phone	Percentage having mobile phone
All Ages	1,547,336	622,715	40.2	755,018	341,715	45.3	792,318	281,000	35.5
12-14	169,044	5,924	3.5	86,672	3,150	3.6	82,372	2,774	3.4
15-19	253,449	55,341	21.8	131,054	30,309	23.1	122,395	25,032	20.5
20-24	213,694	110,882	51.9	102,007	57,427	56.3	111,687	53,455	47.9
25-29	182,328	103,741	56.9	83,978	53,841	64.1	98,350	49,900	50.7
30-34	148,370	82,245	55.4	69,748	44,625	64.0	78,622	37,620	47.8
35-39	127,466	69,478	54.5	61,699	39,091	63.4	65,767	30,387	46.2
40-44	106,337	54,794	51.5	52,540	31,417	59.8	53,797	23,377	43.5
45-49	83,886	42,577	50.8	41,691	24,125	57.9	42,195	18,452	43.7
50-54	74,238	35,717	48.1	36,650	20,272	55.3	37,588	15,445	41.1
55-59	45,501	21,992	48.3	23,599	13,146	55.7	21,902	8,846	40.4
60-64	39,205	14,527	37.1	19,787	9,149	46.2	19,418	5,378	27.7
65-69	23,171	7,900	34.1	11,389	4,842	42.5	11,782	3,058	26.0
70+	80,647	17,597	21.8	34,204	10,321	30.2	46,443	7,276	15.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Usage of Internet Facilities

The 2010 PHC also collected information on the usage of internet via any electronic device among the population 12 years and older.

6.3.1 Usage by district and sex

Table 6.5 shows that only 3.4 percent of the region's population 12 years and older uses internet. Twice as many more males (4.8%) than females(2.30%) use the internet. Whereas 18.7 percent of the population 12 years and older in Sunyani reported using the internet, less than one percent of the population of Sene, Pru and kintampo South use the internet. Also, all other Districts except Sunyani West have less than five percent of the population using internet facilities.

Table 6.5: Percentage of population 12 years and older using internet facilities by district and sex

District	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	Total population 12 years and older	Population 12+ using internet	Percentage using internet	Population on 12 years and older	Population 12+ using internet	Percentage using internet	Population on 12 years and older	Population 12+ using internet	Percentage using internet
All Districts	1,547,336	52,923	3.4	755,018	36,542	4.8	792,318	16,381	2.1
Asunafo South	61,562	1,108	1.8	31,454	828	2.6	30,108	280	0.9
Asunafo North	81,685	1,948	2.4	40,822	1,390	3.4	40,863	558	1.4
Asutifi	71,897	2,377	3.3	37,700	1,740	4.6	34,197	637	1.9
Dormaa Municipal	109,736	2,787	2.5	52,753	2,004	3.8	56,983	783	1.4
Dormaa East	34,023	583	1.7	15,506	420	2.7	18,517	163	0.9
Tano South	50,695	1,219	2.4	24,215	813	3.4	26,480	406	1.5
Tano North	53,930	1,412	2.6	26,259	976	3.7	27,671	436	1.6
Sunyani Municipal	92,174	17,231	18.7	45,681	11,296	24.7	46,493	5,935	12.8
Sunyani West	58,808	3,447	5.9	27,938	2,388	8.5	30,870	1,059	3.4
Berekum Municipal	90,566	3,311	3.7	39,927	2,306	5.8	50,639	1,005	2.0
Jaman South	62,232	1,474	2.4	28,059	1,021	3.6	34,173	453	1.3
Jaman North	56,573	1,272	2.2	26,439	944	3.6	30,134	328	1.1
Tain	72,502	814	1.1	35,829	610	1.7	36,673	204	0.6
Wenchi Municipal	59,833	1,664	2.8	28,822	1,201	4.2	31,011	463	1.5
Techiman Municipal	141,777	5,673	4.0	67,519	3,873	5.7	74,258	1,800	2.4
Nkoranza South	66,370	1,567	2.4	32,523	1,085	3.3	33,847	482	1.4
Nkoranza North	43,598	462	1.1	21,890	342	1.6	21,708	120	0.6
Atebubu Amantin	68,051	1,446	2.1	34,222	1,061	3.1	33,829	385	1.1
Sene	74,597	669	0.9	38,464	486	1.3	36,133	183	0.5
Pru	81,856	463	0.6	41,149	340	0.8	40,707	123	0.3
Kintampo South	52,753	472	0.9	27,495	329	1.2	25,258	143	0.6
Kintampo North	62,118	1,524	2.5	30,352	1,089	3.6	31,766	435	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

6.3.2 Usage by age and sex

It is observed in Table 6.6 that the use of internet facilities is more popular among the youth than the elderly. More than five percent of the population aged 20 to 29 years compared with less than two percent for those aged 50 years and older used internet facilities. The use of internet facilities is less known among females of all ages particularly after age 35 years. Across all ages more males than females reported the use of internet facilities.

Table 6.6: Percentage of population 12 years and older using internet facility by group age and sex

Age Group	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	Total population 12 years and older	Population 12+ using internet	Percentage using internet	Population 12 years and older	Population 12+ using internet	Percentage using internet	Population 12 years and older	Population 12+ using internet	Percentage using internet
Total	1,547,336	52,923	3.4	755,018	36,542	4.8	792,318	16,381	2.1
12-14	169,044	1,228	0.7	86,672	749	0.9	82,372	479	0.6
15-19	253,449	7,302	2.9	131,054	4,665	3.6	122,395	2,637	2.2
20-24	213,694	17,322	8.1	102,007	11,262	11.0	111,687	6,060	5.4
25-29	182,328	11,263	6.2	83,978	7,820	9.3	98,350	3,443	3.5
30-34	148,370	5,517	3.7	69,748	4,144	5.9	78,622	1,373	1.7
35-39	127,466	3,289	2.6	61,699	2,572	4.2	65,767	717	1.1
40-44	106,337	2,201	2.1	52,540	1,709	3.3	53,797	492	0.9
45-49	83,886	1,637	2.0	41,691	1,210	2.9	42,195	427	1.0
50-54	74,238	1,338	1.8	36,650	1,037	2.8	37,588	301	0.8
55-59	45,501	816	1.8	23,599	638	2.7	21,902	178	0.8
60-64	39,205	365	0.9	19,787	290	1.5	19,418	75	0.4
65-69	23,171	164	0.7	11,389	112	1.0	11,782	52	0.4
70+	80,647	481	0.6	34,204	334	1.0	46,443	147	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Ownership of fixed telephone line

6.4.1 Ownership by District and sex of household head

Table 6.7 shows the distribution of fixed-line telephone ownership among households by district. A total of 4,896 households reported owning a fixed-line telephone, representing just about one percent of all households in the Region. Households in Sunyani are more likely to own a fixed-line telephone (31.3%) compared to Nkoranza North (0.3%). Female-headed households in Sunyani, Tano South, Berekum, Jaman South and Kintampo North are more likely to own fixed-line telephone than male headed households.

Table 6.7: Percentage of households owning fixed-line telephone by district and sex of head

District	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
All Districts	4,896	100.0	3,379	100.0	1,517	100.0
Asunafo South	44	0.9	41	1.2	3	0.2
Asunafo North	106	2.2	85	2.5	21	1.4
Asutifi	131	2.7	98	2.9	33	2.2
Dormaa Municipal	481	9.8	350	10.4	131	8.6
Dormaa East	12	0.2	10	0.3	2	0.1
Tano South	80	1.6	46	1.4	34	2.2
Tano North	100	2.0	79	2.3	21	1.4
Sunyani Municipal	1,532	31.3	992	29.4	540	35.6
Sunyani West	286	5.8	178	5.3	108	7.1
Berekum Municipal	359	7.3	210	6.2	149	9.8
Jaman South	136	2.8	72	2.1	64	4.2
Jaman North	25	0.5	19	0.6	6	0.4
Tain	113	2.3	94	2.8	19	1.3
Wenchi Municipal	75	1.5	62	1.8	13	0.9
Techiman Municipal	342	7.0	238	7.0	104	6.9
Nkoranza South	124	2.5	94	2.8	30	2.0
Nkoranza North	14	0.3	10	0.3	4	0.3
Atebubu Amantin	152	3.1	125	3.7	27	1.8
Sene	103	2.1	79	2.3	24	1.6
Pru	56	1.1	48	1.4	8	0.5
Kintampo South	240	4.9	185	5.5	55	3.6
Kintampo North	385	7.9	264	7.8	121	8.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4.2 Ownership by age and sex of household head

Ownership of a fixed-line telephone is more popular among older household heads, as shown in Table 6.8. Households with the heads 70 years or older are more likely to own fixed-line telephone than all other households, particularly when the head is a female.

Table 6.8: Households owning fixed-line telephone by age and sex of household head

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
All Ages	127,694	100.0	84,731	100.0	42,963	100.0
15-19	1,014	0.8	554	0.7	460	1.1
20-24	4,021	3.1	2,455	2.9	1,566	3.6
25-29	8,041	6.3	5,258	6.2	2,783	6.5
30-34	11,606	9.1	8,057	9.5	3,549	8.3
35-39	12,514	9.8	8,823	10.4	3,691	8.6
40-44	14,524	11.4	10,326	12.2	4,198	9.8
45-49	14,776	11.6	10,349	12.2	4,427	10.3
50-54	15,255	11.9	10,443	12.3	4,812	11.2
55-59	12,810	10.0	8,843	10.4	3,967	9.2
60-64	10,291	8.1	6,532	7.7	3,759	8.7
65-69	7,079	5.5	4,313	5.1	2,766	6.4
70+	15,763	12.3	8,778	10.4	6,985	16.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4.3 Ownership by level of education and sex of household head

Table 6.9 presents household ownership of fixed-line telephone by the educational level of household head. As expected, the level of educational attainment is positively related to the ownership of a fixed-line telephone. Households in which the head had never had any formal education are less likely to own a fixed-line telephone than households head by some one with some formal education. Across all educational levels, female headed households are more likely than male headed households to own a fixed-line telephone.

Table 6.9: Percentage of households owning fixed-line telephone by level of education and sex of head

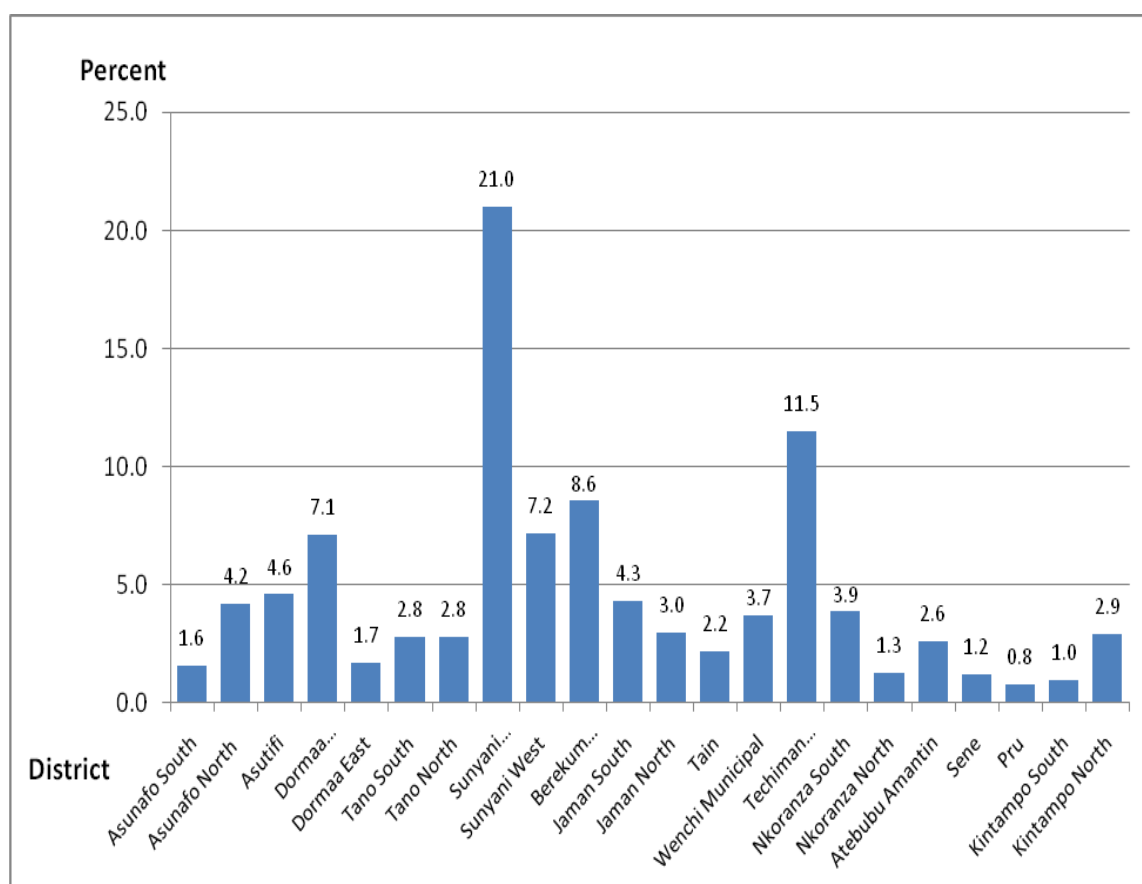
Level of Education	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	Total house-holds	House-holds having fixed tele-phone lines	Per-centage having fixed tele-phone lines	Total house-holds	House-holds having fixed tele-phone lines	Per-centage having fixed tele-phone lines	Total house-holds	House-holds having fixed tele-phone lines	Per-centage having fixed tele-phone lines
Total	490,519	4,896	1.0	320,241	3,379	1.1	170,278	1,517	0.9
Never attended	192,530	873	0.5	114,566	488	0.4	77,964	385	0.5
Primary	47,388	284	0.6	27,927	169	0.6	19,461	115	0.6
JHS / Middle	166,404	1,380	0.8	112,980	895	0.8	53,424	485	0.9
Secondary / SSS / SHS	41,435	586	1.4	31,557	433	1.4	9,878	153	1.5
Vocational / Technical / Commercial	8,566	215	2.5	5,883	141	2.4	2,683	74	2.8
Post middle/secondary certificate	10,351	243	2.3	7,617	160	2.1	2,734	83	3.0
Post secondary diploma	14,248	473	3.3	11,282	364	3.2	2,966	109	3.7
Higher	9,597	842	8.8	8,429	729	8.6	1,168	113	9.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Ownership of Desktop and Laptop Computers

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers by households is important in enhancing self study and the use of the internet. Figure 6.1 gives the percentage of households that reported owning a laptop and or desktop computers. Twenty-one percent of households in Sunyani compared with less than one percent in Pru reported owning a laptop and or a desktop computers. Only five districts have more than five percent of households owning laptop and or desktop computers. Sunyani and Techiman clearly stand out among the Districts in ownership of laptop and desktops computers as Figure 6.1 clearly shows.

Figure 6.1: Share of households owning laptop and desktop computers by district



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5.1 Ownership by District and sex of head

Table 6.10 shows that about five percent of households in the Brong Ahafo Region own laptop and or desktop computers. However, there are variations across Districts, for example, about one-fifth of households in Sunyani own laptop and or desktop computers compared to less than one percent of households in Pru. In all Districts, percentage of male-headed households is more likely to own laptop and or desktop computers than female-headed households.

Table 6.10: Percentage of households owning desktop or laptop by district and sex of head

District	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	Total households	Households owning computer	Percentage owning computer	Total households	Households owning computer	Percentage owning computer	Total households	Households owning computer	Percentage owning computer
All Districts	490,519	22,618	4.6	320,309	16,663	5.2	170,210	5,955	3.5
Asunafo North	27,232	948	3.5	18,681	718	3.8	8,551	230	2.7
Asutifi	22,986	1,045	4.5	16,228	816	5.0	6,758	229	3.4
Dormaa Municipal	35,759	1,605	4.5	22,707	1,157	5.1	13,052	448	3.4
Dormaa East	11,722	387	3.3	6,939	255	3.7	4,783	132	2.8
Tano South	16,312	629	3.9	10,195	469	4.6	6,117	160	2.6
Tano North	18,478	635	3.4	12,103	465	3.8	6,375	170	2.7
Sunyani Municipal	28,434	4,749	16.7	17,714	3,334	18.8	10,720	1,415	13.2
Sunyani West	19,716	1,636	8.3	11,830	1,176	9.9	7,886	460	5.8
Berekum Municipal	31,130	1,946	6.3	16,935	1,365	8.1	14,195	581	4.1
Jaman South	20,178	966	4.8	10,351	664	6.4	9,827	302	3.1
Jaman North	16,198	677	4.2	9,200	529	5.7	6,998	148	2.1
Tain	20,004	502	2.5	12,983	364	2.8	7,021	138	2.0
Wenchi Municipal	19,138	836	4.4	11,636	632	5.4	7,502	204	2.7
Techiman Municipal	47,627	2,611	5.5	31,243	2,033	6.5	16,384	578	3.5
Nkoranza South	21,565	875	4.1	14,276	645	4.5	7,289	230	3.2
Nkoranza North	13,882	298	2.1	9,287	232	2.5	4,595	66	1.4
Atebubu Amantin	20,349	577	2.8	14,407	466	3.2	5,942	111	1.9
Sene	22,137	270	1.2	16,713	217	1.3	5,424	53	1.0
Pru	22,579	170	0.8	16,912	138	0.8	5,667	32	0.6
Kintampo South	15,522	236	1.5	11,533	201	1.7	3,989	35	0.9
Kintampo North	19,330	651	3.4	13,222	488	3.7	6,108	163	2.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5.2 Ownership by age and sex of head

Table 6.11 presents the ownership of desktop and laptop computers by age and sex of the head of household. Young household heads between 20 to 39 years are more likely to own desktop and laptop computers than those of older age groups. Ownership of computers peaks at age 25 to 29 years and subsequently the percentage of households that owns a computer declines with an increasing age of the head. Except for the peak age group of 25 to 29 years, female headed households are more likely to own desktop and or laptop computers in the Region than male-headed households.

Table 6.11: Households owning desktop and laptop computers by age and sex of household head

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	House-holds	Percent	House-holds	Percent	House-holds	Percent
Total	22,618	100.0	16,663	100.0	5,955	100.0
15-19	346	1.5	229	1.4	117	2.0
20-24	2,319	10.3	1,707	10.2	612	10.3
25-29	4,020	17.8	3,131	18.8	889	14.9
30-34	3,257	14.4	2,601	15.6	656	11.0
35-39	2,392	10.6	1,835	11.0	557	9.4
40-44	2,184	9.7	1,589	9.5	595	10.0
45-49	2,093	9.3	1,469	8.8	624	10.5
50-54	2,133	9.4	1,525	9.2	608	10.2
55-59	1,521	6.7	1,123	6.7	398	6.7
60-64	874	3.9	626	3.8	248	4.2
65-69	447	2.0	272	1.6	175	2.9
70+	1,032	4.6	556	3.3	476	8.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5.3 Ownership by level of education and sex of head

As Table 6.12 shows that another characteristic of households that own desktop and or laptop is the level of education of the household head. As the level of education of the head of household increases, the percentage of households that own desktop and/or laptop computers also increases. Household heads with higher education are five times more likely than those with secondary education to own a computer. At all levels of education female-headed households are more likely, than male-headed households, to own a computer, except at the higher, post secondary diploma, and or vocational/technical/commercial levels.

Table 6.12: Households owning desktop and laptop by region and sex of household head

Educational Level	Total Country			Male			Female		
	Population 12years and older	Population 12 years and older having desktop / laptop	Percentage having desktop / laptop	Population 12years and older	Population 12 years and older having desktop/laptop	Percentage having desktop / laptop	Population 12years and older	Population 12 years and older having desktop / laptop	Percentage having desktop / laptop
Total	490,519	22,618	4.6	320,241	16,663	5.2	170,278	5,955	3.5
Never attended	192,530	1,784	0.9	114,566	688	0.6	77,964	1,096	1.4
Primary	47,388	852	1.8	27,927	467	1.7	19,461	385	2.0
JHS/Middle	166,404	5,431	3.3	112,980	3,528	3.1	53,424	1,903	3.6
Secondary / SSS / SHS	41,435	3,524	8.5	31,557	2,859	9.1	9,878	665	6.7
Vocational / Technical / Commercial	8,566	969	11.3	5,883	686	11.7	2,683	283	10.5
Post middle / secondary certificate	10,351	1,510	14.6	7,617	1,094	14.4	2,734	416	15.2
Post secondary diploma	14,248	3,714	26.1	11,282	3,057	27.1	2,966	657	22.2
Higher	9,597	4,834	50.4	8,429	4,284	50.8	1,168	550	47.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

7.1 Introduction

Education involves the adoption of procedures to help individuals to formally gain knowledge, skills and values for the advancement of societies. Education positively influences human resource and economic development. Countries therefore place emphasis on educational policies and strive for their implementation. Governments in Ghana, especially in the post independence era have pursued educational reforms that have shaped the educational landscape of the nation. Two most recent reform initiatives are the introduction of the Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) and the development and implementation of the Ghana Education Strategic Plan (ESP) for 2003-2015. There is the need to monitor progress of the various educational initiatives and information from censuses can complement other sources of information in this regard. The 2010 census obtained information on school attendance for persons three years and older and on language of literacy. This chapter uses information on education and literacy and other socio economic variables derived from the census data set to do descriptive analysis.

7.2 Literacy

7.2.1 Literacy level by sex and District

Table 7.1 presents the literacy levels for persons 11 years and older by sex and District. The data reveals that about 70 percent of the population are literate. More than half are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language and a little over one-fourth are literate in only one of the two languages, English and a Ghanaian Language. Less than one percent of the population are literate in French. Persons who can speak two other languages in addition to English (e.g. English, French and a Ghanaian) language were twice as much as those who speak English and French.

Berekum and Sunyani are the only Municipalities that have the highest proportion of literate population in both English and a Ghanaian language (60%); they are also the only areas with lowest proportions of persons not literate in any language (20%). Five Districts, Sene, Pru, Atebubu Amantin and Kintampo North and South have less than 10 percent of the population literate in both English and a Ghanaian language. For these same five Districts, about two out of every five persons are not literate in any language. Dormaa and two other Districts, Jaman South and Asunafo South have proportions that are literate in only English of less than 10 percent.

Table 7.1: Literacy level for persons 11 years and older by sex and district

Sex/literacy	Total	Asunafo South	Asunafo North Municipal	Asutifi	Dormaa Municipal	Dormaa East	Tano South	Tano North	Sunyani Municipal	Sunyani West	Berekum Municipal	Jaman South	Jaman North
Both sexes	1,599,001	63,609	84,550	74,178	113,239	35,220	52,372	55,717	94,535	60,729	93,823	64,495	58,624
Male	781,515	32,453	42,283	38,874	54,499	16,105	25,078	27,220	46,816	28,934	41,553	29,176	27,436
Female	817,486	31,156	42,267	35,304	58,740	19,115	27,294	28,497	47,719	31,795	52,270	35,319	31,188
None (Not literate)													
Both sexes	30.2	29.3	25.6	24.9	23.0	21.3	28.4	23.1	14.2	20.4	16.5	24.5	28.3
Male	24.6	23.2	20.0	19.8	17.6	15.2	22.4	17.9	10.8	15.6	10.0	15.7	18.8
Female	35.5	35.7	31.2	30.4	28.0	26.5	33.8	28.1	17.5	24.8	21.8	31.8	36.7
English only													
Both sexes	14.3	7.8	13.0	10.4	9.6	13.2	11.6	10.5	17.1	15.9	10.5	8.9	17.2
Male	14.6	7.7	12.6	10.2	9.2	12.9	11.5	10.4	16.9	16.3	10.1	8.5	17.9
Female	14.0	8.0	13.4	10.6	9.9	13.5	11.7	10.6	17.3	15.5	10.8	9.2	16.6
Ghanaian language only													
Both sexes	6.8	11.4	8.2	8.7	12.7	11.4	7.8	9.3	4.9	7.1	8.0	9.5	4.6
Male	5.7	9.6	7.0	7.6	10.9	9.7	6.5	7.7	3.5	5.8	6.3	8.0	4.0
Female	7.8	13.2	9.4	9.8	14.4	12.9	8.9	10.9	6.3	8.4	9.3	10.9	5.1
English and Ghanaian language													
Both sexes	48.2	51.1	52.7	55.6	53.7	53.4	51.7	56.5	62.0	55.9	64.5	56.2	49.1
Male	54.4	59.1	59.7	61.7	60.9	61.4	58.6	63.3	66.9	61.4	72.8	66.7	58.1
Female	42.3	42.8	45.7	48.8	47.0	46.7	45.4	50.0	57.3	50.8	57.8	47.6	41.1
English and French													
Both sexes	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3
Male	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
English French and Ghanaian Language													
Both sexes	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
Male	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7
Female	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other													
Both sexes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 7.1: Literacy level for persons 11 years and older by sex and district (Cont'd)

District sex/literacy	Total	Tain	Wenchi Municipal	Techiman Municipal	Nkoranza South	Nkoranza North	Atebubu Amantin	Sene	Pru	Kintampo South	Kintampo North Municipal
Both sexes	1,599,001	75,023	61,768	146,527	68,614	45,158	70,206	77,055	84,692	54,553	64,314
Male	781,515	37,122	29,847	69,965	33,721	22,711	35,335	39,780	42,607	28,499	31,501
Female	817,486	37,901	31,921	76,562	34,893	22,447	34,871	37,275	42,085	26,054	32,813
None (Not literate)											
Both sexes	30.2	36.9	36.4	26.7	33.1	36.1	44.3	50.9	49.6	41.6	39.3
Male	24.6	29.3	30.3	21.5	28.5	31.5	38.2	44.8	43.0	36.9	32.6
Female	35.5	44.4	42.2	31.5	37.5	40.7	50.4	57.4	56.2	46.6	45.8
English only											
Both sexes	14.3	13.2	14.3	14.5	14.4	13.7	19.8	17.8	19.5	17.2	24.6
Male	14.6	14.0	14.7	14.8	14.9	13.8	20.7	18.7	21.0	17.6	26.5
Female	14.0	12.4	13.9	14.3	14.0	13.6	18.8	16.9	18.1	16.7	22.7
Ghanaian language only											
Both sexes	6.8	5.3	4.0	5.4	6.9	8.6	3.6	3.6	2.7	5.6	2.2
Male	5.7	4.7	3.5	4.4	5.9	7.1	3.2	3.6	2.6	4.7	2.1
Female	7.8	5.9	4.3	6.3	7.8	10.1	4.0	3.5	2.7	6.5	2.4
English and Ghanaian language											
Both sexes	48.2	44.2	45.0	52.7	45.1	41.4	32.1	27.5	28.1	35.5	33.5
Male	54.4	51.4	51.0	58.5	50.1	47.3	37.5	32.7	33.2	40.5	38.3
Female	42.3	37.0	39.3	47.4	40.3	35.5	26.6	22.0	22.9	30.0	28.9
English and French											
Both sexes	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
English French and Ghanaian Language											
Both sexes	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Male	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Female	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Other											
Both sexes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Across all Districts a higher percentage of more females than males are not literate in any language in the Region. Sunyani municipal (14.2%) has the smallest illiteracy rate while Sene (36.7%) has the largest for both sexes. Illiteracy levels ranged from about 11 to 45 percent for males and 7.5 to 57.4 percent for females. The percentage males who are literate in both English and a Ghanaian language is higher than that of females in all Districts. Disparity between the sexes for literacy in English only in the Districts however is not as much as the disparity for not being literate in any language including literacy in English and any Ghanaian language. A higher percentage of females than males, in all Districts, are literate in a Ghanaian language, except Sene where the proportion of males is marginally higher than that of females.

7.2.2 Literacy level by type of locality and District

Table 7.2 presents literacy level by District and locality of residence for persons 11 years and older. Illiteracy levels are generally higher in rural (37.6%) than in urban (21.6%) localities. Illiteracy levels in urban localities range from 45.1 percent in Sene district to 11.5 percent in both Sunyani Municipality and Sunyani West District. Pru has the highest level of illiteracy in rural settings (56.5%) with Berekum having the lowest (20.5%). More than half the rural population of three other District, Atebubu, Amantin, Sene and Kintampo North Municipality, are not literate. Nkoranza South, Kintampo North and Sene stand out as having the highest literacy levels in English (more than 20 percent). Literacy in French is low and only Sunyani, Jaman North and South have literacy levels in the French language above one percent.

7.3 School Attendance

7.3.1 Introduction

Formal education enables people to acquire certain knowledge and skills that promote development. The census solicited information on school attendance status for persons three years and older. The information categorizes persons of school going age into three, namely: 1) never attended school, 2) currently in school and 3) has attended school.

7.3.2 School attendance by level of education, sex and District

Table 7.3 presents the population six years and older by sex, level of education and District. More than half of the population (51.7%) has attained basic education comprising of primary (26.2%), JSS/JHS (18.3%) and middle (7.2%). A little below 5 percent of the population has higher education beyond the secondary level to a first degree. One in a thousand persons in the Region has attained post-graduate education. Sunyani Municipal has the lowest proportion of people who have never attended school (13.0%). Sene and Pru have the highest proportions (more than 40%) of never attended school. Between the sexes, males are far better educated than females. The difference between males and females for persons who have never attended school is nearly ten-fold. While as low as 3.4 percent of males have never attended school, close to a third (30.7%) of the females have never attended school. However, females (40.6%) have slight edge over males (36%) at the basic level (primary, JSS/JHS and middle). Beyond the basic level, in all Districts, males have higher levels of education than females.

Table 7.2: Literacy level for persons 11 years and older by type of locality and district

District	Total	Urban						
		None (Not literate)	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language	Other
All Regions	9,286,733	15.9	24.1	5.9	52.3	0.5	1.2	0.0
All Districts	743,403	21.6	16.1	5.8	55.6	0.2	0.6	0.0
Asunafo South	17,277	21.0	9.2	12.7	56.7	0.2	0.2	0.0
Asunafo North Municipal	33,547	17.1	14.1	5.4	62.6	0.2	0.5	0.0
Asutifi	26,816	18.5	14.7	6.5	59.7	0.2	0.5	0.0
Dormaa Municipal	40,505	15.6	13.0	10.9	59.2	0.4	0.9	0.0
Dormaa East	22,819	15.6	16.3	8.8	58.6	0.1	0.7	0.0
Tano South	28,265	23.6	10.3	7.0	58.4	0.1	0.6	0.0
Tano North	28,759	15.2	12.6	8.7	62.9	0.1	0.6	0.0
Sunyani Municipal	79,992	11.5	17.5	4.7	64.4	0.3	1.6	0.0
Sunyani West	79,992	11.5	17.5	4.7	64.4	0.3	1.6	0.0
Berekum Municipal	62,456	14.6	11.7	8.1	65.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
Jaman South	18,107	17.3	11.3	6.2	63.9	0.5	0.8	0.0
Jaman North	31,485	24.7	18.3	3.4	52.6	0.5	0.6	0.0
Tain	32,618	30.6	13.0	4.3	51.7	0.2	0.2	0.0
Wenchi Municipal	23,910	26.1	19.7	2.6	50.9	0.2	0.4	0.0
Techiman Municipal	89,512	23.0	15.8	4.8	55.7	0.2	0.6	0.0
Nkoranza South	33,671	22.1	13.8	6.5	57.0	0.1	0.6	0.0
Nkoranza North	8,595	31.9	12.3	7.7	48.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Atebubu Amantin	34,352	34.0	23.8	3.6	38.2	0.1	0.4	0.0
Sene	10,404	45.1	20.3	2.8	31.4	0.1	0.2	0.0
Pru	33,696	39.1	26.6	1.3	32.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kintampo South	5,131	23.5	15.7	3.3	57.0	0.1	0.4	0.0
Kintampo North Municipal	37,692	29.8	24.3	1.9	43.5	0.2	0.3	0.0

Table 7.2: Literacy level for persons 11 years and older by type of locality and district (Cont'd)

District	Total	Rural						Other
		None (Not literate)	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language	
All Regions	8,106,122	37.2	15.6	8.2	38.4	0.2	0.4	0.0
All Districts	855,598	37.6	12.6	7.6	41.7	0.2	0.2	0.0
Asunafo South	46,332	32.4	7.3	10.9	49.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Asunafo North Municipal	51,003	31.2	12.3	10.1	46.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Asutifi	47,362	28.5	8.0	9.9	53.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Dormaa Municipal	72,734	27.1	7.7	13.7	50.6	0.3	0.6	0.0
Dormaa East	12,401	31.8	7.7	16.2	44.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Tano South	24,107	33.9	13.1	8.7	43.9	0.1	0.2	0.0
Tano North	26,958	31.6	8.3	10.0	49.7	0.3	0.2	0.0
Sunyani Municipal	14,543	28.8	15.1	6.1	49.1	0.3	0.6	0.0
Sunyani West	16,935	29.9	15.4	5.6	48.6	0.1	0.4	0.0
Berekum Municipal	31,367	20.5	7.9	7.8	63.4	0.1	0.3	0.0
Jaman South	46,388	27.4	7.9	10.8	53.2	0.4	0.3	0.0
Jaman North	27,139	32.5	16.0	6.1	45.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Tain	42,405	41.8	13.4	6.1	38.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
Wenchi Municipal	37,858	43.0	10.8	4.8	41.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Techiman Municipal	57,015	32.6	12.6	6.2	48.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
Nkoranza South	34,943	43.7	15.1	7.3	33.7	0.1	0.2	0.0
Nkoranza North	36,563	37.1	14.0	8.8	39.9	0.1	0.2	0.0
Atebubu Amantin	35,854	54.1	15.9	3.6	26.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Sene	66,651	51.8	17.4	3.7	26.9	0.1	0.1	0.0
Pru	50,996	56.5	14.9	3.5	25.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kintampo South	49,422	43.4	17.3	5.8	33.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kintampo North Municipal	26,622	52.9	25.0	2.7	19.3	0.1	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.3: Population 3 years and older by level of education, district and sex

Educational Level	Total	Asunafo		Asutifi	Dormaa		Tano South	Tano North	Sunyani		Berekum Municipal	Jaman South
		South	North Municipal		Municipal	East			Municipal	West		
District Population	2,113,636	86,304	113,043	96,896	146,583	46,558	70,781	73,131	114,735	78,448	119,834	85,030
Never Attended	26.4	25.8	22.7	21.5	20.7	18.5	25.0	19.7	13.0	18.0	14.1	20.2
Nursery	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	3.0	4.3	3.2	4.2	2.6	3.6	3.6	3.9
Kindergarten	6.5	7.4	7.8	6.9	6.1	5.7	7.3	5.5	4.6	5.9	6.2	7.0
Primary	26.2	27.6	26.1	26.4	25.8	28.2	27.0	26.1	19.9	25.6	26.0	26.4
JSS/JHS	18.3	19.7	20.9	21.7	21.6	21.2	18.9	19.8	17.8	20.0	23.3	21.9
Middle	7.2	9.0	9.0	9.3	10.6	11.4	8.3	10.5	8.7	9.8	9.5	7.8
SSS/SHS	7.2	4.8	6.6	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.1	8.3	11.7	9.8	11.2	8.5
Secondary	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.7
Voc/Tech/Com	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.5	2.4	1.5	0.9	0.8
Post middle/secondary certificate	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.1
Post secondary diploma	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.4	12.0	1.9	1.5	1.1
Bachelor degree	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	3.5	1.5	0.8	0.5
Post graduate (Cert., Diploma, Masters, PHD, etc)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7.3: Population 3 years and older by level of education, district and sex (Cont'd)

Educational Level	Jaman North	Tain	Wenchi Municipal	Techiman Municipal	Nkoranza South	Nkoranza North	Atebubu Amantin	Sene	Pru	Kintampo South	Kintampo North Municipal
District Population	76,883	99,700	81,896	189,948	91,811	60,166	96,199	107,185	118,069	73,853	86,583
Never Attended	23.4	31.6	31.5	22.7	28.8	31.8	37.3	45.9	43.1	35.5	34.3
Nursery	4.0	2.3	2.2	3.3	3.9	3.7	2.6	3.1	3.1	4.1	3.9
Kindergarten	5.5	7.5	7.0	6.7	6.2	5.6	8.4	5.4	6.3	6.7	6.9
Primary	28.4	26.7	25.6	26.3	27.4	28.3	27.4	24.7	25.6	27.7	27.2
JSS/JHS	19.8	18.3	16.7	20.3	17.6	16.4	13.0	11.4	12.0	14.7	14.4
Middle	4.6	4.8	6.3	7.2	6.8	7.6	3.2	3.1	2.5	5.2	3.7
SSS/SHS	9.8	6.0	6.5	8.5	5.8	4.5	5.5	4.7	5.4	3.9	6.1
Secondary	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Voc/Tech/Com	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5
Post middle/secondary certificate	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8
Post secondary diploma	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1
Bachelor degree	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5
Post graduate (Cert., Diploma, Masters, PHD, etc.)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.3: Population 6 years and older by level of education, district and sex

Level of Education	All district	Asunafo South	Asunafo North	Asutifi	Dormaa Municipal	Dormaa East	Tano South	Tano North	Sunyani Municipal	Sunyani West	Berekum	Jaman South
Male	1,044,659	44,013	56,881	50,453	71,540	21,833	34,525	56,881	57,282	37,922	54,867	39,528
Never Attended	22.1	17.7	18.4	21.2	16.7	13.7	20.4	15.5	10.2	14.0	8.8	13.2
Nursery	3.4	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.2	4.7	3.6	4.6	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.1
Kindergarten	6.8	7.6	8.0	6.4	6.4	6.1	7.8	5.6	4.9	6.3	7.1	7.7
Primary	26.2	26.4	25.4	25.7	25.7	28.8	26.8	25.8	19.4	25.7	26.4	27.2
JSS/JHS	18.3	20.5	21.0	21.1	21.1	20.3	19.1	19.4	16.5	19.3	22.2	21.6
Middle	8.2	11.2	10.9	11.6	11.6	12.8	9.5	11.1	8.6	10.2	10.4	9.6
SSS/SHS	8.5	6.1	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.2	7.5	9.9	12.2	11.2	13.2	10.1
Secondary	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.1
Voc/Tech/Com	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.9	2.4	1.6	0.9	1.0
Post Middle/Post Secondary Certificate	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.5
Post Secondary Diploma, etc	2.2	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.8	14.6	2.6	2.1	1.7
Bachelor degree	1.1	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.2	4.5	2.3	1.3	0.9
Post graduate, etc.	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1

Table 7.3: Population 6 years older by level of education, district and sex (cont'd)

Level of Education	Jaman North	Tain	Wenchi	Techiman	Nkoranza South	Nkoranza North	Atebubu Amantin	Sene	Pru	Kintampo South	Kintampo North
Male	36,711	49,565	40,115	91,893	45,455	30,311	48,674	55,640	60,045	38,543	42,740
Never Attended	16.0	25.9	26.8	18.5	25.5	28.5	32.8	41.8	38.4	32.1	29.3
Nursery	4.2	2.3	2.3	3.5	3.9	3.8	2.6	2.9	3.2	4.1	3.8
Kindergarten	5.9	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.4	5.6	8.5	5.5	6.5	6.7	7.2
Primary	29.0	27.1	26.5	26.1	27.4	28.4	27.6	25.1	26.4	27.6	27.8
JSS/JHS	20.5	19.2	16.5	19.8	17.4	16.1	14.1	12.4	13.1	15.2	15.0
Middle	6.1	6.5	7.3	8.4	7.8	9.0	3.7	4.0	3.1	6.3	4.3
SSS/SHS	11.8	7.6	7.8	9.8	6.8	5.5	7.0	5.8	6.7	4.8	7.8
Secondary	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Voc/Tech/Com	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6
Post Middle/Post Secondary Certificate	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0
Post Secondary Diploma, etc	2.0	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.6
Bachelor degree	1.0	0.4	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8
Post graduate, etc.	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 7.3: Population 6 years and older by level of education, district and sex

Level of Education	All district	Asunafo South	Asunafo North	Asutifi	Dormaa Municipal	Dormaa East	Tano South	Tano North	Sunyani Municipal	Sunyani West	Berekum	Jaman South
Female	1,068,977	42,291	56,162	46,443	75,043	24,725	36,256	37,008	57,453	40,526	64,967	45,502
Never Attended	30.7	30.6	27.1	25.7	24.6	22.7	29.4	23.8	15.8	21.8	18.6	26.2
Nursery	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.9	2.9	3.8	2.4	3.4	3.2	3.8
Kindergarten	6.2	7.1	7.5	7.0	5.8	5.3	6.8	5.4	4.4	5.5	5.4	6.3
Primary	26.1	28.8	26.8	27.5	25.9	27.6	27.2	26.4	20.3	25.6	25.7	25.7
JSS/JHS	18.4	18.9	20.9	21.3	22.0	22.0	18.7	20.2	19.2	20.7	24.3	22.1
Middle	6.1	6.7	7.1	7.7	9.7	10.1	7.3	9.9	8.9	9.3	8.8	6.3
SSS/SHS	6.0	3.5	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.1	4.8	6.7	11.3	8.4	9.6	7.0
Secondary	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.3
Voc/Tech/Com	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	2.5	1.4	0.9	0.7
Post Middle/Post Secondary Certificate	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.4	0.8
Post Secondary Diploma, etc	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	9.5	1.3	1.0	0.6
Bachelor degree	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.5	0.8	0.3	0.1
Post graduate, etc.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	7.3	*	*

Table 7.3: Population 6 years older by level of education, district and sex (cont'd)

Level of Education	Jaman North	Tain	Wenchi	Techiman	Nkoranza South	Nkoranza North	Atebubu Amantin	Sene	Pru	Kintampo South	Kintampo North
Female	40,172	50,135	41,781	98,055	46,356	29,855	47,525	51,545	58,024	35,310	43,843
Never Attended	30.3	37.3	36.0	26.6	32.1	35.3	42.0	50.4	48.1	39.1	39.2
Nursery	3.9	2.2	2.1	3.1	3.9	3.6	2.5	3.2	3.1	4.1	4.1
Kindergarten	5.2	7.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.6	8.2	5.3	6.2	6.7	6.5
Primary	27.8	26.4	24.8	26.5	27.4	28.1	27.1	24.4	24.9	27.9	26.6
JSS/JHS	19.1	17.5	16.9	20.8	17.7	16.7	11.8	10.2	10.8	14.2	13.9
Middle	3.1	3.1	5.3	6.1	5.8	6.1	2.6	2.2	1.9	4.0	3.0
SSS/SHS	8.0	4.5	5.3	7.4	4.8	3.4	4.0	3.4	4.0	2.8	4.4
Secondary	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Voc/Tech/Com	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5
Post Middle/Post Secondary Certificate	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6
Post Secondary Diploma, etc	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6
Bachelor degree		0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.2
Post graduate, etc.		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3.3 Past school attendance

Table 7.4 shows the distribution of past school attendance for persons six years and older by District and levels attained. In effect, it shows the stock of educated people in the Region, that is, those who have ever attended school. The data reveal that persons who have ever attended basic level of education are the majority in the Region with middle level school attainment recording the highest proportion of persons who have ever attended school. Techiman recorded the highest proportion of past school attendance (more than 10 %). Kintampo South, Dormaa East and Nkoranza recorded the least educational achievement of 2.7 percent.

Four Municipalities, Techiman, Sunyani, Dormaa and Berekum have relatively high levels of past school attendance compared to Kintampo South, Dormaa East, Pru and Nkoranza North and South. Techiman, Dormaa and Berekum have the highest proportions of people who have completed basic education (primary, middle and JSS/JHS). Pru and Dormaa East recorded the least past school attendance at the basic level. Techiman reported the highest proportion of persons with past secondary level education. Dormaa East and Kintampo South reported the least attainment in secondary level education.

Sunyani Municipal recorded the highest level of completion of technical education (43.9%). Nkoranza North, Dormaa East, Kintampo South and Sene, all reported low technical education attainment. Sunyani reported the highest proportion of persons with a bachelor and post graduate degrees in the Region. Sunyani and Techiman Municipalities alone accounted for about 40 percent of both bachelor and post graduate education attainment in the Region.

Table 7.4: Past school attendance for persons 6 years and older by level of education and district

Level of education/District	Total	Asunafo South	Asunafo North	Asutifi	Dormaa Municipal	Dormaa East	Tano South	Tano North	Sunyani Municipal	Sunyani West	Berekum	Jaman South
Total	677,013	29,046	39,846	37,568	58,451	18,454	23,504	27,583	46,559	31,335	48,993	28,629
Percent	100.0	4.3	5.9	5.5	8.6	2.7	3.5	4.1	6.9	4.6	7.2	4.2
Primary	100.0	4.4	5.0	4.9	7.5	2.7	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.7	5.7	3.4
JSS/JHS	100.0	4.7	6.4	6.0	9.0	2.8	3.4	3.8	5.3	4.3	7.4	4.7
Middle	100.0	5.0	6.7	6.0	10.2	3.4	3.9	4.9	6.5	5.0	7.5	4.4
SSS/SHS	100.0	2.8	5.0	5.2	7.3	2.1	2.7	3.9	9.2	5.5	8.8	4.2
Secondary	100.0	4.4	5.9	5.8	8.9	2.2	3.4	4.9	9.3	4.9	8.3	3.9
Voc/Tech/Com	100.0	2.6	6.2	5.4	10.1	1.8	3.5	5.5	15.4	6.5	6.4	4.0
Post middle/secondary cert	100.0	2.4	4.2	4.0	7.4	2.4	3.6	4.4	10.9	4.9	8.5	5.2
Post secondary diploma	100.0	2.2	4.8	4.0	6.2	1.4	2.8	3.9	17.6	5.0	7.0	3.8
Bachelor degree	100.0	1.8	4.9	4.8	5.9	1.1	2.7	4.0	23.9	5.7	6.8	3.0
Post graduate (Cert. Diploma,PHD etc)	100.0	1.4	4.0	4.4	5.4	1.0	2.1	2.8	30.8	7.3	5.0	2.7

Table 7.4: Past school attendance for persons 6 years and older by level of education and district (Cont'd)

Level of education/District	Total	Jaman North	Tain	Wenchi	Techiman	Nkoranza South	Nkoranza North	Atebubu Amantin	Sene	Pru	Kintampo South	Kintampo North
Total	677,013	21,758	27,307	23,700	68,226	29,343	17,955	20,292	20,421	18,083	18,461	21,499
	100.0	3.2	4.0	3.5	10.1	4.3	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.2
Primary	100.0	3.4	4.7	3.6	9.5	5.2	3.6	4.5	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.6
JSS/JHS	100.0	3.4	4.6	3.4	10.5	4.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.8
Middle	100.0	2.4	3.4	3.4	9.0	4.2	3.0	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.2
SSS/SHS	100.0	4.2	3.7	3.5	12.2	3.7	1.6	3.3	2.8	2.9	1.8	3.8
Secondary	100.0	3.3	3.8	3.1	9.4	3.7	1.6	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.1	2.9
Voc/Tech/Com	100.0	4.1	2.4	3.3	9.9	3.1	1.0	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.3	2.6
Post middle / secondary cert	100.0	2.9	3.9	4.4	10.0	3.9	2.0	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.5	3.7
Post secondary diploma	100.0	3.6	2.8	4.0	10.8	4.2	1.7	3.6	2.3	2.6	1.9	3.7
Bachelor degree	100.0	2.7	1.8	4.0	12.5	3.0	1.0	2.7	1.1	1.8	1.3	3.6
Post graduate (Cert. Diploma,PHD etc)	100.0	1.1	2.0	5.1	10.2	2.1	0.6	3.1	0.8	1.9	1.7	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Educational Attainment by Selected Economic Activities

7.4.1 Economically active population by level of education and employment status

Table 7.5 shows persons 15 years and older who are economically active by level of education and employment status. The data reveal that about three in four persons in the economically active population are either employees or self employed without employees. The high proportion of persons self employed without employees is characteristics of people who completed just basic education or do not have any formal education. The proportion of self employed without employees varies by the proportions of employees with middle level (secondary and vocational/ technical/commercial) school attainment.

Table 7.5: Economically active population 15 years and older by level of education and employment status

	Total (Number)	Total (%)	Emple yee	Self employ ed without employ ee(s)	Self employ ed with employ- yee(s)	Casual worker	Contri buting family worker	Appren- tice	Domestic employee (Hse. help)	Other
All levels	985,542	100.0	12.6	62.1	4.1	1.7	16.1	2.6	0.6	0.2
Never attended	392,520	100.0	4.5	69.0	3.4	2.0	18.9	1.5	0.6	0.2
Basic School	454,270	100.0	9.4	64.3	4.6	1.6	15.5	3.9	0.5	0.1
Sec./SSS/SHS	81,365	100.0	30.0	45.3	4.6	2.0	15.6	1.8	0.5	0.2
Voc./Tech./Co mm	14,146	100.0	31.1	51.6	7.7	1.7	5.5	1.7	0.5	0.2
Post middle/secondar y certificate	13,373	100.0	71.2	21.3	3.7	0.5	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Post sec. diploma	18,471	100.0	81.3	12.1	2.6	0.9	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Bachelor or higher	11,397	100.0	89.1	5.7	2.8	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4.2 Economically active population by level of education and occupation

Table 7.6 shows person 15 years and older who are economically active, and the type of occupation related to their educational attainment. There is high prevalence of agriculture-related occupations with a little over three in every five of the workforce in the Region engaged in these occupations. Sales, craft and related trade works constituted about 24 percent. All other occupations contributed 14.6 percent percent to the total workforce in the Region.

Table 7.6: Employed persons 15 years and older by level of educational attainment and occupation

Occupation/Level of education	Total	Never attended	Basic Sch	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm	Post middle/secondary certificate	Post sec diploma	Degree and higher
Total	985,542	392,520	454,270	81,365	14,146	13,373	18,471	11,397
All occupation	100.0	39.8	46.1	8.3	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.2
Managers	100.0	18.3	41.5	13.4	3.0	4.0	7.7	12.1
Professionals	100.0	2.3	15.6	21.8	2.3	17.7	24.9	15.3
Technicians and associate professionals	100.0	8.5	35.4	25.7	5.0	8.7	10.6	6.0
Clerical support workers	100.0	2.7	19.8	29.7	11.2	4.7	19.6	12.4
Service and sales workers	100.0	26.5	56.9	12.5	2.3	0.6	1.0	0.3
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	100.0	50.6	42.9	5.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
Craft and related trades workers	100.0	28.4	59.3	8.1	3.0	0.4	0.6	0.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	100.0	16.6	63.9	14.2	2.1	0.6	1.5	1.0
Elementary occupations	100.0	34.7	52.3	10.1	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.1
Other	100.0	9.6	26.2	34.9	8.6	3.3	8.0	9.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

FERTILITY, MORTALITY AND MIGRATION

8.1 Introduction

Fertility, mortality and migration are important components of population dynamics. In places where vital statistics records are accurate and timely, data on these three variables are used extensively in population estimates during intercensal periods. The 2010 census collected data on fertility which is the natural capability of producing offsprings and mortality which refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. Migration on the other hand is the physical movement by individuals or groups from one area to another, sometimes over long distances or in large groups. For the 2010 census, migration of the population is measured by combining data on the place of birth with place of enumeration and duration of stay at place of enumeration.

All over the world there is sufficient evidence that attests to differences in the indicators for these three components of population dynamics. These differences are the result of a complex interplay of demographic, economic, socio-cultural, environmental and political factors. It has been established that specific factors such as educational attainment, occupation, marital status, place of residence and the quality of health facilities exert some influence on fertility, mortality and migration (Shryock and Siegel, 1976).

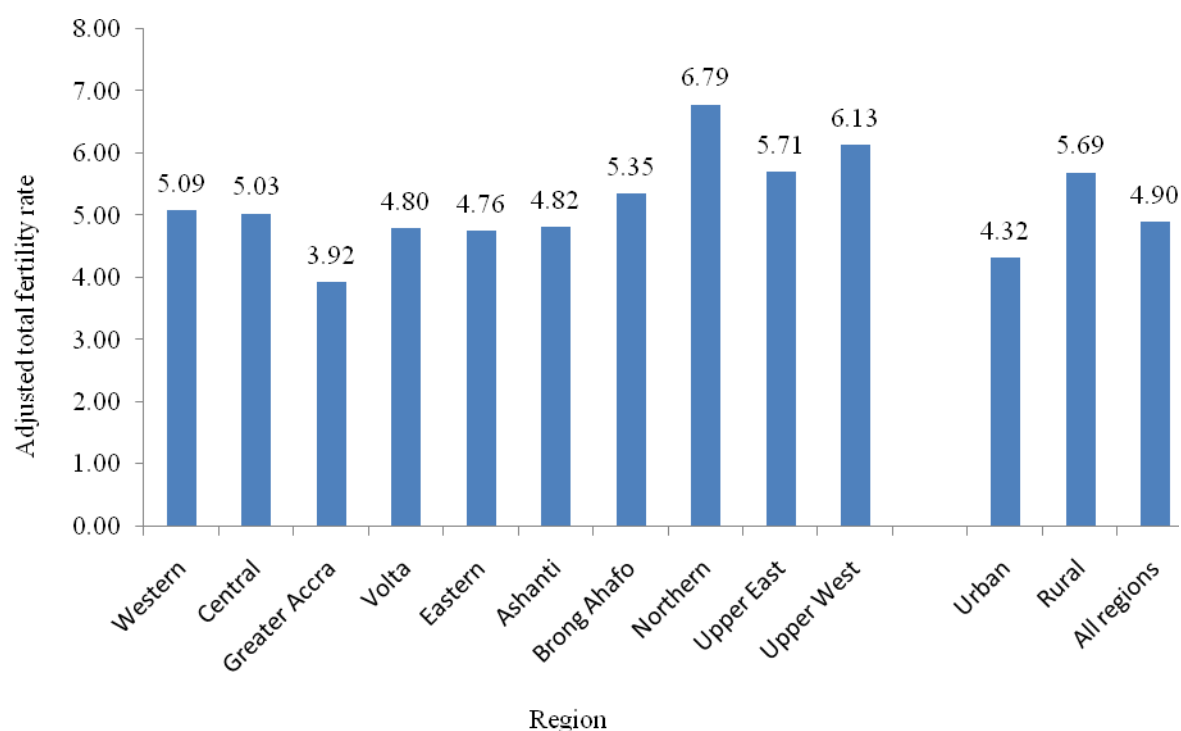
8.2 Fertility Levels and Patterns

Women were asked questions to determine the total number of live births they have in their lifetime, children surviving and births in the past 12 months preceding the census. Data collected include that on females 12-14 years which is below the recommended age-specific fertility range of 15-19 years normally used in computing adolescent fertility. Evidence from 2000 census, other research works and administrative records from the health sector show that there are girls below 15 years who have been pregnant and either gave birth or aborted the pregnancy.

Fertility rate is the number of children born per couple, person or population. Two types of fertility data were collected: lifetime fertility and current fertility. Lifetime fertility refers to the total number of live births to females 12 years and older have during their life time (children ever born). Current fertility refers to the number of live births that females 12-54 years old have in the 12 months preceding the Census Night.

Table 8.1 presents adjusted total fertility rates (TFRs) based on Brass relational Gompertz model by Region and locality of residence. The 5.35 TFR derived for the Brong Ahafo Region is lower than only the TFRs for the three Northern Regions. It is also lower than the TFR for rural localities (5.69) but higher than those of urban localities (4.32) and the total country (4.9).

Figure 8.1: Adjusted total fertility rates* by region, Ghana 2010



Note: *Adjusted TFRs based on Brass Relational Gompertz Model

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.1 shows reported TFRs by Region for 2000 and 2010. The nearly 16 percent decrease in fertility rate between the two censuses for the Region is lower than the decrease for the total country and is higher than those of only four Regions, Central, Eastern, Volta and Brong Ahafo. The Ashanti region has the highest decline.

Table 8.1: Reported total fertility rates by region, Ghana 2000 and 2010

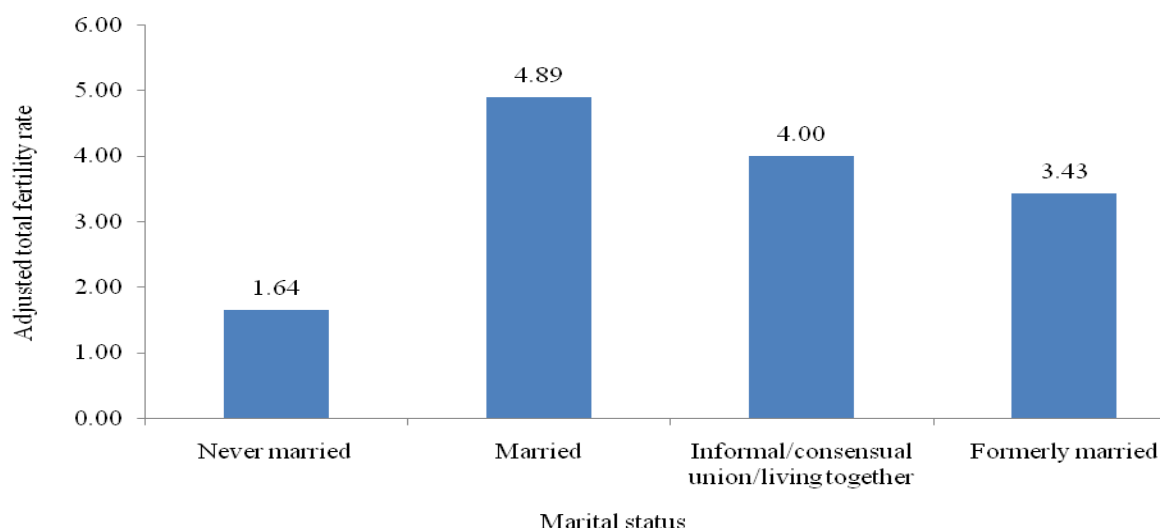
Region	2000*	2010	% Decline/ Increase (2000-2010)
Western	4.42	3.57	19.2
Central	4.01	3.60	10.2
Brong Ahafo	2.53	2.56	0.01
Volta	3.51	3.38	0.04
Eastern	3.72	3.55	0.05
Ashanti	4.84	3.26	32.64
Brong Ahafo	4.24	3.58	15.57
Northern	4.87	3.53	27.52
Upper East	4.19	3.43	18.14
Upper West	4.90	3.45	29.59
All regions	3.99	3.28	17.79

Source: *Nyarko, 2005, Table 8.8, page 153. Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Fertility and marital status

The 2010 PHC solicited information that enabled the computation of Total Fertility of females aged 15 to 49 years. Figure 8.2 shows adjusted TFRs by marital status. Women who have never been married have the lowest TFR followed by those formerly married. Overall, married women have the highest TFR.

Figure 8.2: Adjusted total fertility rates* by marital status



Note: * Adjusted TFRs based on Brass Relational Gompertz model

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing census

8.3.1 Level of Education and TFR

The educational level of the mother has influence on fertility. From Table 8.3, the adjusted TFR is higher for women with no education (5.87) followed by women with education (5.07). Women who have attained tertiary level of education have the lowest TFR of 2.30.

8.4 Mortality

The mortality indicators for the socio-economic differential considered in this section are infant, under-five and maternal mortality. The factors that have been selected for consideration in this section concerning changes in mortality indicators include the locality and Region of residence of the child, sex of the child, marital status, occupation and educational attainment and employment status of the mother. Table 8.2 shows infant and under-five mortality indicators by the selected socio-economic characteristics.

8.4.1 Locality of Residence

Locality of residence is considered an influential factor in mortality analysis. Residing in a rural or urban area has some influence on levels of the childhood mortality and this is influenced by the living and environmental conditions of the locality and the behavioural patterns of the people in the particular locality. Table 8.2 shows that infant and under-five mortality rates are slightly higher in rural than in urban areas. In the five year period before the 2010 Census, infant mortality in rural areas was 60 deaths per 1,000 live births, compared with 55 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas. The under-five mortality during the same

period was 90 deaths per 1,000 live births in rural areas as compared with 83 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas. The male mortality rates were higher than those of the females in both rural and urban areas during the period 2003-2007.

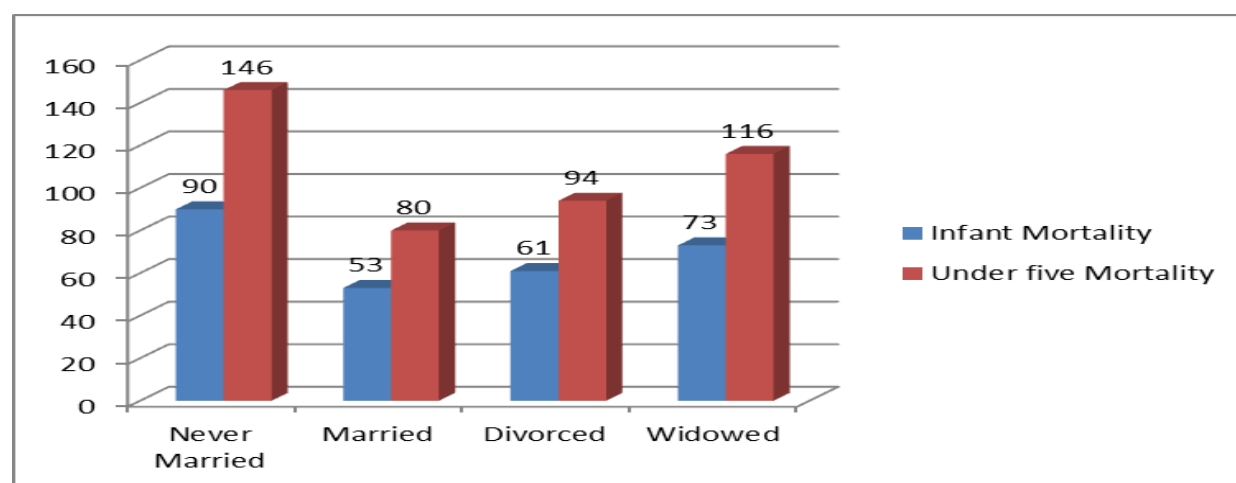
8.4.2 Region of Residence

The geographical location of mothers influences the mortality experiences of their children. This is because geographical differences with their attendant environmental and socio-cultural settings affect the survival chances of children under five years. As shown in Table 8.2, in the five years preceding the 2010 Census, infant mortality across the Regions ranged from 48 deaths per 1000 live births in the Brong Ahafo Region to 81 deaths per 1000 live births in the Upper West Region. During the same period, under-five mortality rates across the Regions ranged from 72 deaths per 1000 children in the Brong Ahafo Region to 128 deaths per 1000 children in the Upper West Region. Infant mortality of 58 deaths per 1000 live births and under-five mortality of 87 deaths per 1000 children for the Brong Ahafo Region were lower than those of Central and the three Northern Regions.

8.4.3 Mortality and Marital Status

The 2010 PHC solicited information on the marital status of persons aged 12 years and elder. This information has been categorized into never married, married, divorced and widowed. Table 8.2 shows that infant and under-five mortality of children of married women are lower than those of women in other marital categories. Children of women who have never been married experienced the highest infant and under-five mortality followed by those of widows. Overall, children of married women in the country experience the lowest childhood mortality presumably because of the combined effort of the spouses in terms of financial resources and better care for the children as compared with that of single mothers.

Figure 8.3: Adjusted total mortality rates* by marital status



Note: * Adjusted TFRs based on Brass relational Gompertz model

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.4 Mortality and Level of Education

Research conducted in several parts of the world including Africa has established relationships between the educational level of the mother and the mortality of the children. In a study of nine sub-Saharan African countries, it was found that infant mortality falls more

strongly and more rapidly, with increase in mother's education (Tabutin and Akoto, 1992). From Table 8.2, as mother's education increases, the exposure to the risk of dying in childhood decreases. Infant mortality among children of mothers with no education (62 deaths per 1000 live births) was higher than infant mortality among children of women with Primary or Junior High School (55 deaths per 1,000 live births) or Senior Secondary School education or higher (52 deaths per 1000 live births). Similarly, the under-five mortality experienced by children whose mothers had no education (95 deaths per 1000 children) was higher than that of their counterparts whose mothers had attained Primary/Junior High (83 deaths per 1,000 children) or Secondary or higher education (78 deaths per 1000 children.) during the period 2003-2007. Thus the impact of formal schooling on childhood mortality cannot be overemphasized.

8.4.5 Occupation of Mother

Though there is a general relationship between occupation and income, education appears to be a very powerful factor in influencing income. It is also important to bear in mind that occupation influences income independently of education. The figures presented in Table 8.2 reflect, to some extent, the impact of these variables on childhood mortality. Children of mothers in professional, managerial, clerical, technical and sales and service occupations experienced lower infant mortality rate (56 deaths per 1,000 live births) and lower under-five mortality (85 deaths per 1,000 children) as compared with those of mothers in other occupational categories during the period under review.

8.4.6 Employment Status

The employment status of mothers is an important determinant of infant mortality. Infants require proper care and attention as well as adequate feeding to ensure better protection for the child. In Table 8.2, children of mothers in paid employment experience the highest infant mortality risks, while those of self employed women experience the lowest risk. This is expected because women in self employment may have adequate time to feed and care for their infants compared with those in paid employment. The unemployed women may also depend on working spouses who provide the requisite support for the family. Similarly, the under-five mortality experiences of children of mothers in self employment are comparatively lower than those mothers in paid employment. The same pattern is also exhibited by the 1998 GDHS data.

Table 8.2: Infant and under-five mortality by socio-economic characteristics

Socio-Economic Characteristic	Infant Mortality			Under-five Mortality			Reference Period
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
Locality							
Urban	55	60	49	83	92	76	2003-2007
Rural	60	65	53	90	98	82	2003-2007
Region							
Western	55			82			2003-2007
Central	61			94			2003-2007
Brong Ahafo	48			72			2003-2007
Volta	57			87			2002-2006
Eastern	50			75			2002-2006
Ashanti	53			80			2003-2007
Brong Ahafo	58			87			2003-2007
Northern	73			116			2002-2006
Upper East	74			117			2003-2007
Upper West	81			128			2003-2007
Marital Status							
Never Married	90			146			2003-2007
Married	53			80			2001-2005
Divorced	61			94			2001-2005
Widowed	73			116			2002-2006
Mother's Level of Education							
No Education	62			95			2002-2006
Primary/JHS	55			83			2002-2006
SSS+	52			78			2003-2007
Occupation							
Professionals	56			85			2003-2006
Skill Agric., Forestry & Fishery workers	59			90			2002-2006
Crafts, Related Workers & Elementary Occupations	58			88			2002-2006
Mother's Employment Status							
Unemployed	61			95			2004-2006
Employees	64			99			
Self employed (with/without employees)	55			83			2002-2006

Sources: 1948, 1960, 1970, 2000 and 2010 Censuses, 1980 World Fertility Survey, 1988, 1993, 1998, 2003 and 2008 GDHS

8.4.7 Regional Differences in Maternal Mortality Rates and Ratios

There are wide regional variations ranging between 355 and 802 maternal deaths per 100,000 births. Table 8.3 shows that the Brong Ahafo Region has the lowest maternal mortality ratio of 335 maternal deaths per 100,000 births compared with 802 maternal deaths per 100,000 births in the Upper East Region. Brong Ahafo Region is one of five Regions with maternal mortality ratio below the national average of 485 maternal deaths per 100,000 births. Five women die out of every 1,000 women as a result pregnancy related causes. Regional variations indicate that four out of 1,000 women die during pregnancy and/or childbirth in the Brong Ahafo Region which is below the national average.

Table 8.3: Maternal mortality ratios and rates

Region	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 births)	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 women)
All Regions	485	5
Western	435	4
Central	520	5
Brong Ahafo	355	2
Volta	706	6
Eastern	538	5
Ashanti	421	3
Brong Ahafo	421	4
Northern	531	5
Upper East	802	6
Upper West	466	4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.8 Trends in under-five Mortality

The estimated ${}_5Q_0$ or $q(5)$ values and the implied life expectancies at birth are presented in Table 8.4 and Appendix 1 Table 1. The estimates based on the average of the $q(5)$ values of the 25-29, 30-34 and 35-39 age groups indicate a steady decline of under-five mortality since the 1940s, falling from 343 deaths per 1,000 children in the late 1930s to 274 in the late 1940s and early 1950s and to 209 deaths per 1,000 children in the mid-1960s. The downward trend continued throughout the 1970s and the 1980s with the mortality rate dropping to between 126 and 132 in the late 1980s. The tempo of decline slowed down significantly during the 1990s with the estimated $q(5)$ value of 112 in the early 1990s more or less stalling towards the end of the 20th century. The downward trend resumed at a very slow pace at the beginning of the 21st century, falling to between 88 and 90 deaths per 1,000 children during the period 2000-2007.

The quantum and tempo of the decline can also be deduced from the estimated $q(5)$ values. The under-five mortality fell by 20 per cent in the 1940s and early 1950s and by 24 per cent from early mid-1950s to early 1960s, declining by 1.2 and 2 per cent annually during these periods respectively. Over the 10-year period (mid-1960s and early 1970s) the country witnessed an accelerated decline of 40 per cent, decreasing by 4 per cent per year. This is presumably a reflection of the impact of programmes put in place after the attainment of the

political independence. The implied life expectancies at birth are also shown in Table 8.4. The life expectancy at birth increased from 33.6 years in the late 1930s and early 1940s to 62.7 years between 2000 and 2007, increasing by 87 per cent over the seven decades.

Table 8.4: Under-five mortality rate, implied life expectancy at birth and reference c period, 1948- 2010

Census/survey Year	q(5)*	Implied e ^o ₀ (Years)		Reference period
		Female	Male	
1948	343	34.4	31.9	1937-1941
1960	274	42.9	37.7	1949-1953
1971	209	47.5	44.5	1960-1965
1980	126	57.1	54.8	1970-1971
1988	157	-	-	1980-1984
1993	132	56.7	52.7	1985-1990
1998	112	58.4	54.9	1989-1994
2000	167	-	-	1992-1996
2003	113	59.1	55.6	1996-2000
2008	88	63.8	60.7	2000-2005
2010	90	63.4	60.2	2003-2007

Sources: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census
1948, 1960, 1970, 2000 and 2010 Population and Housing Censuses,
1980 World Fertility Survey, 1988
1993, 1998, 2003 and 2008 GDHS

Despite the discrepancies between the estimates based on the census and sample data, the under-five mortality has been declining in all the 10 Regions since the 1990s (Table 8.5). In the Brong Ahafo Region, the under-five mortality rate dropped by 50 per cent during the period 1992 to 2007. This is not surprising since substantial percentage of the medical and health facilities are concentrated in the Region. Western, Volta, Eastern, Ashanti and Brong Ahafo Regions also experienced significant declines with the Eastern Region exhibiting almost the same level of under-five mortality as the Brong Ahafo Region during the mid-2000s. Though the rate has been decreasing in Northern, Upper West and Upper East Regions, the under-five mortality is still quite high as compared with the rates in the other Regions (Table 8.5; Appendix 1 Table 2). Both the 2008 GDHS and 2010 census data tend to yield virtually similar levels of childhood mortality in the Eastern, Ashanti and Brong Ahafo Regions while there are significant differences between the estimates derived from both types of data for the remaining Regions. Cultural attitudes and practices, improvements in social and economic conditions as well as inequities in the distribution of health and medical facilities may account for the differences in mortality across the Regions.

The estimates must, however, be interpreted with great caution because they might have been affected by a number of errors including sampling errors as discussed earlier. The fundamental issue that needs to be considered is whether small samples for the sub-national areas provide sufficient data to estimate plausible demographic parameters such as fertility and mortality for planning purposes. One of the requirements of a good sample is that it must be large enough to yield estimates of desired precision. The other equally critical requirement is that the selected households should be spread as widely as possible throughout the sampling area. Errors arising from these two sources are likely to have swayed the estimates upwards or downwards, depending on the dominance of the type of errors prevalent in the

Region. Both coverage and content errors may bias the estimates based on the census data but the data base is large enough as to yield reasonable estimates.

Table 8.5: Under-five mortality rate by region and reference period

Region	q(5)*	Reference Period	q(5)**	Reference Period	q(5)***	Reference Period	q(5)****	Reference Period
Western	161	1992-1996	106	1995-1999	65	2001-2006	82	2002-2006
Central	163	1992-1996	102	1996-2000	106	2001-2006	94	2002-2006
G/Accra	152	1992-1996	113	1998-2000	56	2003-2007	72	2003-2007
Volta	174	1992-1996	129	1997-2001	57	2002-2006	87	2002-2006
Eastern	144	1992-1996	94	1996-2000	88	2001-2006	75	2002-2006
Ashanti	146	1992-1996	116	1996-2000	79	2002-2007	80	2003-2007
B/Ahafo	164	1992-1996	95	1994-2000	86	2003-2007	87	2003-2007
Northern	199	1992-1996	148	1994-1999	139	2002-2006	116	2002-2006
U/west	226	1992-1996	191	1995-2000	90	2001-2006	117	2003-2007
U/East	179	1992-1996	96	1997-2000	146	2001-2006	128	2003-2007

Sources: *2000 Census ** DHS 2003, ***2008 and ****2010 Census

8.5 Migration

A migrant is a person whose current usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous place of residence. Migrants tend to contribute directly to population decrease in the source areas or increase in the destination areas. The three key questions necessary for exploring internal migration are what movements take place in spatial terms (intra-regional and inter-regional migration), who are involved in population movements and why these movements take place. The census information regarding usual place of residence five years before the census and current residence are used to discuss these migration issues.

Internal migration may be defined as the movement of people between geographical boundaries within national borders. Internal migration can also be analyzed in terms of intra and inter region. Intra-regional migration refers to population movement between localities within an administrative region, while inter-regional migration describes the movement of people between different regions of the country. These can be accessed on the basis of information on place of birth classified by place of usual residence, or place of residence five years ago or current place of residence. People migrate either within or from one region to another for a variety of reasons. The most common reasons are economic, family reunification, educational opportunities, or conflicts.

Table 8.6 presents place of birth of the population by sex and locality of residence. More than two thirds of persons in the Region reside in their places of birth and are not migrants. The rate of out-migration refers to the proportion of the population born in the Region who currently or usually resides in other regions, while the rate of in-migration is the proportion of residents of the Region who were born in other Regions besides the one they live in. In this regard, nearly two fifths (19.7%) of persons in the Brong Ahafo Region are in-migrants while 11.7 percent are out-migrants. One percent of the population is international in-migrants. Sex composition of the population can have significant demographic, social and economic impact on both the source and destination areas. The distribution of migrants by sex and locality of

residence have similar pattern to that of the Region though female and urban out-migrants are slightly more than male and rural out-migrants while the reverse is the case for in-migrants.

Table 8.6: Population by birthplace, locality and sex

Place of birth	Total	Male	Female	Urban			Rural		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,310,983	1,145,271	1,165,712	1,028,473	491,681	536,792	1,282,510	653,590	628,920
Born in place of enumeration	67.5	67.0	68.0	69.9	69.7	70.1	65.5	65.0	66.1
Born elsewhere in the region of enumeration	11.7	10.8	12.6	12.4	11.3	13.4	11.2	10.5	12.0
Elsewhere in other regions	19.8	21.1	18.5	16.8	18.0	15.7	22.2	23.4	21.0
Others (outside Ghana)	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.7 shows the in and out as well as net migration situation for the Region taking into consideration the Region of birth of the migrants. Net migration is the net effect of in-migration and out-migration across Regions. Three Regions, Upper West (23%), Ashanti (19.8%), Northern (19.4%) and Upper East (13.4%) are relatively large in-migrant areas to the Region. The remaining four Regions have less than 10 per cent of persons who were born in these Regions living in the Brong Ahafo Region. The three Northern Regions have very high positive net migration and are large sending areas to the Region. On the other hand, Ashanti (43%), Brong Ahafo (18.3%) and Western (18.2) appear to be the most likely destination areas for migrants from the Brong Ahafo Region. These three are the only Regions with negative net migration.

The three northern regions together with the Volta region have low proportions (less than 3%) of native born living in the Brong Ahafo Region in addition to having very high positive net migration. In this respect, Northern, Upper East, Volta and Upper West are at a considerable disadvantage. As a consequence, there is general movement of people from these Regions to other more prosperous Regions.

Table 8.7: In-migration, out-migration and net migration by birth

Region of birth	In-migration		Out-migration		Net migration
Total	457,571	100.0	339,687	100.0	117,884
Western	22,593	4.9	61,904	18.2	-39,311
Central	16,686	3.6	17,388	5.1	-702
Brong Ahafo	16,500	3.6	61,995	18.3	-45,495
Volta	33,423	7.3	7,796	2.3	25,627
Eastern	21,893	4.8	18,103	5.3	3,790
Ashanti	90,621	19.8	146,011	43.0	-55,390
Brong Ahafo	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Northern	88,980	19.4	11,810	3.5	77,170
Upper East	61,469	13.4	4,987	1.5	56,482
Upper West	105,406	23.0	9,693	2.9	95,713

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The duration of stay in an area can influence productivity of migrants. The lengthy stay of more qualified people in an area enhances productivity. On the other hand, the influx of unskilled labour to an area has long term negative effects that include over-crowding, the development of large sprawling shanty towns, pollution, the breakdown of many social services and the large numbers of street hawkers.

Table 8.8 shows that more than 30 percent of the people in the Region have stayed in an area for more than 20 years with nearly a quarter (23.7%) also having stayed between 10-19 years. Low proportion (8.5%) has stayed for less than one year. Greater proportions (from 44.1% for less than 1 year to 81.2% for more than 20 years) have stayed in the same location as place of birth. These are followed by those who have resided in other Regions outside their places of birth that range from 12.2 percent for those who have stayed for more than 20 years to 29.4 percent for those who have stayed for (1-4) years. The proportion of those who have stayed outside Ghana (less than 2% for all age categories) are least.

Table 8.8: Migration by place of birth and duration of residence

Place of birth	Age					
	Total	Less than 1yr	1-4yrs	5-9yrs	10-19yrs	20+
Total (Number)	2,310,983	196,403	447,736	390,713	547,136	728,995
Total (%)	2,310,983	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same locality	1,559,787	67.5	44.1	49.9	65.1	73.7
Different locality in this region	271,481	11.7	20.9	19.0	13.2	9.0
Other regions	457,571	19.8	33.1	29.4	20.7	16.6
Others (outside Ghana)	22,144	1.0	1.8	1.7	0.9	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.9 represents persons 15 years and older who were enumerated in the Region but are residing elsewhere by age and economic activity. Out of the 33,479 people enumerated in the Region but residing outside the region, majority (82.2%) are employed. The proportion employed ranges from 50.8 percent for those aged (15-19) years to 90.6 percent for the age group (45-49) years. The unemployed are next with proportions ranging from 19.1 percent for the age 75+ to 4.8 percent for age (50-54) years. Expectedly, the highest proportion for student emigrants is in the (15-19) year group. Distributing emigrants within economic activities, employed emigrants peaked up at (30-34) years while the unemployed, students and the other category peaked up at (25-29) years.

Table 8.9: Emigration of Ghanaians from (Brong Ahafo) 15 years and older by age and activity abroad

Age group	Total	Total	Employed	Un-employed	Student	Other	Total	Employed	Un-employed	Student	Other
Total	33,479	100.0	82.2	9.6	5.8	2.4	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 19	1,199	100.0	50.8	14.7	31.4	3.2	3.6	2.2	5.5	19.2	4.8
20 - 24	3,850	100.0	70.4	14.7	11.5	3.4	11.5	9.8	17.7	22.5	16.5
25 - 29	6,949	100.0	79.0	12	6.6	2.4	20.8	19.9	26.1	23.3	21.2
30 - 34	6,880	100.0	84.5	9.3	4.2	2.0	20.6	21.1	20.1	14.6	17.3
35 - 39	5,657	100.0	87.1	7.7	3.2	2.0	16.9	17.9	13.6	9.2	14.6
40 - 44	3,616	100.0	89.0	5.8	2.8	2.4	10.8	11.7	6.5	5.3	11.1
45 - 49	2,300	100.0	90.6	5.8	1.7	1.8	6.9	7.6	4.2	2.0	5.3
50 - 54	1,534	100.0	90.4	4.8	2.7	2.2	4.6	5.0	2.3	2.1	4.3
55 - 59	655	100.0	89.6	7.3	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.5	0.5	1.3
60 - 64	382	100.0	87.4	7.9	2.6	2.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.0
65 - 69	147	100.0	87.8	7.5	0.0	4.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.9
70 - 74	94	100.0	71.3	19.1	3.2	6.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.8
75+	216	100.0	82.4	9.3	5.1	3.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5.1 Urbanization

Urbanization refers to the change in the proportion of a population living in urban places. Urbanization can occur mainly through increased net in-migration and natural increase. Economic development is one factor that catapults urbanization. As economic development takes place, towns grow and bring together both producers and consumers of a variety of goods and services. By mobilizing the raw materials, labour and the financial capital necessary for the production of goods and services in one area, cities and large towns reduce cost and increase the benefits accruing to industry.

Table 8.10 shows the urban population of the region by district and sex. The rate of urbanization for the region is 44.5 percent. The proportion of females (46%) in urban areas is slightly higher than males (42.9%). The rate of urbanization for the region in 2000 was 37.4 percent and the proportions for male and female were 36.0% and 38.8% respectively. This means that the rate of urbanization for the region increased by 7.1 percent within the decade. Sunyani municipality (80.3%) is most urbanized followed by Sunyani West district (70.8%) and Berekum (65.5%). The least urbanized district is Kintampo South (8.9%) followed by Sene (12.6%). Urbanization by sex follows the same pattern as by district. A comparative

analysis for the rate of urbanization could not done for the 2000 and 2010 censuses at the district level since most of the districts for the later have been divided.

Table 8.10: Urban population by sex

District	Total			Urban			Percent Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Brong Ahafo	2,310,983	1,145,271	1,165,712	1,028,473	491,681	536,792	44.5	42.9	46.0
Asunafo South	95,580	48,836	46,744	24,601	11,824	12,777	25.7	24.2	27.3
Asunafo North	124,685	62,854	61,831	47,327	22,881	24,446	38.0	36.4	39.5
Asutifi	105,843	55,046	50,797	36,617	18,594	18,023	34.6	33.8	35.5
Dormaa Municipal	159,789	78,270	81,519	54,532	25,504	29,028	34.1	32.6	35.6
Dormaa East	50,871	23,970	26,901	32,462	14,724	17,738	63.8	61.4	65.9
Tano South	78,129	38,299	39,830	40,913	19,634	21,279	52.4	51.3	53.4
Tano North	79,973	39,593	40,380	39,976	18,915	21,061	50.0	47.8	52.2
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	61,610	61,614	102,389	50,569	51,820	83.1	82.1	84.1
Sunyani West	85,272	41,388	43,884	60,376	28,659	31,717	70.8	69.2	72.3
Berekum	129,628	59,869	69,759	84,949	38,608	46,341	65.5	64.5	66.4
Jaman South	92,649	43,459	49,190	25,118	11,549	13,569	27.1	26.6	27.6
Jaman North	83,059	39,889	43,170	43,596	20,836	22,760	52.5	52.2	52.7
Tain	108,386	53,880	54,506	45,367	21,784	23,583	41.9	40.4	43.3
Wenchi	89,739	44,065	45,674	32,950	15,389	17,561	36.7	34.9	38.4
Techiman	206,856	100,498	106,358	123,939	58,946	64,993	59.9	58.7	61.1
Nkoranza South	100,929	50,071	50,858	47,559	22,553	25,006	47.1	45.0	49.2
Nkoranza North	65,895	33,263	32,632	12,166	5,871	6,295	18.5	17.7	19.3
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	53,674	52,264	49,497	24,135	25,362	46.7	45.0	48.5
Sene	118,810	61,474	57,336	14,937	7,394	7,543	12.6	12.0	13.2
Pru	129,248	65,832	63,416	47,754	23,548	24,206	36.9	35.8	38.2
Kintampo South	81,000	42,129	38,871	7,236	3,567	3,669	8.9	8.5	9.4
Kintampo North	95,480	47,302	48,178	54,212	26,197	28,015	56.8	55.4	58.1

Table 8.10: Urban population by sex (Cont'd)

District	Population by sex			Urban population by sex			Proportion of urban population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Districts	1,815,408	911,263	904,145	678,780	327,971	350,809	37.4	36.0	38.8
Asunafo	174,026	88,969	85,057	49,381	24,101	25,280	28.4	27.1	29.7
Asutifi	84,485	43,052	41,433	12,923	6,279	6,644	15.3	14.6	16.0
Tano	123,404	61,556	61,848	53,321	25,652	27,669	43.2	41.7	44.7
Sunyani	179,165	89,023	90,142	132,301	64,233	68,068	73.8	72.2	75.5
Dormaa	150,299	73,756	76,543	46,995	21,900	25,095	31.3	29.7	32.8
Jaman	148,327	72,414	75,913	47,258	23,026	24,232	31.9	31.8	31.9
Berekum	93,235	45,305	47,930	50,987	24,125	26,862	54.7	53.3	56.0
Wenchi	166,641	83,648	82,993	50,152	23,829	26,323	30.1	28.5	31.7
Techiman	174,600	87,236	87,364	97,166	47,400	49,766	55.7	54.3	57.0
Nkoranza	128,960	65,091	63,869	37,665	18,118	19,547	29.2	27.8	30.6
Kintampo	146,770	75,464	71,306	39,545	19,428	20,117	26.9	25.7	28.2
Atebubu	163,330	83,112	80,218	54,027	26,538	27,489	33.1	31.9	34.3
Sene	82,166	42,637	39,529	7,059	3,342	3,717	8.6	7.8	9.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

9.1 Introduction

Population census constitutes one of the most important sources of information for labour and employment statistics in all nations. The census results in the past have not only provided data on Ghana's labour market and its population characteristics, but have also been a major source of information for advocacy and manpower planning in the country. This chapter discusses the changes in the structure of the population of Ghana with regard to the proportion of economically active and economically not active persons in the Brong Ahafo region. Each of these population characteristics is related to age, sex, location, marital status and level of education by district.

9.2 Economic Activity Status of Persons 15 Years and Over

Table 9.1 shows the activity status of all persons 15 years and older in the population of the Brong Ahafo region. Overall, 71.5 percent of the population 15 years and older indicated they were employed, while 2.9 percent were unemployed in the seven days prior to the Census Night. The proportion of the economically not active population (not employed, not seeking nor available for work) were a quarter (25.6 percent) of the total population 15 years and older. There is an observed reduction in the proportions of employed (73.4 percent) and unemployed (5.8 percent) from the 2000 PHC, while an increase is observed in the proportion classified as economically not active (20.7 percent). Figures in brackets refer to the 2010 PHC.

Not much difference is observed among the employed males (35.6 percent) and females (35.9 percent) and the unemployed males (1.4 percent) and females (1.9 percent). In the proportion economically not active however, there were two percent more females (13.7 percent) than males (11.6 percent) in the region. Among the districts, Sunyani Municipal has the lowest proportion of the population 15 years and older being employed at 57.6 percent, followed by Berekum Municipal (62.1 percent) and

Sunyani West (65.3%). These three districts also have the highest proportions of their population 15 years and older being unemployed and economically not active in the region. Sunyani Municipal had the highest percentage of not active persons (37.1%) and the third highest proportion of unemployed (5.3 percent). Berekum Municipal recorded the highest proportion unemployed at 5.6 percent and second highest persons not active, 32.3 percent. By virtue of its closeness to regional capital, Sunyani West reported about the same proportion of unemployed (5.4%) and 29.3 percent of persons who were economically not active. Sene District reported the highest proportion of its population 15 years and older who were employed (80.3%) and the least proportions of unemployed (1.5 percent) and persons who were economically not active (18.2 percent) in the seven days before the Census Night.

In 11 of the 22 districts more females reported being employed in the seven days prior to the Census Night with the Jaman South District registering the highest employed females (39.8

percent) than males (30.7%). For the proportion unemployed and not active more females were recorded in all 22 districts, except in Sunyani Municipal where a slightly high proportion of males (18.8%) reported not being active than females (18.3%).

Table 9.1: Activity status of persons 15 years and older by district and sex

District	Population	Activity Status			Total	Employed		Unemployed		Not active	
		Employed	Un-employed	Not active		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All Districts	1,378,292	71.5	2.9	25.6	100.0	35.6	35.9	1.2	1.7	11.8	13.9
Asunafo South	54,805	76.9	2.2	20.9	100.0	40.2	36.7	1.0	1.2	9.8	11.1
Asunafo North	72,492	71.9	3.2	24.9	100.0	37.1	34.9	1.3	1.8	11.4	13.5
Asutifi	64,507	69.6	4.1	26.2	100.0	38.5	31.2	1.9	2.2	12.0	14.3
Dormaa Municipal	98,498	73.9	2.5	23.6	100.0	36.2	37.7	1.1	1.4	10.4	13.2
Dormaa East	30,439	72.8	2.8	24.4	100.0	32.9	39.9	1.3	1.6	10.6	13.8
Tano South	45,001	73.6	1.9	24.5	100.0	35.8	37.8	0.8	1.1	10.9	13.6
Tano North	48,075	70.6	3.5	25.9	100.0	34.6	36.0	1.5	2.0	12.2	13.8
Sunyani Municipal	84,213	57.6	4.2	38.1	100.0	28.7	28.9	1.8	2.5	19.3	18.8
Sunyani West	52,592	65.3	5.0	29.6	100.0	31.8	33.5	2.1	3.0	13.4	16.2
Berekum Municipal	80,443	62.1	5.2	32.8	100.0	27.2	34.8	1.8	3.4	14.4	18.4
Jaman South	55,122	70.7	2.1	27.2	100.0	30.8	39.8	0.8	1.3	12.8	14.4
Jaman North	49,951	68.1	2.2	29.7	100.0	31.3	36.7	0.9	1.3	14.0	15.7
Tain	64,551	79.6	1.3	19.1	100.0	39.9	39.7	0.5	0.8	8.6	10.5
Wenchi Municipal	53,446	71.3	2.6	26.0	100.0	35.5	35.8	1.1	1.6	11.4	14.6
Techiman Municipal	126,429	71.1	3.4	25.5	100.0	35.0	36.1	1.3	2.1	11.1	14.4
Nkoranza South	59,169	75.6	2.8	21.6	100.0	38.2	37.3	1.1	1.7	9.3	12.3
Nkoranza North	38,708	78.0	1.9	20.1	100.0	39.9	38.1	0.8	1.1	9.0	11.1
Atebubu Amantin	60,355	73.6	2.6	23.8	100.0	37.6	36.0	1.0	1.7	11.5	12.2
Sene	66,122	80.3	1.2	18.5	100.0	41.9	38.3	0.6	0.7	8.6	10.0
Pru	71,697	70.0	1.7	28.3	100.0	35.2	34.8	0.8	0.9	13.9	14.4
Kintampo South	46,703	78.9	2.0	19.1	100.0	42.7	36.3	0.8	1.2	8.5	10.5
Kintampo North	54,974	72.3	2.5	25.2	100.0	36.2	36.1	1.0	1.5	11.4	13.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

It is observed in Table 9.2 that in the urban areas for all districts, less persons 15 years and older reported being employed than in the rural areas. Conversely, there were more unemployed persons (2.4% difference), and those economically not active (10.5 % difference) in the urban areas than in the rural areas. The same pattern is also observed in all districts.

Table 9.2: Activity status of persons 15 years and older by district and locality of residence

District	Population	Percent		Urban				Rural			
		Urban	Rural	Employed	Un-employed	Not Active	Total	Employed	Un-employed	Not Active	Total
All Districts	1,378,292	46.7	53.3	64.7	4.0	31.3	100.0	77.5	1.9	20.6	100.0
Asunafo South	54,805	27.2	72.8	69.2	3.5	27.3	100.0	79.8	1.7	18.5	100.0
Asunafo North	72,492	39.9	60.1	64.1	5.2	30.8	100.0	77.1	1.8	21.0	100.0
Asutifi	64,507	36.9	63.1	63.4	6.5	30.1	100.0	73.3	2.8	23.9	100.0
Dormaa Municipal	98,498	35.8	64.2	64.9	3.9	31.3	100.0	78.9	1.8	19.4	100.0
Dormaa East	30,439	64.1	35.9	67.4	3.6	29.0	100.0	82.5	1.5	16.0	100.0
Tano South	45,001	54.2	45.8	69.7	2.4	27.9	100.0	78.3	1.3	20.4	100.0
Tano North	48,075	51.8	48.2	64.7	4.7	30.5	100.0	76.9	2.2	20.9	100.0
Sunyani Municipal	84,213	85.0	15.0	54.3	4.6	41.1	100.0	76.4	2.2	21.4	100.0
Sunyani West	52,592	72.4	27.6	62.4	6.0	31.6	100.0	72.9	2.5	24.5	100.0
Berekum Municipal	80,443	66.9	33.1	59.8	5.3	34.9	100.0	66.6	5.0	28.4	100.0
Jaman South	55,122	28.2	71.8	66.0	3.4	30.6	100.0	72.5	1.6	25.9	100.0
Jaman North	49,951	53.9	46.1	64.5	2.6	32.9	100.0	72.2	1.8	26.0	100.0
Tain	64,551	43.3	56.7	75.2	1.2	23.6	100.0	82.9	1.4	15.7	100.0
Wenchi Municipal	53,446	38.7	61.3	62.6	3.9	33.6	100.0	76.9	1.9	21.3	100.0
Techiman Municipal	126,429	61.4	38.6	69.2	3.9	26.9	100.0	74.1	2.7	23.2	100.0
Nkoranza South	59,169	49.2	50.8	67.6	4.4	27.9	100.0	83.3	1.2	15.6	100.0
Nkoranza North	38,708	19.2	80.8	72.9	3.3	23.8	100.0	79.2	1.6	19.2	100.0
Atebubu Amantin	60,355	49.0	51.0	66.9	3.9	29.2	100.0	80.1	1.4	18.6	100.0
Sene	66,122	13.5	86.5	71.9	1.0	27.1	100.0	81.5	1.3	17.2	100.0
Pru	71,697	39.9	60.1	61.0	2.3	36.7	100.0	76.0	1.3	22.7	100.0
Kintampo South	46,703	9.5	90.5	70.5	2.6	26.9	100.0	79.8	1.9	18.3	100.0
Kintampo North	54,974	58.6	41.4	67.0	3.2	29.8	100.0	79.8	1.5	18.7	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

9.3 Employment Sector

Table 9.3 presents sector of employment for persons 15 years and older in the Brong Ahafo region. About nine in ten persons who were employed in seven days prior to the Census Night were in the private informal sector. The public sector accounts for only 5.5 percent of all employed persons 15 years and older while the private formal employs only 3.5 percent. As expected, more persons in the rural areas (95.2%) were in the private informal sector compared to their urban counterparts (84.1%). Among the districts, Sunyani Municipal had about three quarters (74.6%) of its workforce in the informal sector compared with 96 percent in that sector for the Sene District. It is worth noting that Asunafo North Municipal (7.1 percent) had the second highest proportion of its working population in the private formal sector after Sunyani Municipal (10.5%).

Table 9.3: Employment sector for employed persons 15 years+ by district

District	Population	Public (Government)	Private Formal	Private Informal	Semi- Public/ Parastatal	NGOs (Local and International)	Other International Organisations	Total
All Districts	985,542	5.5	3.5	90.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0
Urban	416,653	9.2	6.1	84.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0
Rural	568,889	2.8	1.7	95.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
Asunafo South	42,150	4.1	1.9	93.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Asunafo North	52,143	5.2	7.1	87.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0
Asutifi	44,929	5.0	5.8	88.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0
Dormaa Municipal	72,746	4.8	3.5	91.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0
Dormaa East	22,156	4.5	2.3	92.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
Tano South	33,133	6.2	2.1	91.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0
Tano North	33,935	6.7	3.2	89.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0
Sunyani Municipal	48,548	14.3	10.5	74.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0
Sunyani West	34,358	7.6	6.3	85.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0
Berekum Municipal	49,920	7.1	5.8	86.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0
Jaman South	38,958	6.7	2.1	90.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0
Jaman North	34,004	5.6	2.5	91.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
Tain	51,374	3.3	2.1	94.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Wenchi Municipal	38,128	6.6	3.0	90.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0
Techiman Municipal	89,866	5.4	5.0	89.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0
Nkoranza South	44,713	4.6	1.9	92.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0
Nkoranza North	30,189	3.1	1.1	95.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
Atebubu Amantin	44,416	5.1	1.7	92.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
Sene	53,063	3.1	0.7	96.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Pru	50,203	3.1	1.6	95.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Kintampo South	36,862	3.4	1.0	95.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0
Kintampo North	39,748	5.9	2.6	90.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Results from Table 9.4 shows that the formal sector of employment in the region is male dominated. While about 62.9 percent of those engaged in Public employment are males, only 37.1 percent are females. The male dominance is even more pronounced in the private formal sector and this pattern is observed across all districts.

Table 9.4: Employment sector for persons 15 years+ by district and sex

District	Public (Government)		Private Formal		Private Informal		Semi- Public/Parastatal		NGOs (Local and International)		Other International Organisations	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All Districts	62.9	37.1	70.4	29.6	48.1	51.9	58.6	41.4	55.7	44.3	72.6	27.4
Asunafo South	70.8	29.2	79.8	20.2	51.0	49.0	87.5	12.5	45.6	54.4	0.0	0.0
Asunafo North	67.4	32.6	79.1	20.9	48.3	51.7	55.9	44.1	68.1	31.9	66.7	33.3
Asutifi	66.8	33.2	82.1	17.9	52.8	47.2	58.3	41.7	59.8	40.2	88.9	11.1
Dormaa Municipal	65.1	34.9	66.5	33.5	47.5	52.5	60.0	40.0	48.1	51.9	100.0	0.0
Dormaa East	62.0	38.0	68.4	31.6	43.9	56.1	42.9	57.1	43.9	56.1	50.0	50.0
Tano South	61.8	38.2	65.5	34.5	47.3	52.7	66.7	33.3	48.4	51.6	100.0	0.0
Tano North	62.1	37.9	73.6	26.4	47.2	52.8	54.5	45.5	65.9	34.1	64.3	35.7
Sunyani Municipal	56.7	43.3	69.1	30.9	45.6	54.4	75.0	25.0	61.8	38.2	63.2	36.8
Sunyani West	56.6	43.4	69.8	30.2	46.4	53.6	43.8	56.3	57.3	42.7	90.0	10.0
Berekum Municipal	58.3	41.7	70.0	30.0	40.9	59.1	47.0	53.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
Jaman South	58.5	41.5	62.0	38.0	42.1	57.9	51.2	48.8	46.8	53.2	100.0	0.0
Jaman North	64.2	35.8	61.5	38.5	44.4	55.6	73.3	26.7	62.2	37.8	57.1	42.9
Tain	66.5	33.5	79.1	20.9	48.9	51.1	78.6	21.4	49.0	51.0	60.0	40.0
Wenchi Municipal	62.3	37.7	68.6	31.4	48.2	51.8	63.1	36.9	58.5	41.5	66.7	33.3
Techiman Municipal	61.4	38.6	66.7	33.3	47.5	52.5	62.9	37.1	55.7	44.3	91.7	8.3
Nkoranza South	63.8	36.2	61.0	39.0	49.7	50.3	50.0	50.0	53.2	46.8	100.0	0.0
Nkoranza North	62.3	37.7	63.0	37.0	50.6	49.4	63.0	37.0	47.7	52.3	0.0	0.0
Atebubu Amantin	65.0	35.0	65.0	35.0	50.0	50.0	51.9	48.1	55.8	44.2	83.3	16.7
Sene	71.7	28.3	65.2	34.8	51.5	48.5	100.0	-	49.3	50.7	40.0	60.0
Pru	73.3	26.7	64.5	35.5	49.3	50.7	83.3	16.7	64.4	35.6	0.0	0.0
Kintampo South	66.9	33.1	64.4	35.6	53.5	46.5	68.4	31.6	6.0	44.0	71.4	28.6
Kintampo North	67.5	32.5	68.4	31.6	48.4	51.6	61.7	38.3	60.6	39.4	38.9	61.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Though females dominate the informal sector in the region, not much difference is observed in many districts, except in Sunyani Municipal, Sunyani West, Dormaa East and Berekum

9.4 Occupation

Table 9.5 presents the main occupation of employed persons 15 years and over by district. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries industry employed six in ten persons who worked or did not but had a job to return to in the seven days prior to the Census Night. Most rural dwellers (78.9%) reported that they were in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries industry compared to 37.2 percent of their urban counterparts. The next most important occupation is service and sales workers with 14.1 percent of employed persons, followed by crafts and related trade workers, 10 percent. In Sunyani Municipal however, service and sales related occupation (28.1%) is the most dominant followed by the agricultural, forestry and fisheries occupation (25.5%). Less than 50 percent of the employed persons in Techiman (40.0 percent), Berekum (43.4 percent) and Sunyani West (47.1%) are in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries occupation. Nkoranza North (81.5%) and Kintampo South (80.5%) have highest number of persons in that occupation.

Analysis of the sex composition by occupation in Table 9.6 shows that male dominance is only restricted in the technical occupations. Though males generally dominate the agricultural, forestry and fisheries occupation in all districts except four, the percentage differences among the sexes is less than 10 percent, except in Sene District where more than 20 percent difference is observed. The service and sales workers occupation which is the second most important in the region is female dominated. In all districts almost a ratio of eight females against two males is seen. More females were also found in managerial (52.6%) and elementary (53.8%) occupations. For all districts, male dominance is widely seen in plant and machines operators and assemblers (95.9%), technicians and associated professionals (71.7%), professional (62.6%) occupations. Probably due to the gold mining industry, Asutifi District is the only one with up to 10 percent females working as plant and machines operators and assemblers. In all other districts less than five percent females are engaged in this occupation.

Table 9.5: Occupation of employed persons (15 years+) by district

Locality/District	Total	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Other	Total
All Districts	985,542	1.5	4.2	1.2	0.9	14.1	61.3	10.0	3.5	3.4	0.0	100.0
Urban	416,653	2.5	6.9	2.0	1.7	24.2	37.2	14.5	5.5	5.5	0.1	100.0
Rural	568,889	0.8	2.2	0.5	0.3	6.7	78.9	6.7	2.0	1.9	0.0	100.0
Asunafo South	42,150	1.1	2.8	1.2	0.3	9.1	74.2	6.6	1.9	2.7	0.0	100.0
Asunafo North	52,143	1.7	4.0	1.4	0.8	13.4	60.3	11.0	3.9	3.4	0.1	100.0
Asutifi	44,929	1.9	3.2	0.6	0.4	10.3	56.5	9.3	12.9	4.9	0.0	100.0
Dormaa Municipal	72,746	1.5	3.8	1.2	0.9	12.9	66.3	8.3	2.5	2.6	0.0	100.0
Dormaa East	22,156	1.2	4.0	0.8	0.5	12.8	67.2	8.3	2.5	2.8	0.0	100.0
Tano South	33,133	1.3	4.3	0.9	0.7	12.2	67.4	8.2	2.3	2.6	0.1	100.0
Tano North	33,935	1.2	4.7	1.0	0.8	11.8	65.4	8.9	3.1	3.0	0.0	100.0
Sunyani Municipal	48,548	3.9	9.3	3.0	3.3	28.1	25.5	15.0	5.7	6.0	0.2	100.0
Sunyani West	34,358	2.3	5.7	1.6	1.3	20.0	47.1	12.0	5.9	4.0	0.0	100.0
Berekum Municipal	49,920	1.7	6.6	1.7	1.3	22.4	43.4	12.8	5.1	5.0	0.0	100.0
Jaman South	38,958	1.3	5.5	1.2	0.6	8.4	72.0	7.3	1.5	2.0	0.0	100.0
Jaman North	34,004	0.9	4.4	1.1	0.8	10.0	71.6	7.2	1.7	2.3	0.0	100.0
Tain	51,374	0.8	2.7	0.6	0.5	6.8	79.2	6.2	1.4	2.0	0.0	100.0
Wenchi Municipal	38,128	1.5	4.8	1.3	0.8	15.2	57.8	9.9	3.6	5.1	0.0	100.0
Techiman Municipal	89,866	2.2	4.8	1.6	1.2	25.8	40.0	13.6	5.3	5.5	0.0	100.0
Nkoranza South	44,713	1.6	3.7	1.0	0.8	13.1	65.7	8.2	2.7	3.3	0.0	100.0
Nkoranza North	30,189	0.5	2.7	0.4	0.2	7.0	81.5	4.3	1.3	2.0	-	100.0
Atebubu Amantin	44,416	1.0	3.6	0.8	0.5	13.9	66.1	8.6	3.0	2.5	0.0	100.0
Sene	53,063	0.8	2.0	0.4	0.6	5.1	73.5	15.1	0.8	1.7	0.0	100.0
Pru	50,203	0.9	2.5	0.9	0.5	11.7	65.9	14.1	1.2	2.4	0.0	100.0
Kintampo South	36,862	0.8	2.2	0.7	0.4	6.4	80.5	4.8	1.7	2.4	0.0	100.0
Kintampo North	39,748	1.6	4.4	1.3	1.0	18.7	54.2	10.8	3.7	4.3	0.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.6: Occupation of employed persons (15 years+) by district and sex

District	Managers		Professionals		Technicians and associate professionals		Clerical support workers		Service and sales workers		Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers		Craft and related trades workers		Plant and machine operators and assemblers		Elementary occupations	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All Districts	47.4	52.6	62.6	37.4	71.7	28.3	57.3	42.7	21.0	79.0	52.6	47.4	49.3	50.7	95.9	4.1	46.2	53.8
Asunafo South	45.2	54.8	71.1	28.9	85.9	14.1	78.6	21.4	16.4	83.6	54.7	45.3	48.5	51.5	97.0	3.0	49.6	50.4
Asunafo North	45.1	54.9	66.4	33.6	80.6	19.4	67.6	32.4	20.7	79.3	53.6	46.4	53.8	46.2	96.7	3.3	45.4	54.6
Asutifi	41.5	58.5	61.2	38.8	80.4	19.6	68.4	31.6	23.2	76.8	53.5	46.5	47.4	52.6	89.6	10.4	65.1	34.9
Dormaa Municipal	46.5	53.5	64.8	35.2	73.7	26.3	58.0	42.0	20.9	79.1	50.3	49.7	57.0	43.0	97.2	2.8	46.4	53.6
Dormaa East	46.4	53.6	63.7	36.3	67.7	32.3	64.2	35.8	16.8	83.2	46.4	53.6	54.3	45.7	98.4	1.6	37.0	63.0
Tano South	45.2	54.8	60.9	39.1	70.2	29.8	68.8	31.2	17.9	82.1	51.1	48.9	52.5	47.5	97.7	2.3	40.1	59.9
Tano North	42.3	57.7	61.5	38.5	71.1	28.9	53.1	46.9	19.1	80.9	51.2	48.8	50.3	49.7	97.2	2.8	41.2	58.8
Sunyani Municipal	57.5	42.5	56.8	43.2	73.5	26.5	44.5	55.5	23.2	76.8	53.6	46.4	68.7	31.3	96.4	3.6	40.0	60.0
Sunyani West	51.5	48.5	59.0	41.0	70.4	29.6	49.4	50.6	19.7	80.3	50.0	50.0	62.8	37.2	96.1	3.9	39.8	60.2
Berekum Municipal	48.0	52.0	56.2	43.8	74.5	25.5	61.6	38.4	21.2	78.8	41.6	58.4	61.6	38.4	96.5	3.5	33.3	66.7
Jaman South	48.7	51.3	58.0	42.0	66.2	33.8	46.0	54.0	20.9	79.1	42.5	57.5	52.1	47.9	98.3	1.7	48.8	51.2
Jaman North	51.6	48.4	64.7	35.3	72.1	27.9	57.6	42.4	19.9	80.1	46.3	53.7	49.7	50.3	98.8	1.2	46.6	53.4
Tain	42.9	57.1	66.0	34.0	66.3	33.7	59.8	40.2	19.2	80.8	51.5	48.5	47.4	52.6	96.3	3.7	51.7	48.3
Wenchi Municipal	46.6	53.4	62.0	38.0	62.5	37.5	58.7	41.3	20.3	79.7	53.4	46.6	52.8	47.2	97.3	2.7	41.1	58.9
Techiman Municipal	44.6	55.4	62.6	37.4	68.6	31.4	61.7	38.3	24.2	75.8	53.5	46.5	57.1	42.9	98.4	1.6	51.3	48.7
Nkoranza South	42.9	57.1	64.3	35.7	65.9	34.1	52.1	47.9	19.9	80.1	53.4	46.6	53.5	46.5	98.4	1.6	53.2	46.8
Nkoranza North	41.0	59.0	64.4	35.6	72.1	27.9	66.2	33.8	17.0	83.0	52.6	47.4	47.1	52.9	98.0	2.0	65.0	35.0
Atebubu Amantin	55.0	45.0	65.9	34.1	71.1	28.9	48.1	51.9	21.2	78.8	55.1	44.9	45.3	54.7	95.4	4.6	48.1	51.9
Sene	45.3	54.7	68.8	31.2	72.2	27.8	77.6	22.4	19.8	80.2	61.6	38.4	14.5	85.5	97.0	3.0	28.5	71.5
Pru	50.6	49.4	72.5	27.5	68.5	31.5	67.4	32.6	20.1	79.9	58.9	41.1	25.1	74.9	96.0	4.0	51.3	48.7
Kintampo South	37.9	62.1	67.1	32.9	58.1	41.9	64.1	35.9	18.5	81.5	56.2	43.8	43.5	56.5	97.5	2.5	59.5	40.5
Kintampo North	46.0	54.0	65.9	34.1	69.0	31.0	55.6	44.4	19.3	80.7	57.4	42.6	46.8	53.2	98.0	2.0	36.0	64.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

9.6 Employment Status

The distribution of the workforce by employment status is often used as an indicator of progress towards modernization of the economy and the relative capacity of the various sectors to create jobs. Tables 9.7 and 9.8 show the employment status of workforce by district and sex. About 60 percent of all employed persons in the districts are self employed without any employee, except in Sunyani Municipal (48.4%) and Asunafo North (54.7%). There has been a significant reduction from 75 percent to 62 percent in the number of self employed without employees in the region from 2000 to 2010. Except in Sunyani, Berekum, Techiman and Atebubu Amantin, less than five percent self employed persons have employees working for them. For the region as a whole, proportion of employees has increased from 9.7 percent in 2000 to 12.6 percent in 2010. The proportion of unpaid family workers has more than doubled from 6.4 percent to 16.1 percent within the period.

Table 9.7: Employment status of persons employed (15years+) by district

District	Total	Em- ployee	Self employed without employ- ee(s)	Self employed with employ- ee(s)	Casual worker	Contri- buting family worker	Appren- tice	Domestic employee (House help)	Other	Total
All Districts	985,542	12.6	62.1	4.1	1.7	16.1	2.6	0.6	0.2	100.0
Asunafo South	42,150	15.2	56.8	4.5	2.6	18.5	1.6	0.6	0.1	100.0
Asunafo North	52,143	18.4	54.7	4.0	2.9	16.5	2.6	0.7	0.3	100.0
Asutifi	44,929	16.2	65.1	3.6	3.1	9.9	1.4	0.6	0.1	100.0
Dormaa Municipal	72,746	13.2	59.1	4.0	1.9	18.3	2.8	0.5	0.2	100.0
Dormaa East	22,156	9.5	68.7	2.8	1.5	13.6	3.0	0.7	0.1	100.0
Tano South	33,133	10.1	65.8	3.0	1.5	16.8	2.2	0.5	0.2	100.0
Tano North	33,935	12.5	67.2	2.7	1.4	13.8	1.8	0.5	0.1	100.0
Sunyani Municipal	48,548	31.1	48.4	6.2	1.7	7.8	4.1	0.4	0.2	100.0
Sunyani West	34,358	18.3	61.1	4.5	1.9	10.1	3.5	0.5	0.2	100.0
Berekum Municipal	49,920	17.6	63.3	7.0	1.4	6.0	4.0	0.5	0.1	100.0
Jaman South	38,958	10.4	69.1	4.4	0.9	12.2	2.2	0.5	0.2	100.0
Jaman North	34,004	9.7	66.7	3.2	1.1	16.8	1.8	0.6	0.1	100.0
Tain	51,374	6.1	66.0	1.7	1.6	22.6	1.2	0.5	0.2	100.0
Wenchi Municipal	38,128	12.5	59.2	4.5	1.8	18.0	3.2	0.6	0.2	100.0
Techiman Municipal	89,866	15.8	62.3	5.7	2.4	8.9	4.2	0.6	0.1	100.0
Nkoranza South	44,713	9.3	64.2	3.2	1.9	17.7	3.1	0.5	0.1	100.0
Nkoranza North	30,189	5.5	70.8	3.2	1.8	16.8	1.0	0.8	0.3	100.0
Atebubu Amantin	44,416	9.4	61.0	6.2	1.3	18.2	3.2	0.5	0.1	100.0
Sene	53,063	4.9	62.7	2.7	0.8	27.0	1.0	0.6	0.2	100.0
Pru	50,203	5.8	65.3	3.0	0.7	22.7	1.7	0.6	0.2	100.0
Kintampo South	36,862	5.6	61.7	3.0	1.5	26.5	1.1	0.5	0.2	100.0
Kintampo North	39,748	11.4	59.6	3.9	1.2	19.7	3.4	0.6	0.1	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.8: Employment status of persons employed (15years+) by district and sex

Districts	Employee		Self employed without employee(s)		Self employed with employee(s)		Casual worker		Contributing family worker		Apprentice		Domestic employee (House help)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All Districts	68.4	31.6	48.7	51.3	55.2	44.8	73.3	26.7	37.3	62.7	35.8	64.2	49.4	50.6
Asunafo South	77.2	22.8	51.2	48.8	55.3	44.7	76.3	23.7	33.5	66.5	25.1	74.9	56.9	43.1
Asunafo North	74.5	25.5	49.2	50.8	53.2	46.8	68.8	31.2	32.8	67.2	35.5	64.5	46.3	53.7
Asutifi	75.3	24.7	53.1	46.9	53.0	47.0	77.5	22.5	34.4	65.6	29.6	70.4	54.1	45.9
Dormaa Municipal	68.6	31.4	48.1	51.9	56.6	43.4	71.8	28.2	36.0	64.0	33.9	66.1	53.3	46.7
Dormaa East	67.0	33.0	44.9	55.1	50.1	49.9	73.4	26.6	31.3	68.7	29.1	70.9	50.9	49.1
Tano South	65.8	34.2	49.8	50.2	56.6	43.4	66.8	33.2	33.0	67.0	31.4	68.6	47.1	52.9
Tano North	68.1	31.9	48.4	51.6	54.7	45.3	72.6	27.4	33.8	66.2	28.5	71.5	60.7	39.3
Sunyani Municipal	63.0	37.0	42.8	57.2	55.1	44.9	67.4	32.6	33.6	66.4	48.2	51.8	48.2	51.8
Sunyani West	66.7	33.3	45.3	54.7	54.8	45.2	69.5	30.5	33.3	66.7	37.0	63.0	47.9	52.1
Berekum Municipal	65.1	34.9	38.1	61.9	52.3	47.7	67.9	32.1	30.5	69.5	37.6	62.4	47.8	52.2
Jaman South	61.4	38.6	41.9	58.1	53.9	46.1	75.4	24.6	35.2	64.8	28.1	71.9	40.2	59.8
Jaman North	65.8	34.2	43.5	56.5	55.6	44.4	69.6	30.4	42.3	57.7	38.1	61.9	48.7	51.3
Tain	70.4	29.6	50.4	49.6	52.7	47.3	86.5	13.5	42.7	57.3	23.9	76.1	50.2	49.8
Wenchi Municipal	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	58.6	41.4	62.7	37.3	35.9	64.1	39.2	60.8	42.9	57.1
Techiman Municipal	67.6	32.4	45.8	54.2	54.6	45.4	68.6	31.4	34.8	65.2	43.4	56.6	48.3	51.7
Nkoranza South	65.5	34.5	51.5	48.5	55.2	44.8	82.1	17.9	38.2	61.8	32.8	67.2	48.7	51.3
Nkoranza North	68.7	31.3	51.5	48.5	57.2	42.8	86.0	14.0	41.1	58.9	26.8	73.2	38.6	61.4
Atebubu Amantin	69.8	30.2	53.2	46.8	55.0	45.0	71.0	29.0	34.6	65.4	33.1	66.9	53.7	46.3
Sene	72.4	27.6	54.0	46.0	59.2	40.8	80.1	19.9	43.6	56.4	31.0	69.0	53.6	46.4
Pru	73.5	26.5	52.7	47.3	57.2	42.8	80.1	19.9	37.3	62.7	29.6	70.4	47.7	52.3
Kintampo South	68.3	31.7	57.4	42.6	57.0	43.0	82.3	17.7	42.3	57.7	29.1	70.9	51.6	48.4
Kintampo North	69.4	30.6	49.9	50.1	58.9	41.1	69.7	30.3	39.2	60.8	33.8	66.3	49.1	50.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

More females (51.3%) than males (48.7%) are self employed without employees. Contributing family workers (62.7%) and apprentice (64.2%) are also female dominated in all districts of the region. In the region as a whole, males (73.3%) are more likely than females (26.7%) to be casual workers. This pattern is observed for all districts.

9.7 Industry of Employment

Changes in the structural composition of the workforce often reflect the course of social and economic development. As a country progresses through industrialization, the proportion of workers in agriculture decreases while those in manufacturing and services sectors increase. By extension, the more urbanized a district is, the smaller the proportion of its workforce in agricultural, forestry and fishing industry.

Tables 9.9 and 9.10 present the distribution of the region's workforce in the industry of employment by district and sex. Six employed persons in ten are engaged in the agricultural, forestry and fishing industry; three in ten in urban areas and seven in every ten employed persons in rural areas. Sunyani Municipal has only a quarter of its workforce in this industry and a fifth in the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle industry which is the second most important in the region. Sene (14.3%) and Pru (11.5%) districts have relatively higher proportions of their workforce in the manufacturing industry. The wholesale and retail (68.6%), manufacturing (64.9%) and accommodation and food service activities (88.9%) industries are female dominated. The more physically intensive industries such as construction, mining and quarrying, transportation and storage are male dominated. The same pattern is observed in all the districts of the region.

Table 9.9: Industry of employment for persons 15 years and older by district

District	Popu- lation	Agricul- ture forestry and fishing	Minin- g and quarr- ying	Ma- nufa- ctur- ing	Electric ity gas stream and air conditi- oning supply	Water supply; sewera- ge waste manage- ment and remedi- ation activiti- es	Constru- ction	Wholes- ale and retail; repair of motor vehicle s and motorc- ycles	Trans- porta- tion and stor- age	Acco- mmo- datio- n and food servic- e activi- ties	Infor- matio- n and com- muni- cation	Finan- cial and insura- nce activi- ties	Real estate activi- ties	Profess- ional scientific and technic- al activiti- es	Admini- strative and support service activiti- es	Public administr- ation and defence; compuls- ory social security	Educati- on	Human health and social work activiti- es	Arts entert- ainme- nt and recrea- tion	Other service activiti- es	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiate- d goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	Activiti- es of extrater- ritorial organiz- ations and bodies	Total
All Districts	985,542	61.3	0.7	7.0	0.1	0.1	1.8	11.7	2.3	3.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.1	3.5	1.0	0.3	3.6	0.8	0.0	100.0
Urban	416,653	37.9	1.0	9.6	0.1	0.3	3.0	19.8	3.7	5.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.6	2.1	5.6	1.7	0.5	5.9	0.8	0.0	100.0
Rural	568,889	78.4	0.5	5.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	5.8	1.3	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.0	0.4	0.1	1.9	0.7	0.0	100.0
Asunafo South	42,150	74.5	0.1	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.9	8.5	1.3	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	2.4	0.5	0.1	2.9	0.3	0.0	100.0
Asunafo North	52,143	62.7	0.5	8.8	0.1	0.2	1.7	10.6	2.0	3.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	3.1	0.9	0.2	3.7	0.4	0.0	100.0
Asutifi	44,929	57.2	12.3	7.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	7.5	1.9	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.8	2.9	0.6	0.2	2.6	0.4	0.0	100.0
Dormaa Municipal	72,746	66.3	0.1	4.7	0.1	0.1	2.1	10.1	2.0	3.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.0	3.1	1.1	0.3	3.8	0.4	0.0	100.0
Dormaa East	22,156	67.6	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.2	1.9	8.8	2.0	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.7	3.7	0.6	0.2	4.2	0.2	0.0	100.0
Tano South	33,133	63.1	0.1	5.2	0.1	0.2	1.5	9.4	2.0	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.2	3.9	0.7	0.3	3.3	4.8	0.0	100.0
Tano North	33,935	65.8	0.6	6.1	0.0	0.1	1.9	9.0	1.8	3.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.5	4.0	1.1	0.2	3.3	0.2	0.0	100.0
Sunyani Municipal	48,548	26.4	0.9	8.4	0.3	0.4	4.4	22.7	3.7	6.4	0.7	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.9	4.4	6.7	2.6	1.1	6.7	0.6	0.0	100.0
Sunyani West	34,358	48.2	0.5	7.4	0.1	0.2	4.1	14.7	4.0	4.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.5	5.0	1.3	0.5	5.3	0.4	0.0	100.0
Berekum Municipal	49,920	44.1	0.1	8.1	0.1	0.2	3.0	18.2	3.6	5.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.3	5.7	1.4	0.8	5.7	0.6	0.0	100.0
Jaman South	38,958	72.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.1	1.2	6.7	1.3	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.2	4.8	1.1	0.1	3.1	0.3	0.0	100.0
Jaman North	34,004	71.4	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.1	1.4	8.2	1.5	2.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.0	3.9	0.9	0.2	2.5	0.2	0.0	100.0
Tain	51,374	77.8	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.1	1.9	5.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	2.3	0.5	0.2	2.2	1.3	0.0	100.0
Wenchi Municipal	38,128	58.1	0.3	6.8	0.1	0.2	1.7	13.5	3.0	3.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.5	4.3	1.1	0.2	3.6	0.7	0.0	100.0
Techiman Municipal	89,866	41.0	0.2	9.4	0.2	0.2	2.8	22.7	4.5	4.9	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.1	3.9	1.1	0.4	5.0	0.7	0.0	100.0
Nkoranza South	44,713	66.6	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.1	1.6	10.0	2.3	3.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	3.2	0.9	0.1	3.7	0.4	0.0	100.0
Nkoranza North	30,189	81.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	5.5	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.5	0.4	0.1	1.8	0.8	0.0	100.0
Atebubu Amantin	44,416	66.1	0.1	5.8	0.1	0.1	1.2	11.2	2.9	2.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.0	3.3	0.6	0.2	3.2	0.3	0.0	100.0
Sene	53,063	72.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	6.1	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.6	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.6	0.0	100.0
Pru	50,203	65.2	0.1	11.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	11.4	1.2	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	2.1	0.8	0.1	2.7	0.3	0.0	100.0
Kintampo South	36,862	78.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.1	0.6	5.2	1.2	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.0	0.7	0.1	1.7	3.5	0.0	100.0
Kintampo North	39,748	54.6	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.2	1.7	15.8	3.2	4.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	1.1	3.6	1.2	0.2	3.9	0.4	0.0	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 9.10: Industry of employment for persons 15 years and older by district and sex

District	Agriculture forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Professional scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts entertainment and recreation	Other service activities
Males																		
All Districts	53.2	87.7	35.1	88.5	52.0	97.8	30.4	96.4	11.1	73.5	60.6	51.6	70.8	71.9	60.7	47.6	91.3	33.5
Asunafo South	55.3	85.2	39.7	40.0	27.3	99.5	34.6	98.1	8.0	84.6	77.3	35.0	65.3	86.5	72.1	43.2	100.0	27.1
Asunafo North	55.2	87.5	43.4	81.1	36.4	98.3	31.5	97.5	9.9	85.9	57.1	72.7	79.7	71.5	64.7	50.1	88.6	30.9
Asutifi	54.0	87.4	36.3	100.0	52.3	97.2	30.7	94.9	15.3	87.0	70.7	50.0	82.2	81.3	62.6	43.3	90.1	29.8
Dormaa Municipal	50.8	79.5	42.1	92.3	60.6	97.2	33.2	96.6	9.8	79.1	60.1	47.3	67.7	72.1	63.8	47.3	88.6	28.5
Dormaa East	46.9	85.7	39.9	75.0	43.2	99.3	24.2	99.3	9.4	59.1	73.0	32.7	76.8	72.7	61.4	40.5	92.0	26.7
Tano South	52.0	88.9	34.0	95.7	40.4	98.8	28.2	96.1	9.5	60.0	71.8	37.8	63.7	71.2	58.1	50.9	95.2	38.3
Tano North	51.6	92.7	39.3	93.8	53.5	96.9	23.6	96.3	9.9	75.8	64.6	50.4	65.2	71.7	60.3	50.1	94.0	30.6
Sunyani Municipal	54.6	87.1	53.9	88.7	58.6	97.4	31.7	93.4	12.7	72.3	56.6	59.7	66.0	67.5	49.7	36.8	82.3	40.5
Sunyani West	50.9	91.4	50.2	85.4	63.2	96.6	27.5	95.2	11.2	72.0	57.4	55.9	68.6	66.0	53.4	46.3	87.0	26.0
Berekum Municipal	42.8	92.9	46.9	90.6	54.9	99.1	30.1	96.5	10.5	61.7	62.9	52.1	63.0	68.9	54.6	45.8	96.7	28.6
Jaman South	43.0	63.6	37.0	72.7	43.6	98.3	37.0	94.9	11.9	89.8	52.3	61.0	53.8	71.9	58.1	42.7	93.2	24.4
Jaman North	46.7	100.0	33.3	87.5	70.6	97.7	30.6	97.4	11.3	74.3	58.0	48.7	48.1	76.1	64.1	47.8	100.0	27.5
Tain	51.8	60.0	31.0	94.1	35.3	95.6	29.5	96.6	8.3	60.0	56.9	32.4	69.1	76.2	67.9	44.7	91.4	37.4
Wenchi Municipal	53.7	93.3	38.9	91.2	59.0	97.9	27.8	96.7	11.3	67.2	71.3	65.1	70.5	69.8	59.8	51.2	94.0	31.7
Techiman Municipal	54.6	96.5	41.1	91.1	56.5	98.1	33.8	96.7	11.1	79.0	60.4	56.8	74.8	66.5	57.7	51.0	93.7	36.4
Nkoranza South	54.2	69.2	38.5	85.0	41.8	98.1	28.3	96.9	11.5	66.7	56.1	61.3	60.6	73.8	61.8	49.4	98.5	29.0
Nkoranza North	53.2	71.4	35.6	50.0	60.0	98.2	25.8	97.9	11.2	37.5	75.0	71.0	62.9	85.9	59.8	48.2	100.0	36.3
Atebubu Amantin	55.3	100.0	28.5	96.2	50.0	97.1	28.7	97.6	10.3	75.4	62.2	38.8	74.4	74.9	63.1	51.2	87.9	34.8
Sene	61.5	100.0	11.2	100.0	31.6	98.5	32.8	95.9	12.7	77.8	73.4	62.5	63.2	79.2	76.8	55.4	91.7	31.5
Pru	59.2	87.2	17.6	100.0	54.8	98.8	25.4	96.1	15.3	76.0	63.6	46.3	66.7	82.6	75.5	56.7	98.3	44.3
Kintampo South	56.6	50.0	35.2	0.0	46.5	97.1	29.2	97.3	8.9	75.0	52.0	47.8	75.4	76.8	68.7	49.6	94.7	48.6
Kintampo North	57.6	94.4	31.1	83.3	56.5	98.6	27.2	97.3	11.6	72.3	57.9	55.6	78.6	74.9	63.9	59.8	97.1	32.0

Table 9.10: Industry of employment for persons 15 years and older by district and sex, 2010 (cont'd)

District	Agriculture forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage waste manage- ment and remediation activities	Con- struction	Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor- cycles	Tran- sportation and storage	Accommo- dation and food service activities	Informa- tion and commu- nication	Financial and insurance activities	Pro- fessional scientific and technical activities	Admini- strative and support service activities	Public admini- stration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts enter- tainment and recreation	Other service activities
Females																		
All Districts	46.8	12.3	64.9	11.5	48.0	2.2	69.6	3.6	88.9	26.5	39.4	48.4	29.2	28.1	39.3	52.4	8.7	66.5
Asunafo South	44.7	14.8	60.3	60.0	72.7	0.5	65.4	1.9	92.0	15.4	22.7	65.0	34.7	13.5	27.9	56.8	0.0	72.9
Asunafo North	44.8	12.5	56.6	18.9	63.6	1.7	68.5	2.5	90.1	14.1	42.9	27.3	20.3	28.5	35.3	49.9	11.4	69.1
Asutifi	46.0	12.6	63.7	0.0	47.7	2.8	69.3	5.1	84.7	13.0	29.3	50.0	17.8	18.7	37.4	56.7	9.9	70.2
Dormaa Municipal	49.2	20.5	57.9	7.7	39.4	2.8	66.8	3.4	90.2	20.9	39.9	52.7	32.3	27.9	36.2	52.7	11.4	71.5
Dormaa East	53.1	14.3	60.1	25.0	56.8	0.7	75.8	0.7	90.6	40.9	27.0	67.3	23.2	27.3	38.6	59.5	8.0	73.3
Tano South	48.0	11.1	66.0	4.3	59.6	1.2	71.8	3.9	90.5	40.0	28.2	62.2	36.3	28.8	41.9	49.1	4.8	61.7
Tano North	48.4	7.3	60.7	6.3	46.5	3.1	76.4	3.7	90.1	24.2	35.4	49.6	34.8	28.3	39.7	49.9	6.0	69.4
Sunyani Municipal	45.4	12.9	46.1	11.3	41.4	2.6	68.3	6.6	87.3	27.7	43.4	40.3	34.0	32.5	50.3	63.2	17.7	59.5
Sunyani West	49.1	8.6	49.8	14.6	36.8	3.4	72.5	4.8	88.8	28.0	42.6	44.1	31.4	34.0	46.6	53.7	13.0	74.0
Berekum Municipal	57.2	7.1	53.1	9.4	45.1	0.9	69.9	3.5	89.5	38.3	37.1	47.9	37.0	31.1	45.4	54.2	3.3	71.4
Jaman South	57.0	36.4	63.0	27.3	56.4	1.7	63.0	5.1	88.1	10.2	47.7	39.0	46.2	28.1	41.9	57.3	6.8	75.6
Jaman North	53.3	0.0	66.7	12.5	29.4	2.3	69.4	2.6	88.7	25.7	42.0	51.3	51.9	23.9	35.9	52.2	0.0	72.5
Tain	48.2	40.0	69.0	5.9	64.7	4.4	70.5	3.4	91.7	40.0	43.1	67.6	30.9	23.8	32.1	55.3	8.6	62.6
Wenchi Municipal	46.3	6.7	61.1	8.8	41.0	2.1	72.2	3.3	88.7	32.8	28.7	34.9	29.5	30.2	40.2	48.8	6.0	68.3
Techiman Municipal	45.4	3.5	58.9	8.9	43.5	1.9	66.2	3.3	88.9	21.0	39.6	43.2	25.2	33.5	42.3	49.0	6.3	63.6
Nkoranza South	45.8	30.8	61.5	15.0	58.2	1.9	71.7	3.1	88.5	33.3	43.9	38.7	39.4	26.2	38.2	50.6	1.5	71.0
Nkoranza North	46.8	28.6	64.4	50.0	40.0	1.8	74.2	2.1	88.8	62.5	25.0	29.0	37.1	14.1	40.2	51.8	0.0	63.7
Atebubu Amantin	44.7	0.0	71.5	3.8	50.0	2.9	71.3	2.4	89.7	24.6	37.8	61.2	25.6	25.1	36.9	48.8	12.1	65.2
Sene	38.5	0.0	88.8	0.0	68.4	1.5	67.2	4.1	87.3	22.2	26.6	37.5	36.8	20.8	23.2	44.6	8.3	68.5
Pru	40.8	12.8	82.4	0.0	45.2	1.2	74.6	3.9	84.7	24.0	36.4	53.7	33.3	17.4	24.5	43.3	1.7	55.7
Kintampo South	43.4	50.0	64.8	100.0	53.5	2.9	70.8	2.7	91.1	25.0	48.0	52.2	24.6	23.2	31.3	50.4	5.3	51.4
Kintampo North	42.4	5.6	68.9	16.7	43.5	1.4	72.8	2.7	88.4	27.7	42.1	44.4	21.4	25.1	36.1	40.2	2.9	68.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER TEN

DISABILITY

10.1 Introduction

Efforts are being made to integrate people with disabilities into economic activities through improved design of housing and other infrastructure such as transportation, walkways and pedestrian bridges in the country. In the 2010 PHC, data were collected on the socio-economic and demographics of disabled persons in the country. This chapter reports on the disability section of the data.

10.2 Distribution of Population with Disability by District

10.2.1 Disability by District, Sex and Locality of Residence

Table 10.1 presents the population with disability for the region by district, sex and locality of residence. The number of persons with disability (PWDs) in the region was 54,038. This constitutes 2.3 percent of the population for the region. The male to female ratio for PWDs is eleven to twelve while urban to rural ratio is ten to thirteen.

Sunyani Municipal, Pru and Nkoranza South has the highest proportion of more than three percent of PWDs while Nkoranza North, Sunyani West, Atebubu Amantin and Kintampo South reported the lowest proportion of less than two percent PWDs. There are more males with PWDs (2.5% for Nkoranza North to 0.7% for Sunyani) than females (2.3% Nkoranza North to 0.6% Sunyani). Sunyani West has the highest proportion of PWDs for the urban population (2.9%) while Kintampo South and Sene have the lowest PWDs (0.3%). The proportion of PWDs in rural areas range from 3.5 percent in Nkoranza North district to 0.2 percent in Sunyani municipal. Two municipals, Sunyani and Techiman and four districts, Sunyani West, Dormaa East, Nkoranza South and Tano South, all have less than one percent proportions of PWDs.

Table 10.1: Population with disability (PWD) by district, sex and locality of residence

District	Total population	No disability		With a disability		With a disability				With a disability			
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
All Districts	2,310,983	2,256,945	97.7	54,038	2.3	26,927	1.1	27,111	1.2	23,344	1.0	30,694	1.3
Asunafo South	95,580	93,809	98.1	1,771	1.9	929	1.0	842	0.9	505	0.5	1,266	1.4
Asunafo North	124,685	121,577	97.5	3,108	2.5	1,591	1.3	1,517	1.2	1,271	1.0	1,837	1.5
Asutifi	105,843	102,907	97.2	2,936	2.8	1,476	1.4	1,460	1.4	818	0.8	2,118	2.0
Dormaa Municipal	159,789	156,214	97.8	3,575	2.2	1,743	1.1	1,832	1.1	1,311	0.8	2,264	1.4
Dormaa East	50,871	49,539	97.4	1,332	2.6	604	1.2	728	1.4	932	1.8	400	0.8
Tano South	78,129	76,601	98.0	1,528	2.0	778	1.0	750	1.0	835	1.1	693	0.9
Tano North	79,973	78,273	97.9	1,700	2.1	830	1.0	870	1.1	917	1.1	783	1.0
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	121,562	98.7	1,662	1.3	843	0.7	819	0.6	1,424	1.1	238	0.2
Sunyani West	85,272	82,229	96.4	3,043	3.6	1,428	1.7	1,615	1.9	2,466	2.9	577	0.7
Berekum Municipal	129,628	126,484	97.6	3,144	2.4	1,366	1.0	1,778	1.4	1,712	1.3	1,432	1.1
Jaman South	92,649	90,528	97.7	2,121	2.3	976	1.1	1,145	1.2	422	0.5	1,699	1.8
Jaman North	83,059	80,850	97.3	2,209	2.7	1,022	1.2	1,187	1.5	970	1.2	1,239	1.5
Tain	108,386	106,016	97.8	2,370	2.2	1,165	1.1	1,205	1.1	835	0.8	1,535	1.4
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	87,809	97.8	1,930	2.2	984	1.1	946	1.1	731	0.8	1,199	1.4
Techiman Municipal	206,856	202,510	97.9	4,346	2.1	2,169	1.0	2,177	1.1	2,707	1.3	1,639	0.8
Nkoranza South	100,929	99,184	98.3	1,745	1.7	928	0.9	817	0.8	817	0.8	928	0.9
Nkoranza North	65,895	62,710	95.2	3,185	4.8	1,648	2.5	1,537	2.3	893	1.3	2,292	3.5
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	102,645	96.9	3,293	3.1	1,692	1.6	1,601	1.5	1,389	1.3	1,904	1.8
Sene	118,810	116,317	97.9	2,493	2.1	1,278	1.1	1,215	1.0	366	0.3	2,127	1.8
Pru	129,248	127,293	98.5	1,955	1.5	1,072	0.8	883	0.7	644	0.5	1,311	1.0
Kintampo South	81,000	78,683	97.1	2,317	2.9	1,217	1.5	1,100	1.4	198	0.3	2,119	2.6
Kintampo North	95,480	93,205	97.6	2,275	2.4	1,188	1.3	1,087	1.1	1,181	1.3	1,094	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 10.2: Percentage distribution of PWDs by district and disability type, 2010

District	Total	Sight		Hearing		Speech		Physical		Intellectual		Emotional		Other	
		Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
All Districts	54,038	17,820	33.0	9,130	16.9	8,948	16.6	14,987	27.7	8,634	16.0	11,531	21.3	4,955	9.2
Asunafo South	1,771	657	37.1	338	19.1	343	19.4	502	28.3	264	14.9	341	19.3	174	9.8
Asunafo North	3,108	1,135	36.5	531	17.1	584	18.8	776	25.0	679	21.8	624	20.1	274	8.8
Asutifi	2,936	1,199	40.8	569	19.4	527	17.9	798	27.2	377	12.8	532	18.1	196	6.7
Dormaa Municipal	3,575	1,186	33.2	535	15.0	653	18.3	1,070	29.9	647	18.1	662	18.5	323	9.0
Dormaa East	1,332	470	35.3	247	18.5	200	15.0	402	30.2	154	11.6	153	11.5	146	11.0
Tano South	1,528	485	31.7	294	19.2	233	15.2	434	28.4	297	19.4	241	15.8	194	12.7
Tano North	1,700	593	34.9	384	22.6	360	21.2	645	37.9	378	22.2	363	21.4	240	14.1
Sunyani Municipal	1,662	604	36.3	283	17.0	321	19.3	437	26.3	255	15.3	299	18.0	154	9.3
Sunyani West	3,043	786	25.8	300	9.9	302	9.9	594	19.5	331	10.9	1,404	46.1	193	6.3
Berekum Municipal	3,144	1,106	35.2	659	21.0	676	21.5	1,097	34.9	829	26.4	641	20.4	404	12.8
Jaman South	2,121	605	28.5	348	16.4	367	17.3	619	29.2	385	18.2	397	18.7	179	8.4
Jaman North	2,209	682	30.9	320	14.5	333	15.1	644	29.2	313	14.2	423	19.1	206	9.3
Tain	2,370	883	37.3	500	21.1	372	15.7	763	32.2	344	14.5	290	12.2	235	9.9
Wenchi Municipal	1,930	653	33.8	277	14.4	360	18.7	557	28.9	248	12.8	209	10.8	244	12.6
Techiman Municipal	4,346	1,692	38.9	708	16.3	616	14.2	1,237	28.5	609	14.0	549	12.6	325	7.5
Nkoranza South	1,745	464	26.6	313	17.9	327	18.7	583	33.4	358	20.5	317	18.2	167	9.6
Nkoranza North	3,185	501	15.7	290	9.1	337	10.6	532	16.7	475	14.9	1,654	51.9	170	5.3
Atebubu Amantin	3,293	1,139	34.6	541	16.4	471	14.3	712	21.6	363	11.0	751	22.8	206	6.3
Sene	2,493	931	37.3	553	22.2	503	20.2	706	28.3	336	13.5	467	18.7	291	11.7
Pru	1,955	588	30.1	379	19.4	344	17.6	710	36.3	274	14.0	257	13.1	261	13.4
Kintampo South	2,317	612	26.4	330	14.2	358	15.5	606	26.2	453	19.6	633	27.3	154	6.6
Kintampo North	2,275	849	37.3	431	18.9	361	15.9	563	24.7	265	11.6	324	14.2	219	9.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

10.3 Type of Disability by District

Types of disabilities recorded in the census include sight, hearing and speech, physical, intellectual and emotional. Disability cases can be multiple, that is, one person can have more than one type of disability. Table 10.2 presents the distribution of PWDs by district and type of disability. The commonest disability in the region is sight impairment. The number of sight disabilities recorded in the region was 17,820. Thus about one third of PWDs had sight related problems. Nearly a tenth of disability reported were physical problems. In addition, about two in every five PWDs reported emotional related problems.

Asutifi reported the highest proportion of persons with sight disability with two in every five disabled persons having sight-related problem. Other municipalities and districts that reported high sight disabilities were Techiman, Tain and sene. Areas with the low sight disabilities were Nkoranza North, Sunyani West and Kintampo South.

Tano North, Pru, Berekum and Nkoranza South, Nkoranza North and Sunyani West had the least proportion of PWDs with physical disabilities. Nkoranza North recorded the highest emotional disability cases while Wenchi Dormaa East and Tain had the least emotional disabilities among PWDs in the region.

Berekum, Tano North and Sene recorded the highest proportion of speech disability of a little over two-fifths of PWDs speech disabilities. The lowest speech disabilities cases (were recorded by Sunyani West, Nkoranza North, Techiman and Atebubu Amantin. Similarly, Sunyani West, Atebubu Amantin, Kintampo North and Dormaa East all reported low intellectual disabilities of less than one-eight PWDs.

Regarding disabilities outside the six major ones, Tano North and Pru recorded the highest of PWDs while Nkoranza North, Atebubu Amantin, Sunyani West, Kintampo South and Asutifi recorded the lowest numbers of PWDs.

10.3.1 Disability by District, Marital Status and Sex

Table 10.3 presents PWDs 12 years and older by district, marital status and sex. Married PWDs (38.5%) constituted the highest among PWDs in the region followed by those who had never married (30%). Divorcees, separated and those in informal relations contributed less than one tenth of PWDs in the region. The data reveals that there are more males with PWDs than females PWDs among married and never married. However, widowed females reported higher PWDs than males' (ratio of 2:13). The sex disparities for the married and never married PWDs are of similar trend across all districts in the region; that is, married and never married male PWDs were more than their female counterparts in all districts. A similar trend was observed for those divorced, separated or widowed across all districts.

10.3.2 Distribution of Disability by Age

Table 10.4 presents the distribution by age groups of PWDs in the population for the entire region and the districts. Persons 65 years and older reported the highest proportion of PWDs. Little over one in every 10 who were 65 years and older were also PWDs. The proportion of PWDs in Brong Ahafo region decreases with decreasing age. Thus, people less than 15 years have the least proportion of PWDs (1.19%).

Proportions of PWDs in the populations of all districts also increase with increasing age. Dormaa East and Sunyani West have the highest proportion of PWDs for persons 65 years and older. Sunyani had the lowest proportion of PWDs for persons 65 years and older (7%). Sunyani West and Atebubu Amantin reported the highest proportion of over seven percent PWDs for persons 55-64 years old. On the other hand, Nkoranza South and Tano South reported the lowest proportions for persons between 55-64 years (less than 4%). For the two relatively lower age groups, (0-14) and (15-24), Sunyani and Pru recorded the lowest proportion of PWDs while Nkoranza North, Sunyani West and Atebubu Amantin districts recorded the highest proportions.

10.4 Disability and Economic Activity

Table 10.5 gives distribution of population 15 years and older with disability by district and activity status (employed, unemployed and not active). There were 42,918 persons 15 years and older with disability in the region. Employed persons 15 years and older with disability also constitute 2.5 percent of the employed persons 15 years and older in the region. The proportion of unemployed persons with disability as against the total number of unemployed persons 15 years and older in the region was 2.3 percent. There were also 17,415 persons 15 years and older with disability who were not active, and persons not active with disability constituted five percent of all persons not active in the region.

There were more employed PWDs for the region and in all districts than the unemployed and the economically not active (Figure 10.1). Nkoranza North recorded the highest proportion of disability in all employment categories (Table 10.5). Tano North, Tano South and Sene together with Wenchi and Techiman reported the least proportions of disability persons (less than 3%).

In addition, Nkoranza North has the highest proportion of 5.1 percent of employed PWDs in the employed population. Tain and Tano North recorded the least employed persons with disability of employed population (2%) in the region. On the other hand, Kintampo South was among those districts that recorded high proportion of unemployed persons with disability (more than 3%). Wenchi, Kintampo North, Tano North, Sene and Jaman South had the lowest proportions of unemployed persons with disabilities.

Tain, Kintampo South, and Dormaa East together with Nkoranza North reported the highest proportion of more than seven percent of persons with disability in the not economically active population while Berekum Municipal, Tano South, Nkoranza South and Tano North recorded the least proportion of less than five percent with disability in the not economically active population.

Table 10.3: Population 12 years and older with disability by district, marital status and sex, 2010

District	Population 12+ with Disability	Never married			Informal/Consensual union/Living together			Married			Separated			Divorced			Widowed		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Districts	45,298	30.0	18.3	11.7	5.6	2.5	3.1	38.5	21.8	16.7	2.7	1.2	1.5	8.8	3.3	5.5	14.5	2.0	12.5
Asunafo South	1,513	23.4	13.7	9.7	4.4	1.7	2.6	46.9	28.4	18.5	3.8	1.9	1.9	10.0	4.3	5.8	11.6	1.7	9.9
Asunafo North	2,609	28.1	16.8	11.3	9.6	4.9	4.7	40.6	23.1	17.6	2.9	1.1	1.8	7.5	3.3	4.2	11.3	1.6	9.7
Asutifi	2,481	26.0	16.4	9.6	7.0	3.1	3.9	43.9	24.2	19.7	3.7	1.7	2.1	7.7	2.9	4.9	11.6	1.9	9.6
Dormaa Municipal	3,067	28.7	17.4	11.2	10.1	4.9	5.2	34.0	19.0	15.0	2.6	1.1	1.5	10.3	3.6	6.7	14.3	1.6	12.7
Dormaa East	1,188	23.3	15.4	7.9	3.7	1.2	2.5	36.2	20.7	15.5	1.9	0.7	1.3	14.3	4.9	9.4	20.5	2.3	18.3
Tano South	1,292	31.5	20.2	11.3	7.9	3.8	4.1	35.4	19.5	15.9	2.6	1.0	1.5	9.1	3.9	5.2	13.5	2.1	11.5
Tano North	1,394	27.0	17.2	9.8	8.5	3.6	4.9	33.7	19.4	14.3	3.6	1.7	1.9	10.5	4.2	6.3	16.7	1.9	14.8
Sunyani Municipal	1,472	37.6	22.8	14.8	4.5	1.8	2.6	36.2	20.9	15.3	2.1	0.5	1.6	7.7	2.9	4.8	12.0	2.1	9.9
Sunyani West	2,554	32.9	19.1	13.8	9.6	4.0	5.6	35.0	17.3	17.8	2.1	0.9	1.1	8.7	2.8	5.9	11.8	1.4	10.3
Berekum Municipal	2,687	27.6	14.6	13.0	3.0	1.5	1.6	38.9	19.8	19.1	3.1	1.3	1.8	10.2	3.3	7.0	17.2	1.9	15.3
Jaman South	1,821	28.9	17.8	11.1	6.1	2.5	3.6	33.6	19.4	14.2	4.3	1.6	2.6	11.5	3.3	8.2	15.5	1.0	14.5
Jaman North	1,909	34.7	21.0	13.7	2.7	1.0	1.6	31.2	17.3	13.9	1.9	0.8	1.0	10.7	2.7	8.0	18.9	1.7	17.1
Tain	2,003	26.2	16.9	9.3	4.1	1.7	2.4	39.2	23.1	16.2	1.7	0.6	1.1	7.9	3.6	4.2	20.9	3.3	17.5
Wenchi Municipal	1,544	28.2	17.9	10.2	2.7	1.1	1.6	41.5	23.8	17.7	1.6	0.7	0.8	8.1	3.7	4.4	17.9	2.3	15.6
Techiman Municipal	3,721	32.2	19.5	12.7	2.8	1.1	1.6	38.6	21.8	16.8	2.6	1.1	1.5	9.2	3.4	5.8	14.7	2.0	12.6
Nkoranza South	1,420	31.5	20.2	11.3	6.8	3.2	3.7	36.0	21.8	14.2	3.4	2.0	1.4	9.1	3.5	5.6	13.2	2.0	11.3
Nkoranza North	2,538	32.5	20.5	12.0	10.0	4.8	5.2	34.8	19.1	15.7	3.7	1.7	2.0	8.9	3.0	5.8	10.1	1.8	8.3
Atebubu Amantin	2,673	30.0	19.1	10.9	3.7	1.5	2.2	43.0	24.1	18.9	2.1	1.1	0.9	7.1	3.3	3.9	14.1	1.9	12.3
Sene	2,038	30.7	17.6	13.1	4.8	2.5	2.4	41.8	24.5	17.3	2.4	1.1	1.2	6.1	2.6	3.5	14.3	2.5	11.8
Pru	1,609	31.0	20.4	10.6	2.1	0.5	1.6	42.8	27.3	15.5	2.2	1.2	1.0	5.4	2.7	2.7	16.5	3.2	13.3
Kintampo South	1,871	30.0	18.7	11.3	5.0	2.2	2.8	39.4	23.7	15.8	2.5	1.0	1.5	9.4	3.4	6.0	13.6	2.5	11.1
Kintampo North	1,894	34.7	20.1	14.7	2.0	0.8	1.1	42.6	24.7	18.0	2.0	1.1	0.9	5.3	2.9	2.5	13.4	1.9	11.5

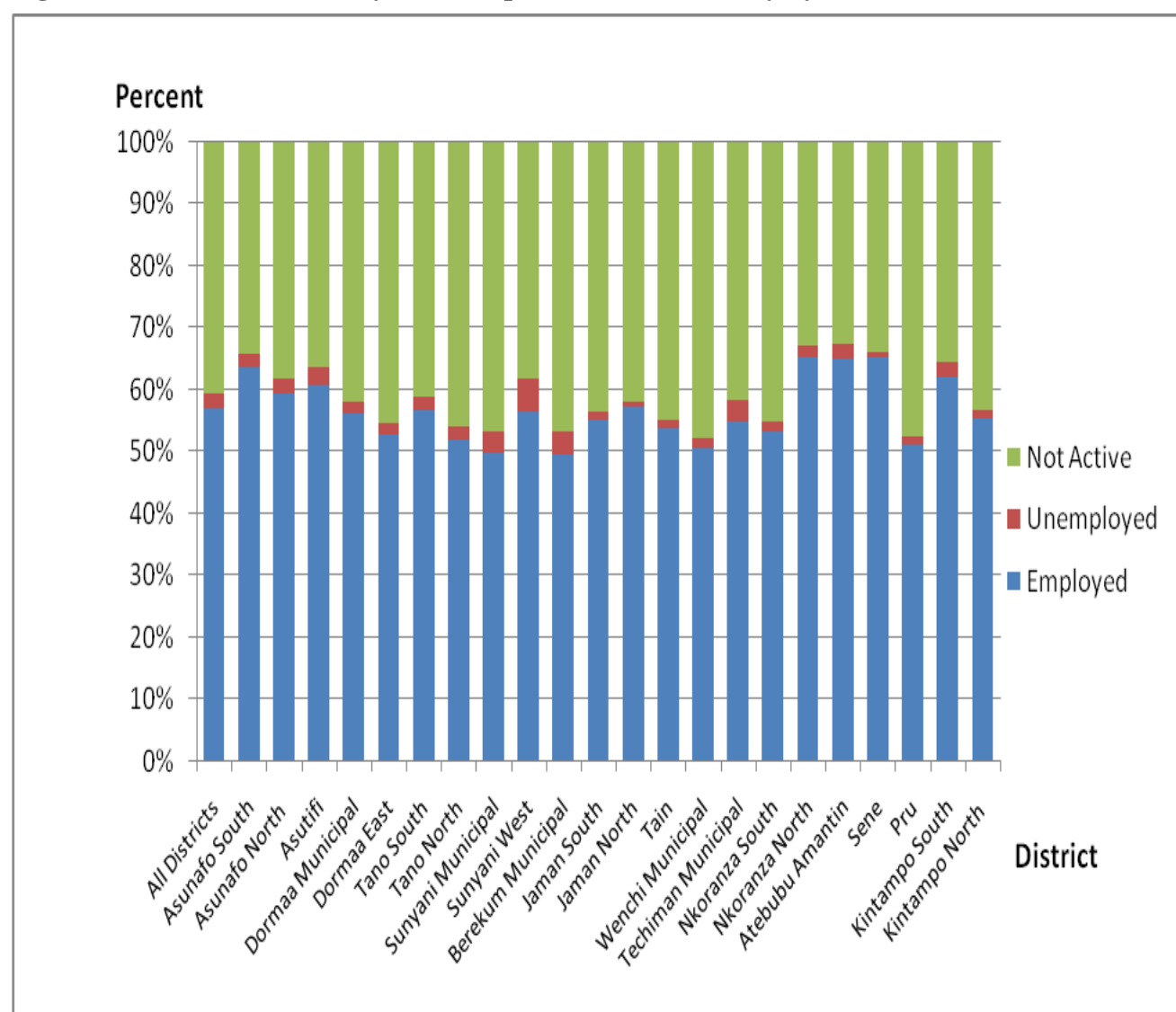
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 10.4: Percentage of population with disability by district and age group, 2010

District	0-14			15-24			25-34			35-44			45-54			55-64			65+		
	Pop.	Pop. With disability	%	Pop.	Pop. With disability	%	Pop.	Pop. With disability	%	Pop.	Pop. With disability	%	Pop.	Pop. With disability	%	Pop.	Pop. With disability	%	Pop.	Pop. With disability	%
All Districts	932,691	11,120	1.19	467,143	7,823	1.67	330,698	6,995	2.12	233,803	6,454	2.76	158,124	5,965	3.77	84,706	4,522	5.34	103,818	11,159	10.70
Asunafo South	40,775	329	0.81	17,845	235	1.32	13,169	241	1.83	9,960	233	2.34	6,541	213	3.26	3,433	159	4.63	3,857	361	9.40
Asunafo North	52,193	631	1.21	24,061	451	1.87	17,281	395	2.29	13,110	420	3.20	8,770	350	3.99	4,497	273	6.07	4,773	588	12.30
Asutifi	41,336	606	1.47	20,845	407	1.95	16,658	392	2.35	11,837	381	3.22	7,293	369	5.06	3,624	237	6.54	4,250	544	12.80
Dormaa Municipal	61,291	656	1.07	31,400	493	1.57	23,448	481	2.05	16,873	421	2.50	12,329	442	3.59	6,499	319	4.91	7,949	763	9.60
Dormaa East	20,432	188	0.92	9,286	165	1.78	6,699	127	1.90	5,252	171	3.26	4,012	161	4.01	2,225	125	5.62	2,965	395	13.30
Tano South	33,128	300	0.91	14,902	234	1.57	10,693	201	1.88	7,684	199	2.59	5,206	173	3.32	2,924	114	3.90	3,592	307	8.50
Tano North	31,898	386	1.21	15,561	198	1.27	10,708	195	1.82	8,462	183	2.16	6,111	184	3.01	3,277	135	4.12	3,956	419	10.60
Sunyani Municipal	39,011	264	0.68	33,554	283	0.84	21,356	262	1.23	12,487	182	1.46	8,361	201	2.40	4,253	175	4.11	4,202	295	7.00
Sunyani West	32,680	644	1.97	17,332	509	2.94	13,377	427	3.19	9,187	394	4.29	5,821	323	5.55	3,047	237	7.78	3,828	509	13.30
Berekum Municipal	49,185	566	1.15	28,395	438	1.54	19,192	424	2.21	12,725	356	2.80	8,918	325	3.64	4,937	294	5.96	6,276	741	11.80
Jaman South	37,527	397	1.06	19,167	290	1.51	12,205	284	2.33	8,699	245	2.82	6,387	228	3.57	3,701	177	4.78	4,963	500	10.10
Jaman North	33,108	398	1.20	18,623	341	1.83	10,904	280	2.57	7,084	234	3.30	5,369	219	4.08	3,269	200	6.12	4,702	537	11.40
Tain	43,835	452	1.03	20,602	259	1.26	14,907	256	1.72	10,725	271	2.53	7,518	253	3.37	4,470	203	4.54	6,329	676	10.70
Wenchi Municipal	36,293	453	1.25	17,559	202	1.15	12,529	233	1.86	9,135	231	2.53	6,137	201	3.28	3,535	183	5.18	4,551	427	9.40
Techiman Municipal	80,427	811	1.01	43,019	658	1.53	32,481	601	1.85	22,075	511	2.31	13,640	468	3.43	6,827	362	5.30	8,387	935	11.10
Nkoranza South	41,760	389	0.93	19,442	262	1.35	14,643	231	1.58	10,435	205	1.96	6,859	173	2.52	3,548	120	3.38	4,242	365	8.60
Nkoranza North	27,187	836	3.07	12,010	543	4.52	8,166	407	4.98	6,697	361	5.39	5,177	356	6.88	2,900	195	6.72	3,758	487	13.00
Atebubu Amantin	45,583	769	1.69	21,020	528	2.51	15,045	432	2.87	10,127	414	4.09	6,342	327	5.16	3,385	261	7.71	4,436	562	12.70
Sene	52,688	558	1.06	22,132	407	1.84	16,243	306	1.88	11,704	303	2.59	7,834	274	3.50	3,843	195	5.07	4,366	450	10.30
Pru	57,551	434	0.75	26,417	280	1.06	17,413	240	1.38	11,877	227	1.91	7,676	213	2.77	3,920	172	4.39	4,394	389	8.90
Kintampo South	34,297	567	1.65	14,848	279	1.88	10,560	312	2.95	8,484	258	3.04	5,758	254	4.41	3,254	201	6.18	3,799	446	11.70
Kintampo North	40,506	486	1.20	19,123	361	1.89	13,021	268	2.06	9,184	254	2.77	6,065	258	4.25	3,338	185	5.54	4,243	463	10.90

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 10.1: Economic activity status of persons with disability by district



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 10.5: Percentage of population with disability by district and activity status

District	Population 15 years+	Population 15 years+ with disability	Persons with disability as percent of pop 15+	Employed Persons 15 years+	Employed Persons 15 years+ with Disability	Persons with disability as percent of Employed Population	Unemployed Persons 15 years+	Unemployed Persons 15 years+ with Disability	Persons with disability as percent of Unemployed Population	Not Active Persons 15 years+	Not Active Persons 15 years+ with Disability	Persons with disability as percent of Not Active Population
All Districts	1,378,292	42,918	3.1	985,542	24,498	2.5	39,583	886	2.2	353,167	17,534	5.0
Asunafo South	54,805	1,442	2.6	42,150	919	2.2	1,212	27	2.2	11,443	496	4.3
Asunafo North	72,492	2,477	3.4	52,143	1,475	2.8	2,292	50	2.2	18,057	952	5.3
Asutifi	64,507	2,330	3.6	44,929	1,415	3.1	2,673	61	2.3	16,905	854	5.1
Dormaa Municipal	98,498	2,919	3.0	72,746	1,639	2.3	2,491	54	2.2	23,261	1,226	5.3
Dormaa East	30,439	1,144	3.8	22,156	604	2.7	864	17	2.0	7,419	523	7.0
Tano South	45,001	1,228	2.7	33,133	698	2.1	851	22	2.6	11,017	508	4.6
Tano North	48,075	1,314	2.7	33,935	682	2.0	1,681	25	1.5	12,459	607	4.9
Sunyani Municipal	84,213	1,398	1.7	48,548	699	1.4	3,567	37	1.0	32,098	662	2.1
Sunyani West	52,592	2,399	4.6	34,358	1,355	3.9	2,644	123	4.7	15,590	921	5.9
Berekum Municipal	80,443	2,578	3.2	49,920	1,277	2.6	4,164	87	2.1	26,359	1,214	4.6
Jaman South	55,122	1,724	3.1	38,958	950	2.4	1,169	15	1.3	14,995	759	5.1
Jaman North	49,951	1,811	3.6	34,004	1,037	3.0	1,113	14	1.3	14,834	760	5.1
Tain	64,551	1,918	3.0	51,374	1,035	2.0	839	20	2.4	12,338	863	7.0
Wenchi Municipal	53,446	1,477	2.8	38,128	750	2.0	1,413	19	1.3	13,905	708	5.1
Techiman Municipal	126,429	3,535	2.8	89,866	1,944	2.2	4,318	110	2.5	32,245	1,481	4.6
Nkoranza South	59,169	1,356	2.3	44,713	723	1.6	1,647	20	1.2	12,809	613	4.8
Nkoranza North	38,708	2,349	6.1	30,189	1,534	5.1	737	40	5.4	7,782	775	10.0
Atebubu Amantin	60,355	2,524	4.2	44,416	1,642	3.7	1,578	55	3.5	14,361	827	5.8
Sene	66,122	1,935	2.9	53,063	1,263	2.4	805	15	1.9	12,254	657	5.4
Pru	71,697	1,521	2.1	50,203	779	1.6	1,224	17	1.4	20,270	725	3.6
Kintampo South	46,703	1,750	3.7	36,862	1,086	2.9	924	36	3.9	8,917	628	7.0
Kintampo North	54,974	1,789	3.3	39,748	992	2.5	1,377	22	1.6	13,849	775	5.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

10.5 Literacy Status of Persons with Disability

Table 10.6 presents the literacy status of disabled persons by district. From the table, nearly half (47.9%) of the disabled in the region were not literate. For those literate, a little over half were literate in English, less than one percent literate in French and about 38 percent literate in a Ghanaian language.

Pru, Tain and Sene had more than 60 percent of disabled persons not literate while Sunyani Municipal and Sunyani West reported less than 40 percent of PWDs not literate. Greater proportions of the disabled were literate in English and a Ghanaian language. Sunyani West reported the largest proportion of disabled literates in English and a Ghanaian language (53.3%). Sunyani and Berekum Municipals together with Tano North and Tano South districts also reported more than 40 percent of the PWDs literate in English and a Ghanaian language.

Atebubu Amantin and Kintampo South districts, and Sunyani Municipal and Kintampo North Municipal reported more than one-eighth of PWDs literate in English only while Dormaa municipal, Asutifi and Asunafo South districts recorded more than one-tenth PWDs literate in a Ghanaian language only. Tano North and Jaman South districts had the least proportion of disabled literate persons in English only (less than 5%) while Pru had the lowest number of literate persons in a Ghanaian language only (1.2%).

Table 10.6: Literacy status of persons with disability

District	Total	None (Not literate)	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Ghana	640,662	42	14.3	7.5	35.3	0.2	0.7
All Districts	46,007	47.9	9.8	6.6	35.1	0.2	0.4
Asunafo South	1,533	44.7	7.3	10.9	36.3	0.5	0.3
Asunafo North Municipal	2,641	43.9	7.9	7.8	39.8	0.1	0.5
Asutifi	2,513	39	8.8	11.3	40.5	0.1	0.4
Dormaa Municipal	3,109	43.4	6.9	12.4	36.2	0.5	0.6
Dormaa East	1,199	47	8.9	8.3	35.6	0.1	0.1
Tano South	1,305	42.8	9.3	6.4	41.2	-	0.3
Tano North	1,414	42.9	4.8	9.8	42.1	-	0.5
Sunyani Municipal	1,492	30.4	14.9	5.4	48	0.3	1
Sunyani West	2,583	31.8	7.6	6.2	53.3	-	1
Berekum Municipal	2,732	40.4	9.3	7.8	41.6	0.2	0.6
Jaman South	1,859	50	4.7	8.8	35.7	0.4	0.4
Jaman North	1,934	56.3	8.8	3.8	30.6	0.4	0.2
Tain	2,031	62.9	7.1	2.9	26.4	0.3	0.4
Wenchi Municipal	1,568	56.4	8.3	3.3	31.7	0.2	0.1
Techiman Municipal	3,791	44.4	11.1	5.5	38.2	0.1	0.7
Nkoranza South	1,439	51.6	8.8	6.9	32	0.1	0.6
Nkoranza North	2,604	44	11.5	8.6	35.6	0.1	0.2
Atebubu Amantin	2,727	56.2	15.2	3.4	24.9	0.1	0.2
Sene	2,070	61.4	12.3	2.4	23.7	0.1	0.1
Pru	1,632	68.4	12.1	1.2	18.3	-	-
Kintampo South	1,906	52.7	12.9	6.3	27.8	0.2	0.1
Kintampo North Municipal	1,925	56.6	14.7	2.2	26	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER ELEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

11.1 Introduction

Brong Ahafo is a Region rich in good soils and climatic conditions. The two main vegetation types in the Region, moist semi-deciduous forest and the guinea savannah woodland are conducive for the production of a variety of cash and food crops. The majority of the economically active populations in the region are engaged in agriculture. This chapter discusses the households engaged in agricultural activities in the Region.

11.2 Households in agriculture

11.2.1 Household size and locality of residence

Table 11.1 presents households in agriculture in the Region by District, household size and locality of residence. There are 336,097 agricultural households in the region representing 13.4 percent of the total agricultural households in the country. More than two-thirds (68.5%) of households in the Region are engaged in agriculture. The average agricultural household size is 5.2. This is slightly less than the Regional average household size (5.3) is higher than that of urban agricultural households (36.2%). Rural agricultural households have relatively larger household sizes than those of urban localities. The average rural agricultural household size is 5.3 while that of the urban is 5.1. Dormaa East (4.5) and Nkoranza North (4.5) have the smallest average household sizes in urban localities. Pru (6.4) has the largest average agricultural household in urban localities. Apart from Pru, five other Districts, including Atebubu Amantin (5.9) and two Municipality, Kintampo North (5.9) and Wenchi (5.3) have average agricultural household sizes higher than the regional average. Dormaa East, Tano North and Jaman South Districts together with Berekum, Nkoranza North, Dormaa and Sunyani Municipalities have more than one-third of agricultural households with average size of three members or lower. Dormaa East and Tano North Districts have more than 13 percent of single member agricultural households being single members.

Table 11.1: Households in agriculture by district, type of locality and household size

District	Total											Average
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
All Districts	336,097	10.3	9.4	11.8	13.7	13.8	12.0	9.1	6.5	4.4	8.9	5.2
Asunafo South	17,128	11.0	9.5	12.5	14.1	13.4	12.6	9.2	6.7	4.1	6.8	5.0
Asunafo North Municipal	19,548	11.2	10.2	11.5	13.5	14.2	11.9	9.7	6.5	4.4	7.0	5.0
Asutifi	15,817	11.7	9.6	11.7	14.0	14.3	12.1	9.1	6.3	4.1	7.0	5.0
Dormaa Municipal	25,768	11.7	10.8	12.4	15.0	13.7	11.5	8.5	5.9	3.8	6.7	4.9
Dormaa East	9,404	13.4	11.0	13.4	14.5	14.6	10.6	8.2	5.0	3.7	5.6	4.6
Tano South	12,411	10.3	9.4	12.4	13.8	13.2	11.9	9.4	6.3	4.3	9.0	5.2
Tano North	14,208	13.2	11.1	13.4	14.0	13.6	11.6	8.3	5.6	3.6	5.6	4.7
Sunyani Municipal	9,752	11.9	10.2	12.8	14.7	14.2	12.0	8.5	5.2	3.5	7.0	4.9
Sunyani West	11,903	10.4	9.8	11.7	14.2	15.0	12.3	8.4	6.0	3.8	8.4	5.1
Berekum Municipal	17,834	11.3	11.3	13.8	15.3	14.4	11.3	8.0	4.9	3.5	6.2	4.8
Jaman South	16,595	10.6	9.9	13.0	15.4	14.4	11.9	8.3	6.1	4.0	6.5	4.9
Jaman North	13,230	10.3	9.2	12.0	11.7	12.0	10.3	9.2	6.9	5.4	12.8	5.5
Tain	17,239	8.3	9.0	10.5	12.9	12.5	11.6	9.3	7.0	4.8	14.0	5.7
Wenchi Municipal	12,485	10.2	8.7	11.5	13.3	13.8	12.4	9.5	6.6	4.3	9.8	5.3
Techiman Municipal	23,916	10.2	9.8	12.2	14.5	14.5	12.1	8.9	6.4	3.9	7.5	5.1
Nkoranza South	16,265	9.6	8.7	11.8	14.2	14.7	13.1	9.1	6.6	4.6	7.7	5.2
Nkoranza North	12,063	11.1	11.0	12.9	14.1	13.2	11.3	8.2	6.5	4.0	7.8	5.0
Atebubu Amantin	14,283	9.3	7.3	10.0	12.5	12.5	12.0	9.1	7.5	5.9	13.9	5.9
Sene	16,969	7.3	8.0	11.1	13.2	13.4	12.5	10.2	7.4	5.3	11.6	5.7
Pru	13,943	5.0	5.6	9.5	11.7	13.5	12.8	11.5	9.0	6.9	14.4	6.2
Kintampo South	13,704	10.8	8.3	10.2	11.9	13.7	12.2	9.8	7.7	4.8	10.6	5.5
Kintampo North Municipal	11,632	9.1	7.5	9.4	11.0	13.4	13.0	10.4	7.5	5.3	13.3	5.9

District	Urban											Average
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
All Districts	121,961	11.2	9.8	12.2	14.1	13.8	11.5	8.6	5.9	4.1	8.7	5.1
Asunafo South	4,042	12.7	10.4	12.5	15.0	13.3	12.0	7.3	6.5	3.6	6.7	4.8
Asunafo North Municipal	5,640	10.5	9.4	10.9	14.2	14.6	12.4	10.6	6.3	3.9	7.3	5.1
Asutifi	3,975	10.9	9.8	11.1	14.2	13.9	11.7	8.6	6.6	4.2	8.9	5.2
Dormaa Municipal	6,238	12.3	9.9	12.6	15.2	12.5	11.0	8.2	5.9	4.4	7.8	4.9
Dormaa East	5,471	11.2	9.6	13.9	14.2	15.6	11.0	9.1	5.1	4.3	6.1	4.8
Tano South	5,972	11.1	9.6	13.4	13.6	12.5	11.2	8.9	5.7	4.3	9.7	5.2
Tano North	6,726	15.0	11.3	14.0	14.7	13.8	11.0	7.4	4.5	3.2	5.1	4.5
Sunyani Municipal	6,547	11.7	10.3	13.0	15.4	14.8	12.2	8.2	5.2	3.2	6.0	4.8
Sunyani West	8,049	11.4	10.2	12.3	14.8	14.5	12.2	7.4	5.6	3.8	7.9	4.9
Berekum Municipal	10,538	11.8	11.5	13.5	15.8	14.0	10.9	7.6	4.9	3.5	6.4	4.8
Jaman South	4,007	12.1	10.4	12.9	14.4	13.8	11.5	8.6	5.4	3.9	7.0	4.8
Jaman North	6,301	11.0	8.5	11.6	10.1	11.5	9.5	9.1	7.1	5.7	15.8	5.8
Tain	6,769	6.8	9.1	10.5	12.6	12.3	10.6	9.3	7.3	4.8	16.7	6.0
Wenchi Municipal	3,229	13.7	10.0	12.8	14.4	14.7	11.9	8.6	4.9	3.4	5.7	4.7
Techiman Municipal	11,785	10.8	10.3	12.5	15.1	14.7	11.8	8.5	5.9	3.6	6.8	4.9
Nkoranza South	6,700	10.4	9.3	12.4	14.7	14.8	13.3	8.7	5.8	4.0	6.7	5.0
Nkoranza North	2,236	13.6	13.6	13.8	15.3	13.2	9.7	7.8	4.7	3.0	5.1	4.5
Atebubu Amantin	5,668	12.2	7.9	10.5	12.8	12.8	10.8	8.3	6.5	5.5	12.7	5.6
Sene	2,167	7.7	9.0	11.6	13.4	13.9	12.0	10.9	6.4	4.5	10.6	5.5
Pru	3,203	5.7	5.3	9.0	11.6	13.3	12.0	11.5	8.4	6.7	16.6	6.4
Kintampo South	1,151	15.6	10.1	10.9	13.4	12.6	10.9	7.0	6.3	3.4	9.8	5.1
Kintampo North Municipal	5,547	9.1	7.9	10.1	12.3	14.0	12.9	10.6	6.9	5.0	11.2	5.7

Table 11.1: Households in agriculture by district, type of locality and household size (Contd)

District	Rural												Ave- rage
	Total	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
All Districts	214,136	100.0	9.9	9.2	11.6	13.5	13.7	12.2	9.4	6.9	4.6	9.0	5.3
Asunafo South	13,086	100.0	10.5	9.2	12.5	13.9	13.4	12.8	9.8	6.8	4.2	6.8	5.0
Asunafo North Municipal	13,908	100.0	11.5	10.5	11.7	13.2	14.1	11.8	9.4	6.6	4.5	6.8	5.0
Asutifi	11,842	100.0	12.0	9.5	11.9	13.9	14.5	12.2	9.3	6.2	4.1	6.4	4.9
Dormaa Municipal	19,530	100.0	11.5	11.1	12.4	14.9	14.0	11.7	8.5	5.9	3.6	6.3	4.8
Dormaa East	3,933	100.0	16.5	12.9	12.8	14.8	13.2	9.9	6.9	5.0	2.9	5.1	4.4
Tano South	6,439	100.0	9.4	9.3	11.5	13.9	13.9	12.5	9.9	6.9	4.3	8.4	5.2
Tano North	7,482	100.0	11.5	10.8	12.9	13.5	13.4	12.1	9.1	6.7	3.9	6.1	4.9
Sunyani Municipal	3,205	100.0	12.4	10.0	12.4	13.1	13.0	11.4	9.1	5.3	4.2	9.0	5.1
Sunyani West	3,854	100.0	8.3	9.1	10.5	13.1	15.9	12.5	10.4	7.0	3.8	9.5	5.3
Berekum Municipal	7,296	100.0	10.5	11.0	14.2	14.6	15.0	11.9	8.6	4.9	3.4	5.8	4.8
Jaman South	12,588	100.0	10.2	9.8	13.1	15.7	14.5	12.0	8.1	6.3	4.0	6.3	4.9
Jaman North	6,929	100.0	9.7	9.8	12.4	13.2	12.5	11.1	9.3	6.8	5.1	10.1	5.3
Tain	10,470	100.0	9.3	9.0	10.5	13.1	12.6	12.3	9.3	6.7	4.9	12.3	5.5
Wenchi Municipal	9,256	100.0	9.0	8.2	11.1	13.0	13.5	12.6	9.8	7.1	4.6	11.2	5.5
Techiman Municipal	12,131	100.0	9.7	9.2	11.8	13.9	14.4	12.4	9.3	6.8	4.2	8.2	5.2
Nkoranza South	9,565	100.0	9.0	8.2	11.4	13.8	14.7	12.9	9.4	7.1	5.1	8.4	5.3
Nkoranza North	9,827	100.0	10.5	10.4	12.6	13.8	13.2	11.6	8.2	7.0	4.2	8.3	5.1
Atebubu Amantin	8,615	100.0	7.4	6.9	9.7	12.2	12.3	12.9	9.7	8.1	6.1	14.6	6.1
Sene	14,802	100.0	7.2	7.9	11.0	13.2	13.3	12.6	10.1	7.6	5.4	11.7	5.7
Pru	10,740	100.0	4.8	5.7	9.6	11.8	13.6	13.0	11.5	9.2	7.0	13.8	6.2
Kintampo South	12,553	100.0	10.4	8.1	10.1	11.8	13.8	12.3	10.1	7.8	5.0	10.7	5.5
Kintampo North Municipal	6,085	100.0	9.1	7.2	8.7	9.8	12.9	13.1	10.3	8.1	5.6	15.2	6.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Household Members in Farming

There are 654,079 household members in farming in the Region of which 52.7 percent are males. Table 11.2 shows the distribution of household members in farming in the Region and Districts by sex and locality of residence. There are more males in farming than females. Seventeen Districts and Municipalities have higher percentage of males in farming than females. Dormaa East, Sunyani West, Jaman South and Jaman North Districts, and Berekum Municipal are the five Districts with with higher percentage of females than males in farming.

Berekum Municipal, Jaman South and Jaman North districts have higher percentages of higher percentage of females in farming than males in both urban and rural localities. These three are the only Districts with higher percentage of female farmers than males in rural localities. Six other Districts and one Municipal have more male farmers in rural localities than females. These are Asunafo South, Dormaa East, Tano North, Sunyani West, Tain Districts and Dormaa Municipal. The remaining 13 Districts have a higher percentage of male farmers than females in both rural and urban localities.

Table 11.2: Household members in agriculture by district, type of locality and sex

District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Districts	654,079	52.7	47.3	220,875	50.6	49.4	433,204	53.8	46.2
Asunafo South	32,679	54.5	45.5	7,021	48.7	51.3	25,658	56.1	43.9
Asunafo North Municipal	35,268	54.5	45.5	9,275	51.3	48.7	25,993	55.7	44.3
Asutifi	29,069	53.9	46.1	7,257	50.3	49.7	21,812	55.1	44.9
Dormaa Municipal	52,376	50.9	49.1	11,746	49.0	51.0	40,630	51.4	48.6
Dormaa East	16,632	47.4	52.6	9,618	42.7	57.3	7,014	53.9	46.1
Tano South	23,797	52.0	48.0	11,375	51.1	48.9	12,422	53.0	47.0
Tano North	27,495	50.9	49.1	11,522	47.5	52.5	15,973	53.3	46.7
Sunyani Municipal	18,979	54.4	45.6	12,225	52.2	47.8	6,754	58.6	41.4
Sunyani West	22,459	49.9	50.1	13,903	48.0	52.0	8,556	53.1	46.9
Berekum Municipal	32,351	43.9	56.1	18,030	43.1	56.9	14,321	44.9	55.1
Jaman South	30,349	44.4	55.6	6,713	44.3	55.7	23,636	44.4	55.6
Jaman North	24,799	47.8	52.2	11,700	49.1	50.9	13,099	46.6	53.4
Tain	36,541	51.7	48.3	14,984	47.7	52.3	21,557	54.5	45.5
Wenchi Municipal	26,081	53.7	46.3	5,979	54.9	45.1	20,102	53.3	46.7
Techiman Municipal	42,761	54.5	45.5	20,370	54.0	46.0	22,391	55.0	45.0
Nkoranza South	32,128	53.9	46.1	11,355	51.3	48.7	20,773	55.3	44.7
Nkoranza North	25,174	52.9	47.1	4,159	50.8	49.2	21,015	53.3	46.7
Atebubu Amantin	29,044	57.8	42.2	9,877	61.2	38.8	19,167	56.1	43.9
Sene	33,875	56.5	43.5	4,338	54.0	46.0	29,537	56.9	43.1
Pru	27,913	58.1	41.9	6,257	61.9	38.1	21,656	57.0	43.0
Kintampo South	30,058	57.0	43.0	2,230	55.2	44.8	27,828	57.1	42.9
Kintampo North Municipal	24,251	57.6	42.4	10,941	58.2	41.8	13,310	57.1	42.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age of Household Head

Table 11.3 shows the distribution of heads of agricultural households by age and locality of residence. About 11.5 percent of the heads are below 30 years of age, 46 percent are between 30 years and 50 years of age, 26 percent between 50 years and 65 years of age, and the remaining 16.5 percent are 65 years and older. Jaman South and Atebubu Amantin Districts, Wenchi and Kintampo North Municipalities have higher proportions of very young agricultural household heads. For age (15-19) years, the four have proportions from 1.6 percent for Jaman South to 1.4 percent for Atebubu Amantin and Kintampo North; for the age group 20-24 years, Jaman South (4.4%) again has the highest proportion. Asunafo South (9.3%) has the highest proportion for age (25-29) years. For the age group 15-29 years, Kintampo North Municipality (10.8%) rank lowest among the five Districts with the lowest percentage of agricultural household heads. Atebubu Amantin (14.8%) has the highest proportion for age group 15-29 years followed by Wenchi Municipality (14.1%) and Jaman South (14.1%).

In the urban areas, the proportion of the heads aged below 30 years is 12.2 percent. The corresponding percentages for those in the age group 30-49 years are 47.7 percent, 24.5 percent for those between 50 and 65 years and 15.7 percent for those 65 years and older. The

proportion of the heads aged below 30 years in the rural communities is 12.7 percent; that for those aged between 30 to 49 years is 46.2 percent and 25.4 percent for those between 50 to 64 years. The remaining 15.3 percent are for those aged 65 years or older.

11.3 Types of Farming

11.3.1 Household Farming Activity

Table 11.4 shows the distribution of agricultural households in the Region in four major farming activities by District, sex and locality of residence. The activities are crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. From Table 11.4, the 336,097 agricultural households in the region are engaged in various farming activities. Households can be engaged in one or more activity. Crop farming is predominant among agricultural households (96.6%). The second most prominent activity is livestock rearing (34.4%). Slightly more than one thousand households are engaged in tree growing. Fish farming employs about 0.1 percent of agricultural households. As expected, the percentage of rural households is higher than that of urban households engaged in farming activities. The percentages of agricultural households are also higher than those of female-headed households for all farming activities.

Dormaa and Techiman have the highest number of agricultural households. Dormaa East District and Sunyani Municipality have the least number of agricultural households in all farming activities. Though male-headed agricultural households are more than female-headed households in all districts, Pru District has a wide variation between males and females. The District has more than 80 percent of male-headed households among both crop farming and livestock rearing agricultural households. Relatively more female-headed agricultural households are found in Jaman South, Berekum Municipality and Jaman North where more than 40 percent agricultural household heads are female. Jaman South again has more than 40 percent female-headed households in livestock rearing. Though fish farming is a relatively small agricultural activity in the Region, it is worth noting that Tain District has a substantial number of female-headed households (42.9%) engaged in that activity.

Table 11.4: Households in agriculture by district, agricultural activity and sex of head

Locality/District	Total Agric households	Crop Farming			Tree Growing			Livestock Rearing			Fish Farming		
		Households	Male	Female	Households	Male	Female	Households	Male	Female	Households	Male	Female
All Districts	336,097	324,778	69.1	30.9	6,677	74.3	25.7	115,720	77	23	422	84.1	15.9
Urban	121,961	115,887	62.6	37.4	2,727	69.5	30.5	30,176	71	29	197	82.7	17.3
Rural	214,136	208,891	72.7	27.3	3,950	77.7	22.3	85,544	79	21	225	85.3	14.7
Asunafo South	17,128	16,900	76.7	23.3	68	76.5	23.5	6,100	83	17	25	84.0	16.0
Asunafo North	19,548	18,995	71.9	28.1	136	73.5	26.5	7,815	79	21	19	89.5	10.5
Asutifi	15,817	15,579	72.5	27.5	302	71.5	28.5	3,734	80	20	41	92.7	7.3
Dormaa Municipal	25,768	24,872	66.4	33.6	635	72.9	27.1	9,341	73	27	85	87.1	12.9
Dormaa East	9,404	9,207	61.3	38.7	437	72.3	27.7	2,835	70	30	9	88.9	11.1
Tano South	12,411	12,052	66.0	34.0	254	71.3	28.7	4,078	76	24	10	90.0	10.0
Tano North	14,208	13,898	68.7	31.3	488	77.0	23.0	4,790	78	22	38	81.6	18.4
Sunyani Municipal	9,752	9,133	71.2	28.8	275	72.0	28.0	3,000	81	19	32	81.3	18.8
Sunyani West	11,903	11,493	63.0	37.0	366	74.0	26.0	3,446	75	25	27	81.5	18.5
Berekum Municipal	17,834	17,410	54.8	45.2	777	69.6	30.4	2,876	70	30	20	70.0	30.0
Jaman South	16,595	16,431	51.5	48.5	299	73.9	26.1	4,142	58	42	14	78.6	21.4
Jaman North	13,230	13,103	57.9	42.1	192	75.5	24.5	3,976	63	37	12	83.3	16.7
Tain	17,239	16,997	66.6	33.4	291	70.1	29.9	6,734	73	27	7	57.1	42.9
Wenchi Municipal	12,485	12,066	67.2	32.8	98	76.5	23.5	4,376	75	26	6	83.3	16.7
Techiman Municipal	23,916	22,949	70.9	29.1	197	80.2	19.8	5,293	80	20	14	78.6	21.4
Nkoranza South	16,265	15,813	72.2	27.8	240	79.6	20.4	6,524	78	23	5	80.0	20.0
Nkoranza North	12,063	11,884	68.6	31.4	495	72.5	27.5	5,713	74	26	8	100.0	0.0
Atebubu Amantin	14,283	13,637	78.9	21.1	128	90.6	9.4	5,411	83	17	0	-	-
Sene	16,969	15,395	78.8	21.2	262	76.0	24.0	8,676	84	16	30	86.7	13.3
Pru	13,943	12,865	82.7	17.3	36	91.7	8.3	4,903	87	13	9	77.8	22.2
Kintampo South	13,704	13,463	76.5	23.5	353	74.8	25.2	5,831	79	21	5	100.0	0.0
Kintampo North	11,632	10,636	79.6	20.4	348	81.9	18.1	6,126	81	19	6	66.7	33.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER TWELVE

HOUSING CONDITION

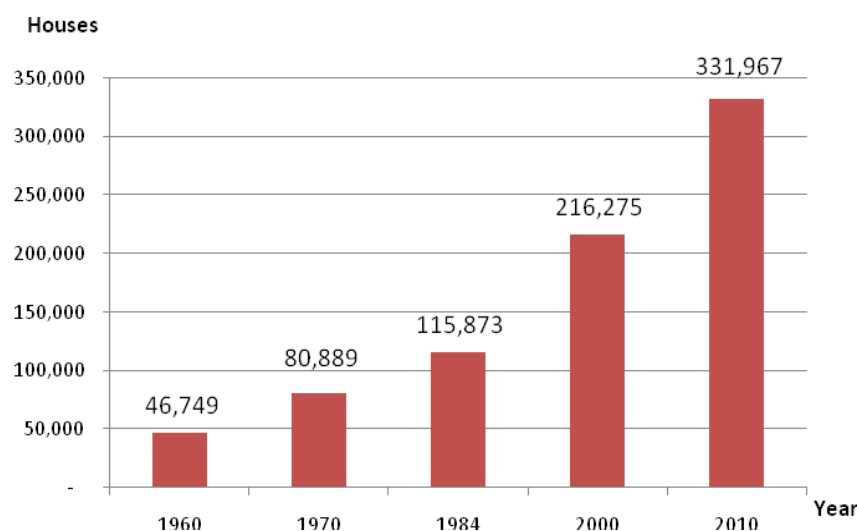
12.1 Introduction

The condition of Houses play important role in population dynamics. Individuals live in buildings and dwelling units within houses. Modern businesses are also conducted mostly in apartments and buildings. Provision of housing stock to meet demands of increasing population is normally the target of every government. The census solicited information on housing stock, room occupancy, construction materials and other domestic amenities. This chapter presents descriptive analysis of housing situation for the Region, using the 2010 PHC data.

12.2 Housing Stock

Figure 12.1 gives the housing stock in the Region from 1960 to 2010. The Region had 331,967 houses in 2010. The Regions housing stock increased by more than half from 2000 to 2010. The proportionate change in housing stock was highest in 1984-2000 intercensal period (86.6%). The rate of growth of the housing stock for the periods 1984-2000 and 2000-2010 are 4.3 and 4.5 percent respectively. Thus, housing stock in the Region outstripped population for the periods 1984-2000 and 2000-2010.

Figure 12.1: Housing stock from 1960 to 2010



Source: 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000, and 2010 Census Reports

Housing Stock and Household Characteristics by District

Table 12.1 provides information on the population and housing stock of the region.

Table 12.1: Housing Stock, Households and Average Household Size by District, 2010

District	Population	Houses	Households	Households per house	Population per house	Average household size	Share of housing stock
All Districts	2,310,983	331,967	490,519	1.5	7.0	4.7	100.0
Asunafo South	95,580	15,220	20,241	1.3	6.3	4.7	4.6
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	18,704	27,232	1.5	6.7	4.6	5.6
Asutifi	105,843	14,811	22,986	1.6	7.1	4.6	4.5
Dormaa Municipal	159,789	28,225	35,759	1.3	5.7	4.5	8.5
Dormaa East	50,871	8,064	11,722	1.5	6.3	4.3	2.4
Tano South	78,129	10,628	16,312	1.5	7.4	4.8	3.2
Tano North	79,973	12,420	18,478	1.5	6.4	4.3	3.7
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	13,226	28,434	2.1	9.3	4.3	4.0
Sunyani West	85,272	10,715	19,716	1.8	8.0	4.3	3.2
Berekum Municipal	129,628	16,905	31,130	1.8	7.7	4.2	5.1
Jaman South	92,649	13,750	20,178	1.5	6.7	4.6	4.1
Jaman North	83,059	10,020	16,198	1.6	8.3	5.1	3.0
Tain	108,386	15,154	20,004	1.3	7.2	5.4	4.6
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	11,048	19,138	1.7	8.1	4.7	3.3
Techiman Municipal	206,856	25,490	47,627	1.9	8.1	4.3	7.7
Nkoranza South	100,929	16,469	21,565	1.3	6.1	4.7	5.0
Nkoranza North	65,895	11,866	13,882	1.2	5.6	4.7	3.6
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	14,553	20,349	1.4	7.3	5.2	4.4
Sene	118,810	19,821	22,137	1.1	6.0	5.4	6.0
Pru	129,248	17,932	22,579	1.3	7.2	5.7	5.4
Kintampo South	81,000	13,779	15,522	1.1	5.9	5.2	4.2
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	13,167	19,330	1.5	7.3	4.9	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Region had an average of 1.5 households per house in 2010. Apart from Kintampo North and Dormaa, in all other Municipalities the households per house is higher than the Regional average. Sunyani Municipality had the largest households per house (2.1). Three other Municipality, Techiman, Berekum and Wenchi had households per house higher than the regional average. Districts with the households per house higher than the regional average are Sunyani West, Asutifi and Jaman North. Kintampo South and Sene had the smallest households per house (1.1). Four other Districts including Pru and Atebubu Amantin and two Municipalities, Dormaa and Kintampo North, all had households per house below the regional average.

The Region had an average of seven persons per house. At the District level, the average number of persons per house ranges from 1.1 to 9.3. Sunyani Municipality recorded the largest number of persons per house of 9.3; Kintampo South recorded the smallest (5.9) while Jaman North District, Wenchi, Techiman and Sunyani West reported for more persons per house. The Berekum Municipality and other districts including Asutifi, Pru and Tain all recorded persons per house higher than the regional average.

Asunafo South, and Nkoranza North and South Districts together with Wenchi Municipality reported the same average household size as the regional average (4.7) while Berekum recorded the smallest average household size (4.2) and Pru had the largest (5.7). Tain, Sene and Atebubu Amantin all reported household sizes 5.2 or larger. Techiman, Sunyani Municipality, Sunyani West, Tano North and Dormaa also had household size of 4.3.

Table 12.1 presents the distribution or the share of the Region's housing stock by District. Dormaa Municipality recorded the highest proportion of the Region's housing stock (8.5%), followed by Techiman (7.7%). Sene, Pru and Nkoranza South districts together with Asunafo North and Berekum Municipality all recorded five percent or more of the region's housing stock. Dormaa East had the lowest share of housing stock in the Region (2.4%). Other Districts with relatively low proportions (less than 4%) are Wenchi Municipality, Dormaa East, Jaman North, Sunyani West, Tano South, Nkoranza North and Tano North.

12.3 Dwelling Types and Construction Materials

12.3.1 Types of Dwelling

Table 12.2 shows the distribution of dwelling types in the Region. There were more than half a million dwelling types in the Region in 2010, representing was an increase of more than 40 percent over the decade. Slightly more than half of dwelling types were compound houses (50.2%) followed by separate houses (34.6%), semi-detached, huts in the same compound and flat apartments (2.3%). Though compound houses far outnumbered all other dwelling types, it had a minimal increase of only seven percent from 2000 to 2010. On the other hand, the number of semi-detached houses increased more than three-fold, separate houses increased more than one-third and flat/apartments increased slightly less than 30 percent. However the number of huts in same compound decreased by 0.1 percentage point from 2000 to 2010.

Techiman, Dormaa, Berekum and Sunyani Municipalities reported the highest number of dwelling types while Nkoranza North, Kintampo South and Tano South districts all recorded the least number of dwelling types.

The number of compound houses in twelve Districts and Municipalities is higher than the national average of 50.6 percent. They included Jaman North, Asutifi and Jaman South where more than 60 percent of the stock of houses as compound houses. Sene, Nkoranza North, Dormaa Municipality and Nkoranza South all had the least stock of compound houses below 40 percent.

Ten Districts recorded stock of separate houses above the regional average of 34.6 percent. Sene, Dormaa and Nkoranza South recorded more than 40 percent of the separate houses in the Region. Seven Districts including Sunyani Municipality, Asutifi, Jaman South and Sunyani West also recorded less than 30 percent as the share of separate houses of the total stock of houses.

The highest proportion of semi-detached houses is 7.9 percent, the lowest proportion is 2.7 percent in Berekum, Dormaa East, Nkoranza North and Wenchi Municipality, more than seven percent of their stock of houses is the semi-detached house while in Tain, Tano South, Kintampo North, Jaman North and Sene the semi-detached house constituted less than four percent of their housing stock. The percentage of huts in same compound ranged from as high as 11 percent in Kintampo South to a low of 0.5 percent in Berekum. Districts with a high proportion of huts (6% or more) include Nkoranza North, Tain, Atebubu Amantin Kintampo South, Sene, Asunafo South, Nkoranza south and Pru.

Table 12.2: Dwelling type by district

District	Dwelling units	Separate house	Semi-detached house	Flat/Apartment	Compound house (rooms)	Huts /Buildings (same compound)	Huts /Buildings (different compound)	Tent	Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	Living quarters attached to office/shop	Un-completed building	Other	Total
Brong Ahafo (2000)	359,768	25.8	17.8	1.8	46.7	4.4	a	0.1	0.9	0.3	b	1.9	100.0
Brong Ahafo (2010)	519,342	34.6	5.4	2.3	50.2	4.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.2	100.0
Asunafo South	21,050	35.1	5.9	1.4	48.1	6.6	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	100.0
Asunafo North	28,945	31.9	6.1	3.7	51.8	3.6	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.1	100.0
Asutifi	24,351	26.4	6.0	2.2	62.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.1	100.0
Dormaa Municipal	39,049	46.6	6.4	2.3	36.8	3.7	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	2.6	0.2	100.0
Dormaa East	12,092	38.7	7.6	1.3	46.3	4.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	100.0
Tano South	17,149	30.4	3.9	2.0	56.6	3.7	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.3	100.0
Tano North	19,544	33.8	5.3	1.5	52.2	4.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.2	100.0
Sunyani Municipal	29,396	24.9	5.8	6.9	54.3	2.3	0.3	0.3	2.3	0.5	2.1	0.3	100.0
Sunyani West	20,623	28.6	5.5	3.8	55.3	2.9	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.7	0.5	100.0
Berekum Municipal	32,341	27.4	7.9	3.9	56.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.4	100.0
Jaman South	21,329	29.4	4.3	1.6	60.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.8	0.3	100.0
Jaman North	17,308	26.5	3.2	1.2	66.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.1	100.0
Tain	21,358	40.0	6.7	0.9	41.1	8.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.1	100.0
Wenchi Municipal	19,872	33.4	7.3	2.5	49.1	5.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.1	100.0
Techiman Municipal	49,610	28.5	6.2	2.5	56.7	3.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.1	100.0
Nkoranza South	23,173	46.2	2.7	1.8	39.7	6.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.1	100.0
Nkoranza North	14,957	38.5	7.7	0.7	36.6	11.0	2.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.2	100.0
Atebubu Amantin	21,390	31.4	4.2	1.5	53.1	7.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	100.0
Sene	24,069	59.0	3.2	1.1	28.5	6.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	100.0
Pru	24,456	36.6	4.2	1.2	48.1	6.0	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	100.0
Kintampo South	16,634	36.7	4.0	0.6	49.2	7.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.1	100.0
Kintampo North	20,646	34.7	3.5	1.8	53.2	4.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.2	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Sunyani, Berekum, Sunyani West and Asunafo North reported a relatively high percentage of flat and apartments. While Kintampo South, Kintampo North and Tain had the lowest shares for flats and apartments (less than one percent).

12.3.2 Material for Outer Wall

Table 12.3 presents materials used for the construction of outer walls of houses in the Region. About 46.1 percent of dwelling units were constructed with mud brick/earth and the same proportion (46.5%) with cement block/concrete. The bulk (92.6%) of dwelling units was constructed with cements block/concrete and mud brick/earth. There is improvement in the use of construction materials in the Region. The use of mud bricks reduced from 63.7 percent in 2000 to 46.1 percent in 2010 while concrete block/cement increased from 25.6 percent to 46.5 percent. Rural dwelling units were mostly constructed with mud/bricks while urban units were constructed with cement blocks/concrete.

Three Municipalities, Berekum, Sunyani and Techiman and Sunyani West District had more than 60 percent of the dwelling units constructed with cement block and concrete. Sene, Kintampo South and Asunafo South recorded the least number of dwelling units built with cement blocks (less than 30%). The District with the lowest proportions of houses built with cement/concrete outer walls also recorded high use of mud bricks (two thirds or more dwelling units were constructed with mud). The use of other materials in these Districts for construction is less than 10.6 percent. For example, Kintampo South recorded nearly 10 percent of dwelling units built with landcrete while Dormaa East also recorded more than five percent of dwelling units built with burnt bricks. Asunafo North and Pru were among the Districts which reported high use patronage of wood for the construction of outer walls.

Table 12.3: Construction materials for outer walls by district

District	Population	Houses	Households	households per house	Persons per house	Average household size	Share of housing
All Districts	2,310,983	331,967	490,519	1.5	7.0	4.7	100.0
Asunafo South	95,580	15,220	20,241	1.3	6.3	4.7	4.6
Asunafo North Municipal	124,685	18,704	27,232	1.5	6.7	4.6	5.6
Asutifi	105,843	14,811	22,986	1.6	7.1	4.6	4.5
Dormaa Municipal	159,789	28,225	35,759	1.3	5.7	4.5	8.5
Dormaa East	50,871	8,064	11,722	1.5	6.3	4.3	2.4
Tano South	78,129	10,628	16,312	1.5	7.4	4.8	3.2
Tano North	79,973	12,420	18,478	1.5	6.4	4.3	3.7
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	13,226	28,434	2.1	9.3	4.3	4.0
Sunyani West	85,272	10,715	19,716	1.8	8.0	4.3	3.2
Berekum Municipal	129,628	16,905	31,130	1.8	7.7	4.2	5.1
Jaman South	92,649	13,750	20,178	1.5	6.7	4.6	4.1
Jaman North	83,059	10,020	16,198	1.6	8.3	5.1	3.0
Tain	108,386	15,154	20,004	1.3	7.2	5.4	4.6
Wenchi Municipal	89,739	11,048	19,138	1.7	8.1	4.7	3.3
Techiman Municipal	206,856	25,490	47,627	1.9	8.1	4.3	7.7
Nkoranza South	100,929	16,469	21,565	1.3	6.1	4.7	5.0
Nkoranza North	65,895	11,866	13,882	1.2	5.6	4.7	3.6
Atebubu Amantin	105,938	14,553	20,349	1.4	7.3	5.2	4.4
Sene	118,810	19,821	22,137	1.1	6.0	5.4	6.0
Pru	129,248	17,932	22,579	1.3	7.2	5.7	5.4
Kintampo South	81,000	13,779	15,522	1.1	5.9	5.2	4.2
Kintampo North Municipal	95,480	13,167	19,330	1.5	7.3	4.9	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.3.3 Material for Roof

Table 12.4 shows that in 2010, 81.5% of the dwelling units in the region were roofed with metal sheets. The other two main materials used for roofing were Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia (14.4%) and bamboo (0.9%). Few dwelling units (0.1%) were roofed with tiles. A similar pattern was observed in the 2000 census, though there have been significant variations in the proportions. The metal sheet was the main roofing material (70.1%) in 2000, followed by Thatch/Palm leaf (25.3%) and Bamboo (1.7%). As bamboo and Thatch/Palm leaf witnessed a reduction in proportions, the use of metal sheet as main roofing material increased by 11.4 percent. At the district level, all but Kintampo South (48.2%) recorded more than 50% for the use of metal sheet as the main material for roofing in 2010. Thatch/Palm leaf/Raffia is predominantly use in Kintampo South (48.2%), followed by Sene district (44.0%) and Pru (33.2%).

Table 12.4: Main construction material for roof by district

District	Total	Mud / Mud bricks / Earth	Wood	Metal sheet	Slate / Asbestos	Cement/ Concrete	Roofing Tile	Bamboo	Thatch / Palm leaf or Raffia	Other	Total
All Districts	519,342	0.8	0.7	81.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.9	14.4	0.6	100.0
Asunafo South	21,050	0.9	0.6	93.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.2	2.4	0.7	100.0
Asunafo North Municipal	28,945	0.6	1.2	94.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.4	100.0
Asutifi	24,351	0.8	1.0	91.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.8	0.7	100.0
Dormaa Municipal	39,049	0.7	0.7	88.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.5	7.1	1.3	100.0
Dormaa East	12,092	0.8	0.7	87.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	8.9	1.0	100.0
Tano South	17,149	0.9	0.5	84.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.6	10.3	0.4	100.0
Tano North	19,544	0.6	0.6	89.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	3.0	5.6	0.5	100.0
Sunyani Municipal	29,396	0.4	0.7	93.4	1.4	1.7	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.6	100.0
Sunyani West	20,623	0.5	1.1	91.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	4.7	0.3	100.0
Berekum Municipal	32,341	0.2	0.9	95.8	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	100.0
Jaman South	21,329	0.6	0.8	94.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	2.8	0.4	100.0
Jaman North	17,308	0.3	0.6	91.8	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.2	5.4	0.5	100.0
Tain	21,358	1.3	0.6	72.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.0	22.9	0.8	100.0
Wenchi Municipal	19,872	1.0	0.5	74.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	21.6	0.6	100.0
Techiman Municipal	49,610	0.7	1.1	87.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.7	8.5	0.6	100.0
Nkoranza South	23,173	0.9	0.3	67.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.3	28.2	1.0	100.0
Nkoranza North	14,957	1.0	0.4	67.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	29.8	0.8	100.0
Atebubu Amantin	21,390	1.0	0.4	68.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.9	28.4	0.4	100.0
Sene	24,069	2.7	0.4	51.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	44.0	0.7	100.0
Pru	24,456	1.5	0.6	62.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.7	33.2	0.5	100.0
Kintampo South	16,634	0.9	0.3	48.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	48.2	0.7	100.0
Kintampo North Municipal	20,646	0.8	0.3	69.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	27.9	0.5	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.3.4 Material for Floor

Table 12.5 shows the type of materials for the construction of the floor by District. The main material used for the floor of majority (74.2%) of houses is cement/concrete followed by earth/mud (23.1%). Construction with cement increased from 64.2 percent in 2000 to 74.2 percent in 2010 while construction with earth/mud reduced from 34.2 to 23.1 percent over the decade. Though dwelling units constructed with cement blocks were predominant in both urban and rural areas, disparity between cement and mud use in urban areas is far greater than disparity for rural areas. For instance, dwelling units constructed with cement are more than

eight times those constructed with mud in urban areas. This is contrary to rural areas where construction with cement is less than two times construction with earth/mud.

The use of cement for construction is highest in Berekum (86.3%) and lowest in Tain (66.8%). Three other Districts Sunyani West, Jaman North and Kintampo North together with Berekum Municipality reported more than 80 percent of the floor of dwellings made with cement/concrete blocks. On the other hand, Jaman South, Asunafo South and Sene all reported low use of cement/concrete blocks for the construction of the floor. The use of mud/earth for the construction of floor is predominant in Sene (35.8%) and lowest (10.3%), in Berekum Municipality. Other materials such as wood, stone and terrazzo were not commonly used with the exception of Sunyani where nearly Three percent reported having used terrazzo for the construction of floor.

Table 12.5: Construction materials for floor by district, 2010

District	Dwelling Units	Earth / Mud	Cement / Concrete	Stone	Burnt brick	Wood	Vinyl tiles	Ceramic / Porcelain / Granite / Marble tiles	Terrazzo / Terrazzo tiles	Other	Total
Brong Ahafo (2000)	342,695	34.2	64.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	100
Brong Ahafo (2010)	490,515	23.1	74.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	100
Urban (2010)	236,283	10.3	86.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.2	100
Rural (2010)	254,232	35.0	63.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	100
Asunafo South	20,241	34.3	63.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	100
Asunafo North	27,232	26.9	71.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	100
Asutifi	22,986	26.9	71.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	100
Dormaa Municipal	35,759	26.1	70.9	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	100
Dormaa East	11,722	23.7	73.4	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	100
Tano South	16,312	23.8	74.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	100
Tano North	18,478	26.6	71.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	100
Sunyani Municipal	28,431	10.6	79.6	0.9	0.1	1.3	1.6	2.8	2.9	0.3	100
Sunyani West	19,716	14.7	81.4	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.2	100
Berekum Municipal	31,129	10.3	86.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.2	100
Jaman South	20,178	32.9	65.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	100
Jaman North	16,198	13.1	85.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	100
Tain	20,004	31.3	66.8	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	100
Wenchi Municipal	19,138	23.5	74.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	100
Techiman Municipal	47,627	18.5	78.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.2	100
Nkoranza South	21,565	27.8	70.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	100
Nkoranza North	13,882	29.1	69.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	100
Atebubu Amantin	20,349	21.1	77.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	100
Sene	22,137	35.8	62.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	100
Pru	22,579	23.7	73.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	100
Kintampo South	15,522	24.8	73.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	100
Kintampo North	19,330	15.3	82.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	100

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.4 Room Occupancy

Table 12.6 shows the sleeping room occupancy for households in the Region. Single room occupancy is the more predominant in the Region with more than half of households (54.1%) recording single room-occupancy. About 10 percent of households also recorded occupying four or more rooms. Single and two room occupancy recorded an increase over the decade. More urban than rural households occupied single rooms (30.1%). Berekum Municipality reported the highest single room occupancy (64.7%) while Pru recorded the lowest (34.5%). Whereas two room occupancy ranged from 31.5 percent in Sene to 18.2 percent in Berekum Municipality, three room occupancy on the other hand, ranged from 15.6 percent in Pru to 8.2 percent in Berekum Municipality. The range for room occupancy decreases as the number of rooms increases. Pru and Sene had the highest household room occupancy. Sene reported more two rooms occupancy in the Region and more than half of households in Sene and Pru occupied two to four rooms. Households in Berekum, Sunyani West, Sunyani Municipality, Techiman and Tano North had predominantly one room occupancy. Sene and Pru recorded the least occupancy for single rooms.

Table 12.6: Room occupancy per household by district

District	Households	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms & Over	Total
Brong Ahafo (2000)	342,695	36.9	21.6	14.0	8.5	5.5	13.4	100.0
Brong Ahafo (2010)	490,515	54.1	24.5	11.1	5.4	2.3	2.6	100.0
Urban (2010)	236,283	30.1	9.4	4.2	2.2	1.0	1.3	48.2
Rural (2010)	254,232	24.0	15.0	6.9	3.2	1.3	1.4	51.8
Asunafo South	5,764	50.5	27.7	12.0	5.2	2.0	2.6	100.0
Asunafo North	11,041	54.8	26.0	10.8	5.1	1.8	1.5	100.0
Asutifi	8,552	58.6	23.3	9.9	4.1	1.7	2.4	100.0
Dormaa Municipal	13,099	51.0	25.2	11.8	6.0	2.6	3.4	100.0
Dormaa East	7,446	54.8	24.5	11.4	4.8	2.0	2.5	100.0
Tano South	8,842	57.2	24.2	9.9	4.6	1.9	2.2	100.0
Tano North	10,113	60.0	22.8	9.6	4.1	1.7	1.8	100.0
Sunyani Municipal	24,053	62.4	20.5	8.6	4.5	2.2	1.8	100.0
Sunyani West	14,659	62.6	21.4	8.8	4.0	1.8	1.4	100.0
Berekum Municipal	21,137	64.7	18.2	8.2	4.4	2.0	2.5	100.0
Jaman South	5,998	53.7	22.5	11.6	5.8	2.9	3.5	100.0
Jaman North	8,615	53.8	22.2	11.2	6.0	2.9	3.9	100.0
Tain	8,082	45.7	27.3	13.3	6.7	3.1	3.9	100.0
Wenchi Municipal	8,167	56.3	25.4	10.1	4.4	2.0	1.8	100.0
Techiman Municipal	30,157	61.1	21.5	9.0	4.2	2.1	2.1	100.0
Nko ranza South	11,234	50.5	27.2	12.5	5.5	2.1	2.2	100.0
Nko ranza North	2,938	48.1	28.2	12.0	6.2	2.4	3.1	100.0
Atebubu Amantin	10,712	52.1	25.3	11.6	5.8	2.5	2.7	100.0
Sene	3,072	38.9	31.5	15.4	7.7	3.2	3.3	100.0
Pru	8,800	37.5	29.7	15.6	8.8	3.6	4.8	100.0
Kintampo South	1,644	45.0	28.5	14.4	6.5	2.7	2.9	100.0
Kintampo North	12,158	55.3	23.5	11.1	5.3	2.2	2.6	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.5 Tenure and Holding Arrangements

12.5.1 Ownership of Dwelling Units

Table 12.7 shows ownership of dwelling units by District. More than half of stock of dwelling units (53.1%) in the Region are owned by household members. Though this seems high the stock of dwelling units owned by household members reduced from 61.7 percent in 2000 to 53.1 percent in 2010. Dwelling units owned by relatives who are not household members and other private individuals together constituted about 42 percent of all dwelling units. Other ownership categories together accounted for less than one-fourth of dwelling unit in the Region. Ownership by other private individuals recorded an increase of about 10 percent from 2000 to 2010. Sene recorded the highest proportion of ownership by household members (77.4%) while Sunyani Municipality recorded the lowest (30%). In addition, seven Districts including Berekum, Sunyani West, Jaman South and Wenchi Municipality all recorded less than 50 percent of dwelling units owned by relatives of household members. Six districts including Sene, Kintampo South, Pru, Nkoranza North, Tain and Atebubu Amantin also recorded more than 60 percent of dwelling units owned by household members.

Table 12.7: Ownership of dwelling by district

District	Households	Owned by household member	Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	Relative not a household member	Other private individual	Private employer	Other private agency	Public/Government ownership	Other	Total
Brong Ahafo (2000)	342,695	61.7	0.8	17.0	15.8	2.1	0.4	1.6	0.6	100.0
Brong Ahafo (2010)	490,515	53.1	0.7	18.4	23.7	1.9	0.3	1.5	0.4	100.0
Asunafo South	20,241	57.5	0.7	14.2	16.2	9.4	0.4	1.3	0.3	100.0
Asunafo North	27,232	49.4	0.3	14.6	25.9	7.3	0.5	1.8	0.3	100.0
Asutifi	22,986	53.8	0.9	15.0	23.3	4.2	0.5	2.1	0.3	100.0
Dormaa Municipal	35,759	52.7	0.6	20.1	21.4	3.3	0.2	1.3	0.3	100.0
Dormaa East	11,722	53.0	0.7	24.9	19.6	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3	100.0
Tano South	16,312	51.8	1.0	17.5	26.1	0.8	0.4	2.1	0.3	100.0
Tano North	18,478	50.6	0.4	21.9	24.0	1.0	0.2	1.6	0.3	100.0
Sunyani Municipal	28,431	30.0	0.8	16.9	45.2	2.1	0.3	4.1	0.5	100.0
Sunyani West	19,716	45.3	0.4	19.7	30.6	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.6	100.0
Berekum Municipal	31,129	39.7	0.7	23.4	33.1	1.2	0.3	1.3	0.3	100.0
Jaman South	20,178	49.9	0.7	26.9	20.0	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.3	100.0
Jaman North	16,198	45.7	0.5	39.2	12.5	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.3	100.0
Tain	20,004	60.3	0.8	23.5	13.2	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.4	100.0
Wenchi Municipal	19,138	49.7	0.7	19.5	26.9	0.6	0.1	2.2	0.3	100.0
Techiman Municipal	47,627	45.9	0.4	18.4	32.4	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	100.0
Nkoranza South	21,565	60.0	0.8	14.8	22.0	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.2	100.0
Nkoranza North	13,882	68.7	0.4	16.5	12.9	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	100.0
Atebubu Amantin	20,349	59.2	1.4	13.7	23.0	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.3	100.0
Sene	22,137	77.4	0.8	10.8	9.0	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.1	100.0
Pru	22,579	69.3	0.6	12.0	16.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.3	100.0
Kintampo South	15,522	72.6	1.6	12.0	12.2	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	100.0
Kintampo North	19,330	56.9	0.8	14.1	25.0	0.6	0.2	1.4	1.1	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Ownership by other private individuals ranged from nine percent in Sene to 45.2 percent in Sunyani Municipality while ownership by a relative not a household member also ranged from about 11 percent in Sene to about 38 percent in Jaman North. Four Districts (Sene, Pru, Kintampo South, and Asunafo South) recorded lower proportions of ownerships by relatives nor a member of the household, and where ownership was by other private individuals. Jaman South and Jaman North are districts with more than one-fourth of dwelling units owned by relatives not a household member. The of ownership of private employers ranges from 0.4 percent in Nkoranza North to 9.4 percent in Asunafo South. Asunafo North, Asunafo South and Asutifi all recorded the large stock (more than four percent) of dwelling units owned by private employers.

12.5.2 Tenure

Table 12.8 shows occupancy status of households by District and locality of residence. Nearly half of dwelling units are occupied by owners and about half have either rented or staying rent free. “Perchers”, squatters and other occupants are not common in the Region. Owner occupancy is relatively high in rural areas. More than 60 percent of dwelling units in rural areas are occupied by owners. About one in eight dwellings are rented. Rented dwelling units (40.1%) and owner occupancy (35.2%) are predominant in urban areas. About 24 percent of all dwelling units in the Region are occupied rent free. Owner occupancy is high in Sene (74.3%), Kintampo South (71.6%) and Nkoranza North (64.4%) compared with Sunyani, Berekum and Techiman with low owner occupancy. Free rent occupancy ranged from 40.1 percent in Jaman North to 14.1 percent in Sene. Three Districts, Jaman North, Asunafo South and Jaman South together recorded more than one-third of households living in free dwelling units.

Table 12.8: Tenure by district, 2010

District	Households	Owner occupied	Renting	Rent-free	Perching	Squatting	Other	Total
All Districts	490,515	48.8	25.9	24.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
Urban	236,283	35.2	40.1	24.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0
Rural	254,232	61.5	12.7	25.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
Asunafo South	20,241	50.5	12.7	36.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
Asunafo North	27,232	45.6	25.3	28.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
Asutifi	22,986	48.2	24.9	26.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	100.0
Dormaa Municipal	35,759	48.4	23.1	27.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
Dormaa East	11,722	49.8	18.8	31.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
Tano South	16,312	45.9	26.4	27.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
Tano North	18,478	47.0	23.1	29.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0
Sunyani Municipal	28,431	27.5	46.7	24.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	100.0
Sunyani West	19,716	42.7	32.3	24.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0
Berekum Municipal	31,129	34.1	37.4	27.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0
Jaman South	20,178	43.9	22.0	33.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0
Jaman North	16,198	45.2	14.0	40.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0
Tain	20,004	57.6	15.0	27.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0
Wenchi Municipal	19,138	45.3	30.6	23.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	100.0
Techiman Municipal	47,627	39.6	36.8	23.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
Nkoranza South	21,565	55.8	24.4	19.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0
Nkoranza North	13,882	67.4	11.7	20.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0
Atebubu Amantin	20,349	54.0	29.9	15.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0
Sene	22,137	74.3	11.3	14.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
Pru	22,579	65.0	19.3	15.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0
Kintampo South	15,522	71.6	13.1	15.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kintampo North	19,330	50.6	33.7	15.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.6 Lighting and Cooking Facilities

12.6.1 Main Source of Lighting

Table 12.9 shows the main sources of lighting in the region. More than half (54.3%) of the households in the Region use electricity, for lighting, 32.6 percent use flash light/torch and 11.9 percent kerosene lamp for lighting. Other sources are electricity powered by generator (0.5%) and use of candle (0.3%). The main source of lighting use by urban households is electricity from the main grid (36.7%). Urban households recorded twice as much lighting power from main line electricity supply than rural households. Main sources of lighting for rural households were flash light/torch (25.2%) and electricity from the main lines (17.1%), and kerosene lamp (8.7%).

The use of electricity is predominant in Asunafo North Municipality (49.10%) than all other areas where four in five households use main line electricity for lighting. Kintampo South recorded the lowest use of main line electricity (21.1%). Kintampo South, Pru and Sene and as Kintampo North each use less than 40 percent of main line electricity for lighting. More than half of households in Kintampo South (53.1%) used flashlight/torch compared to areas such as Jaman North (48.6%), Tain (43.1%), Asunafo North, Kintampo North Municipal (41.9%) and Kintampo South Municipality (21.5%) at Asutifi to 53.1 percent in at Kintampo South.

12.6.2 Main Source of Fuel for Cooking

Table 12.10 shows the sources of cooking fuel for households by District and locality of residence. Although the use of wood reduced by 15 percent from 75.6 percent in 2000 to 60 percent in 2010, it remains the main source of material for cooking followed by charcoal. The use of charcoal and gas also increased over the same period. For instance, the use of gas increased five folds from 1.5 percent to 7.5 percent from 2000 to 2010. Other sources of cooking apart from wood, charcoal and gas, constitute about one percent. These included electricity, kerosene, and crop residue. The use of electricity reduced from 0.6 in 2000 to 0.2 percent in 2010. In 2010, wood constituted 43 percent of cooking fuel in the rural localities compared to 17 percent in urban areas. Charcoals constitute 20 percent of cooking fuel in urban areas but only about five percent in rural areas. A few (less than 7%) of households reported that they did not cook

Table 12.9: Main source of lighting

District/locality of residence	N	Total	Electricity (mains)	Electricity (private generator)	Kerosene lamp	Gas lamp	Solar energy	Candle	Flashlight /Torch	Firewood	Crop residue	Other
Brong Ahafo	490,515	100.0	53.8	0.5	11.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	32.6	0.2	0.1	0.3
<i>Urban</i>	236,283	48.2	36.7	0.2	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
<i>Rural</i>	254,232	51.8	17.1	0.2	8.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	25.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Asunafo South	20,241	100.0	32.3	0.4	14.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	52.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Asunafo North Municipal	27,232	100.0	48.6	0.5	7.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	42.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
Asutifi	22,986	100.0	47.6	0.5	10.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	40.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Dormaa Municipal	35,759	100.0	49.3	0.5	9.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	39.6	0.2	0.0	0.8
Dormaa East	11,722	100.0	58.6	0.3	9.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	30.1	0.1	0.0	1.2
Tano South	16,312	100.0	56.4	0.5	15.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	26.8	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tano North	18,478	100.0	55.0	0.8	15.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	27.5	0.1	0.0	0.5
Sunyani Municipal	28,431	100.0	80.1	0.4	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	14.8	0.1	0.0	0.3
Sunyani West	19,716	100.0	67.3	0.4	7.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	23.0	0.1	0.1	1.1
Berekum Municipal	31,129	100.0	78.1	0.6	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	15.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Jaman South	20,178	100.0	58.4	0.6	5.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	34.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Jaman North	16,198	100.0	44.3	0.3	5.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	48.6	0.1	0.0	0.5
Tain	20,004	100.0	46.6	0.4	8.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	43.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Wenchi Municipal	19,138	100.0	54.6	0.7	11.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	31.7	0.2	0.0	0.6
Techiman Municipal	47,627	100.0	73.0	0.5	6.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	19.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Nkoranza South	21,565	100.0	59.0	0.6	12.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	27.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Nkoranza North	13,882	100.0	49.7	0.4	13.9	0.1	0.4	0.3	34.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Atebubu Amantin	20,349	100.0	45.4	0.5	19.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	33.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
Sene	22,137	100.0	33.4	0.5	28.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	36.7	0.4	0.2	0.1
Pru	22,579	100.0	38.5	0.3	27.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	33.0	0.5	0.2	0.0
Kintampo South	15,522	100.0	21.1	0.4	23.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	53.1	0.2	0.1	0.7
Kintampo North Municipal	19,330	100.0	37.5	0.6	18.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	41.9	0.2	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Four Districts, Kintampo South (81.7%), Sene (83.7%), Nkoranza North (80.8%) and Asunafo South (80.6%) reported more than 80 percent use of wood as main source of cooking fuel. The Districts with the lowest use of wood as fuel included Techiman (37.4%) and Berekum (45.3%) municipalities. Techiman (43.9%) and Kintampo North (40.9%) rely on charcoal as source of fuel, for more than forty percent of cooking fuel. Sunyani Municipality is the most prominent user of gas (33.6%) for cooking fuel.

Table 12.10: Main source of cooking fuel for household by district

District/Locality of Residence	Households	No Cooking	Wood	Charcoal	Gas	Electricity	Kerosine	Crop Residue	Other	Total
Brong Ahafo (2000)	342,695	3.5	75.6	17.3	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.3	100.0
Brong Ahafo (2010)	490,515	6.6	60.0	24.9	7.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	100.0
<i>Urban (2010)</i>	<i>236,283</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>48.1</i>
<i>Rural (2010)</i>	<i>254,232</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>51.9</i>
Asunafo South	20,241	3.5	80.6	12.1	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.5	*	100.0
Asunafo North	27,232	5.1	65.7	22.6	5.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	100.0
Asutifi	22,986	5.8	61.5	23.4	8.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	100.0
Dormaa Municipal	35,759	7.0	66.8	17.3	7.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	100.0
Dormaa East	11,722	7.4	78.6	9.0	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	100.0
Tano South	16,312	7.0	65.6	21.3	5.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	100.0
Tano North	18,478	7.7	63.2	21.1	7.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	100.0
Sunyani Municipal	28,431	8.5	21.9	34.0	33.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	100.0
Sunyani West	19,716	8.7	48.3	28.3	13.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	100.0
Berekum Municipal	31,129	11.0	45.3	30.5	12.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	100.0
Jaman South	20,178	7.2	73.8	12.1	6.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	100.0
Jaman North	16,198	7.1	72.4	15.9	3.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	100.0
Tain	20,004	6.6	78.5	11.9	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	100.0
Wenchi Municipal	19,138	8.0	49.8	35.2	5.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	100.0
Techiman Municipal	47,627	7.9	37.4	43.9	9.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	100.0
Nkoranza South	21,565	5.0	59.7	28.6	5.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	100.0
Nkoranza North	13,882	6.7	80.8	10.3	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	*	100.0
Atebubu Amantin	20,349	5.0	57.7	34.4	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0
Sene	22,137	2.8	83.7	11.9	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	100.0
Pru	22,579	2.4	64.8	31.0	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0
Kintampo South	15,522	5.1	81.7	10.6	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0
Kintampo North	19,330	5.9	47.7	40.9	4.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.6.3 Cooking Space

Table 12.11 shows the type of cooking space used by households by locality of residence and Districts. More than half of households either had separate cooking rooms for exclusive use (29.7%) or cooked in open spaces in compound (22.3%). Nearly ten percent of households cook in separate rooms shared with other households while eight percent of households did not have a cooking space. Berekum, Sunyani Municipality and Sunyani West reported the highest number of households with no cooking space. Pru, Sene and Asunafo South reported the lowest number of households with no cooking space. Asunafo South recorded the highest proportion of households with separate cooking rooms for exclusive use (44.5%) while Atebubu, Kintampo North and Pru all recorded lowest proportion of separate cooking rooms for exclusive use. Half of households in Pru cooked in open spaces in the compound. More than 30 percent of households in Sunyani use the veranda as cooking space.

Table 12.11: Cooking space used by households by district

District/Locality of Residence	Households	No Cooking Space	Separate room for exclusive use of household	Separate room shared with other household(s)	Enclosure without roof	Structure with roof but without walls	Bedroom / Hall /Living room	Verranda	Open space in compound	Other	Total
Brong Ahafo (2000)	342,695	6.3	29.7	21.4	1.7	8.6	1.9	7.5	22.3	0.6	100.0
Brong Ahafo (2010)	490,515	8.0	27.7	9.8	1.5	8.5	0.3	17.2	26.7	0.3	100.0
<i>Urban (2010)</i>	<i>236,283</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>48.2</i>
<i>Rural (2010)</i>	<i>254,232</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>51.8</i>
Asunafo South	20,241	5.8	44.5	16.3	2.0	12.9	0.3	8.0	9.9	0.3	100.0
Asunafo North	27,232	6.6	38.5	13.2	1.9	10.0	0.2	13.5	15.9	0.2	100.0
Asutifi	22,986	7.3	33.6	15.0	2.2	8.6	0.3	16.0	16.8	0.2	100.0
Dormaa Municipal	35,759	9.0	40.7	10.3	1.8	7.3	0.3	12.2	18.0	0.4	100.0
Dormaa East	11,722	9.2	39.8	13.4	1.6	10.4	0.2	6.3	18.6	0.5	100.0
Tano South	16,312	7.8	26.3	15.7	1.7	9.5	0.4	14.4	23.8	0.4	100.0
Tano North	18,478	9.2	31.9	15.9	1.7	8.2	0.5	13.6	18.5	0.5	100.0
Sunyani Municipal	28,431	10.3	28.8	7.1	0.7	3.6	0.5	32.0	16.7	0.3	100.0
Sunyani West	19,716	10.0	26.0	9.5	1.0	4.5	0.5	21.7	26.4	0.4	100.0
Berekum Municipal	31,129	12.2	28.6	12.4	1.3	4.6	0.2	18.7	21.6	0.4	100.0
Jaman South	20,178	8.9	38.7	15.0	1.3	5.4	0.3	10.3	19.7	0.4	100.0
Jaman North	16,198	8.9	29.6	12.5	1.2	7.2	0.4	10.3	29.5	0.4	100.0
Tain	20,004	8.1	23.5	7.8	2.3	9.1	0.2	9.7	38.9	0.5	100.0
Wenchi Municipal	19,138	8.8	24.6	8.7	0.9	6.7	0.4	23.9	25.7	0.2	100.0
Techiman Municipal	47,627	8.9	21.5	6.5	1.0	4.8	0.3	29.4	27.5	0.2	100.0
Nkoranza South	21,565	6.2	25.1	7.6	1.7	8.4	0.3	19.0	31.3	0.4	100.0
Nkoranza North	13,882	7.6	25.8	9.0	1.4	15.1	0.5	9.7	30.5	0.3	100.0
Atebubu Amantin	20,349	6.0	10.7	4.2	1.7	12.3	0.3	18.7	45.7	0.4	100.0
Sene	22,137	4.1	15.5	3.6	1.0	24.0	0.3	8.9	42.5	0.2	100.0
Pru	22,579	3.5	15.0	5.7	1.2	8.9	0.2	15.1	50.2	0.1	100.0
Kintampo South	15,522	6.7	27.5	5.2	2.4	11.6	0.3	18.5	27.5	0.4	100.0
Kintampo North	19,330	6.8	13.8	5.3	0.9	5.8	0.5	24.3	42.1	0.4	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.7 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

12.7.1 Bathing Facilities

Table 12.12 presents bathing facilities of households by locality and District. More than one third of households (37.7%) in the Region share separate bathroom in the same house. Nearly one in every six households shared open cubicles. One in ten of households reported bathing in open space around house. Rural households use more open space around house, and bathroom in another house than urban households. On the other hand, urban households share separate households in the same house and share open cubicles as bathing sources than rural households.

Techiman and Wenchi Municipalities recorded the lowest number of households with separate room designated exclusively for bathing. A high proportion of households in all District use share separate bathrooms in the same house. Pru, Sene, Nkoranza North and Kintampo South reported the highest use of open space around house for bathing. Nkoranza North, Sene and Kintampo South are among Districts which reported high use of bathroom in another house. Sene recorded about 1.4 percent of households using rivers/ponds/lakes and dams as their sources of bathing.

Table 12.12: Bathing Space used by Households by district, 2010

District/Locality of Residence	Households	Own bathroom for exclusive use	Shared separate bathroom in the same house	Private open cubicle	Shared open cubicle	Public bath house	Bathroom in another house	Open space around house	River/Pond/Lake/Dam	Other	Total
Brong Ahafo (2000)	342695	20.6	37.7	8.8	11.6	0.7	7.2	12.7	0.2	0.5	100.0
Brong Ahafo (2010)	490,515	24.3	34.9	8.3	16.3	0.7	5.2	10.0	0.2	0.2	100.0
<i>Urban (2010)</i>	<i>236,283</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>48.2</i>
<i>Rural (2010)</i>	<i>254,232</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>51.8</i>
Asunafo South	20,241	29.8	34.1	12.2	11.6	0.3	4.5	7.3	*	0.2	100.0
Asunafo North	27,232	30.1	32.8	7.9	15.6	0.8	4.2	8.0	0.1	0.6	100.0
Asutifi	22,986	25.4	37.4	7.8	16.5	1.0	2.9	8.8	0.1	0.1	100.0
Dormaa Municipal	35,759	30.2	36.2	9.3	11.1	0.2	4.6	8.2	0.1	0.1	100.0
Dormaa East	11,722	26.9	37.5	9.5	12.0	0.1	5.3	8.1	0.1	0.5	100.0
Tano South	16,312	21.6	42.0	9.3	11.9	0.1	3.9	10.8	0.1	0.4	100.0
Tano North	18,478	21.6	40.2	8.0	18.5	0.2	2.7	8.6	0.1	0.1	100.0
Sunyani Municipal	28,431	26.5	45.8	6.0	14.5	0.5	1.7	4.8	0.1	0.2	100.0
Sunyani West	19,716	17.9	43.3	8.5	19.0	1.1	2.9	6.9	0.1	0.3	100.0
Berekum Municipal	31,129	15.4	44.1	5.8	25.2	0.6	3.0	5.6	0.1	0.2	100.0
Jaman South	20,178	24.3	48.0	6.6	10.6	0.5	3.9	5.8	*	0.3	100.0
Jaman North	16,198	21.3	41.6	5.0	17.2	1.9	6.9	5.9	0.1	0.1	100.0
Tain	20,004	26.1	24.3	7.9	15.5	1.3	11.2	13.4	0.1	0.2	100.0
Wenchi Municipal	19,138	22.8	34.5	9.8	17.2	0.2	4.4	10.8	0.2	0.1	100.0
Techiman Municipal	47,627	21.7	39.9	7.7	18.3	0.9	4.0	7.2	0.1	0.1	100.0
Nkoranza South	21,565	23.6	29.2	11.3	12.8	0.4	7.6	14.6	0.3	0.2	100.0
Nkoranza North	13,882	28.2	20.9	9.8	11.2	0.1	13.0	16.4	0.3	0.2	100.0
Atebubu Amantin	20,349	19.3	24.5	7.6	27.8	1.1	3.7	15.6	0.2	0.2	100.0
Sene	22,137	26.8	15.5	12.7	13.5	0.7	11.6	17.5	1.4	0.4	100.0
Pru	22,579	24.2	26.1	5.1	19.3	1.4	5.1	17.7	0.8	0.3	100.0
Kintampo South	15,522	31.4	18.5	10.0	13.1	0.2	10.6	16.0	0.1	0.2	100.0
Kintampo North	19,330	21.3	33.0	7.1	19.2	1.2	4.7	13.1	0.3	0.2	100.0

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.7.2 Toilet Facilities

Pit latrines are the most commonly used toilet facilities in the Region. Nearly seven in every ten households either used toilets with pit latrines or public toilets with WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan. As high as 17.8 percent of households reported no toilet facilities and use the bush, fields and banks of rivers as toilet facilities. Households with no toilet facilities and those who use public toilets increased by three and four percent respectively from 2000 to 2010. The use of pit latrines decreased by nearly 10 percent over the same period. Although the use of WCs is more than doubled, households which used this toilet facility are not many (less than 7% for the Region).

Table 12.13: Toilet facilities by District and locality of residence

District/Locality of Residence	households	No facilities (bush / beach / field)	W.C .	Pit latrine	KVIP	Bucket/ Pan	Public toilet (WC/KVIP /Pit/Pan etc)	Other	Total
Ghana (2010)	785,889	14.4	10.7	23.8	37.7	9.1	3.3	1.0	100.0
Brong Ahafo (2000)	342695	14.5	3.0	31.8	7.7	1.0	39.7	0.1	100.0
Brong Ahafo (2010)	490515	17.8	6.7	22.9	8.1	0.2	44.0	0.3	100.0
<i>Urban (2010)</i>	<i>236283</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>47.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<i>Rural (2010)</i>	<i>254232</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Asunafo South	20,241	5.5	1.1	41.0	5.8	0.2	46.0	0.4	100.0
Asunafo North	27,232	5.5	4.3	34.3	7.2	0.2	48.0	0.5	100.0
Asutifi	22,986	4.1	4.2	27.5	10.0	0.1	53.9	0.1	100.0
Dormaa Municipal	35,759	8.0	8.1	30.3	4.7	0.2	48.4	0.3	100.0
Dormaa East	11,722	4.8	3.2	43.8	8.3	0.2	39.4	0.3	100.0
Tano South	16,312	11.3	3.8	19.8	8.9	0.3	55.5	0.4	100.0
Tano North	18,478	4.7	5.5	33.1	6.8	0.1	49.4	0.3	100.0
Sunyani Municipal	28,431	4.4	33.5	20.9	5.7	0.2	35.1	0.3	100.0
Sunyani West	19,716	5.8	10.5	27.5	8.9	0.2	46.6	0.5	100.0
Berekum Municipal	31,129	4.4	9.8	31.5	10.2	0.5	43.3	0.3	100.0
Jaman South	20,178	8.3	3.0	28.9	11.7	0.1	47.8	0.3	100.0
Jaman North	16,198	9.2	5.6	17.5	10.9	0.1	56.6	0.2	100.0
Tain	20,004	32.5	1.8	18.2	4.8	0.1	42.3	0.3	100.0
Wenchi Municipal	19,138	21.4	7.4	19.0	6.8	0.3	44.8	0.3	100.0
Techiman Municipal	47,627	9.5	7.5	18.4	17.1	0.1	47.1	0.3	100.0
Nkoranza South	21,565	22.8	4.1	20.6	12.5	0.1	39.7	0.3	100.0
Nkoranza North	13,882	28.9	1.3	12.6	9.2	0.1	47.3	0.6	100.0
Atebubu Amantin	20,349	48.3	2.9	8.8	3.1	0.4	36.4	0.2	100.0
Sene	22,137	44.3	0.7	12.7	2.9	0.1	39.1	0.2	100.0
Pru	22,579	52.1	1.4	8.7	4.0	0.1	33.5	0.2	100.0
Kintampo South	15,522	47.0	1.4	19.5	3.8	0.1	27.8	0.3	100.0
Kintampo North	19,330	40.3	8.6	8.3	5.1	0.2	37.1	0.3	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

WCs and KVIPs are mostly used in urban areas. Close to two thirds of households in both urban and rural areas used either of the two pit toilet facilities (Pit latrine or KVIP). A quarter of households in rural areas do not have any toilet facilities compared to a tenth in urban areas. Pru recorded more than half of households without any toilet facilities. Kintampo North Municipalities and three other Districts, Atebubu Amantin, Kintampo South and Sene also reported more than two fifths of households without any toilet facilities. Asutifi, Berekum, Sunyani, Tano North and Dormaa East Districts reported the lowest number of households without toilet facilities (less than 5%).

A third of households in Sunyani Municipality used WCs. Other areas where the use of WC use is relatively common are Sunyani West (10.5%), Berekum (9.8%), Kintampo North (8.6%) and Dormaa Municipalities (8.1%) Techiman Municipality reported the highest patronage of KVIPs. This contrasts with Sene with the lowest proportion of households using KVIPs (less than 3%). Two fifths of households in Dormaa East and Asunafo South use proper pit latrines.

12.8 Waste Disposal

12.8.1 Solid Waste Disposal

Public dumps are the most common outlet of solid waste disposal in the Region. Dumping solid waste in the public was by 70.3 percent of households in 2000. In 2010, over three quarters of households either disposed solid waste through public dumps in containers (23.9%) or public dumps in open spaces (53.3%). Indiscriminate dumping, the second most commonly used solid waste dumping outlet reduced by nearly half from 22.6 percent in 2000 to 11.9 percent in 2010 while the collection of waste from households increased threefold from 0.9 percent to 2.9 percent over the decade. The Region however lags behind in the collection of solid waste from households as the Regional proportion (2.9%) is far lower than the national average (14.4%). Less than five percent of households in the Region burnt their solid wastes. Table 14.12 presents solid waste disposal by District and locality of residence.

Dumping of solid waste in public containers is most common in the urban areas. More than two fifth of urban households in the Region disposed their solid waste in public containers. Dumping in public containers was not common in rural areas. Less than three percent of rural households in the region dumpe solid waste in public containers. The most commonly used solid waste disposal by rural households is the public dumps in open spaces. More than one third of rural households in the region dumped their solid wastes in public dumps in open spaces while nearly two fifths (19.1%) of urban households use this means of waste disposal. Nearly a tenth of rural households in the Region dumpe their refuse indiscriminately. Indiscriminate dumping is more common in rural (9.5%) than in urban (2.4%) households. Collection of solid wastes was more common in urban (1.7%) than rural (1.1%) households.

Sunyani Municipality reported the highest frequency of collection of solid wastes from households and dumping of wastes in public containers. The solid wastes for 8.5 percent of households in Sunyani Municipalities are collected; more than half of the wastes are dumpe in public containers. More than one third of households in Berekum and Wenchi Municipalities together with Sunyani West District dumpe solid waste in containers. The proportion of solid waste disposal in public open spaces varies from 74.7 percent in Jaman North District to 17.4 percent in Sunyani Municipality which also has the lowest use of

public dumps in open spaces as a source of waste disposal. Two other Districts and three Municipalities. Pru and Sene Districts, and Wenchi, Kintampo North and Berekum municipalities reported less than half of their households using public dumps in open spaces.

Table 12.14: Solid waste disposal by district and locality of residence

District	Total	Collected	Burned by household	Public dump (container)	Public dump (open space)	Dumped indis- criminately	Buried by household	Other
Ghana	785,889	14.4	10.7	23.8	37.7	9.1	3.3	1.0
Brong Ahafo (2000)	342,695	0.9	3.4	-	70.3	22.6	2.4	0.4
Brong Ahafo (2010)	490,515	2.9	4.4	23.9	53.3	11.9	3.1	0.6
<i>Urban</i>	<i>254,232</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>
<i>Rural</i>	<i>236,283</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Asunafo South	446	2.2	4.4	11.5	61.7	13.5	6.2	0.5
Asunafo North Municipal	400	1.5	5.0	16.6	55.8	16.4	4.1	0.6
Asutifi	769	3.3	4.4	11.6	66.7	10.0	3.4	0.5
Dormaa Municipal	966	2.7	4.7	20.0	62.6	6.3	3.5	0.3
Dormaa East	114	1.0	7.2	28.5	50.9	6.6	5.2	0.6
Tano South	250	1.5	4.5	22.8	56.0	11.0	3.2	1.0
Tano North	454	2.5	9.3	16.1	57.1	10.0	4.6	0.5
Sunyani Municipal	2,416	8.5	10.7	52.5	17.4	5.6	4.6	0.7
Sunyani West	652	3.3	9.8	33.9	38.3	8.7	5.3	0.7
Berekum Municipal	437	1.4	3.9	39.7	47.3	4.5	2.6	0.6
Jaman South	549	2.7	1.6	19.8	68.5	4.5	2.3	0.6
Jaman North	724	4.5	1.2	16.3	74.7	2.2	0.8	0.3
Tain	159	0.8	2.1	11.2	72.6	11.4	1.2	0.7
Wenchi Municipal	285	1.5	3.0	35.9	43.7	13.2	2.3	0.5
Techiman Municipal	1,621	3.4	1.9	30.1	57.4	4.8	1.9	0.4
Nkoranza South	257	1.2	4.1	20.7	56.2	13.5	2.8	1.6
Nkoranza North	320	2.3	1.2	16.1	61.7	15.1	3.2	0.4
Atebubu Amantin	481	2.4	4.3	30.7	38.1	20.9	3.1	0.5
Sene	1,018	4.6	3.6	9.9	47.7	31.1	2.6	0.4
Pru	877	3.9	3.7	16.0	45.2	29.4	1.2	0.7
Kintampo South	427	2.8	3.5	14.3	57.5	19.6	1.9	0.3
Kintampo North Municipal	436	2.3	2.2	29.3	45.8	17.3	2.2	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.8.2 Liquid Waste

Table 12.15 shows that the three most commonly used methods of disposing liquid waste in the Region are dumping waste within the compound, the street or outside in the gutter. For the Region as a whole, the compound and the gutter accounted for 90 percent of the disposal means used by households for liquid wastes.

Disposal of liquid waste through safer means is relatively minimal in rural households. Only 2.7 percent of rural households in the Region do not dispose liquid waste in their compounds or dispose them onto streets or outside. For urban households, 9.1 percent do not dispose liquid waste through the compound and the gutter.

Jaman North (61.5%) and Jaman South (56.5%) reported the highest of use of the street or outside to dispose liquid wastes. On the other hand, Sunyani Municipality recorded the highest use of safe means such as drainage into a pit (soak away) for liquid wastes. More than four percent of households in the Municipality dispose liquid wastes through this source.

Table 12.15: Liquid waste disposal by district and locality of residence

District	Total Households	N	Through The Sewerage System	Through Drainage System Into A Gutter	Through Drainage Into A Pit (Soak Away)	Thrown Onto The Street / Outside	Thrown Into Gutter	Thrown Onto Compound	Other
Ghana	5,467,136	100.0	3.4	10.9	3.1	28.1	18.7	35.2	0.7
			5,851	12,558	7,581	200,536	31,703	231,047	1,239
Brong Ahafo	490,519	100.0	1.2	2.6	1.5	40.9	6.5	47.1	0.3
Urban	236,287	48.2	0.8	2.1	1.1	21.2	5.0	17.9	0.1
Rural	254,232	51.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	19.7	1.4	29.2	0.1
Asunafo South	20,241	100.0	1.9	1.6	1.0	38.9	6.5	49.9	0.2
Asunafo North Municipal	27,232	100.0	0.7	2.9	0.7	34.2	9.5	51.8	0.1
Asutifi	22,986	100.0	0.9	1.8	1.7	41.6	6.4	47.5	0.1
Dormaa Municipal	35,759	100.0	0.9	1.8	1.8	46.5	6.0	42.9	0.2
Dormaa East	11,722	100.0	0.5	1.3	4.3	45.8	2.8	45.4	0.1
Tano South	16,312	100.0	1.5	2.1	0.7	38.5	4.6	52.3	0.3
Tano North	18,478	100.0	1.3	2.3	2.1	43.8	5.1	45.2	0.2
Sunyani Municipal	28,431	100.0	3.2	11.7	4.5	22.9	20.7	36.6	0.4
Sunyani West	19,716	100.0	3.1	2.5	2.7	44.8	4.6	41.9	0.2
Berekum Municipal	31,129	100.0	0.5	3.2	1.9	41.8	6.6	45.8	0.2
Jaman South	20,178	100.0	0.6	1.0	0.6	56.5	2.3	38.9	0.1
Jaman North	16,198	100.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	61.5	2.0	34.0	0.2
Tain	20,004	100.0	1.5	1.0	0.6	46.5	2.6	47.6	0.3
Wenchi Municipal	19,138	100.0	1.4	3.1	1.0	42.4	8.0	43.9	0.3
Techiman Municipal	47,627	100.0	1.3	3.4	1.2	45.3	10.5	38.2	0.2
Nkoranza South	21,565	100.0	0.7	1.3	2.3	44.8	3.8	46.9	0.2
Nkoranza North	13,882	100.0	1.4	0.7	0.4	48.5	2.9	44.4	1.5
Atebubu Amantin	20,349	100.0	0.8	1.5	0.9	32.3	2.8	61.5	0.1
Sene	22,137	100.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	15.2	2.6	80.3	0.1
Pru	22,579	100.0	0.9	1.4	2.2	38.7	5.2	51.4	0.2
Kintampo South	15,522	100.0	0.6	2.0	0.6	39.1	4.7	52.8	0.3
Kintampo North Municipal	19,330	100.0	0.5	2.9	0.8	39.1	6.6	49.8	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.9 Source of Water by District and Locality

12.9.1 Main Source of Drinking Water

Table 12.16 shows the main source of drinking water by District and locality of residence. A third (33.4%) of households in the Region use bore hole pump/tube well as the main source of drinking water. Other sources of drinking water are public tap/stand pipe (17%), river/stream (14.4%), pipe borne water outside dwelling (13.7%), and protected well (11.6%). Rural areas used the river /stream, dug out/pond/lake/dam/carnal, unprotected well and bore holes/tube well are the main sources of drinking water in the rural areas. However urban areas rely more of pipe borne water, public/tap stand pipe and protected well for their

Table 12.16: Main source of drinking water

District/Locality of Residence	Households	Pipe-borne inside dwelling	Pipe-borne outside dwelling	Public tap/ Standpipe	Bore-hole /Pump/ Tube well	Protected well	Rain water	Protected spring	Bottled water	Sachet water	Tanker supply/ Vendor provided	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	River/ Stream	Dugout /Pond /Lake / Dam/ Canal	Other	Total
All Districts	490,515	6.1	13.9	17.1	33.4	9.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.7	0.1	1.9	0.3	13.2	1.3	0.0	100.0
Urban	236,283	11.1	20.1	25.3	20.2	13.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	4.9	0.1	1.3	0.1	2.9	0.1	0.0	100.0
Rural	254,232	1.4	8.1	9.4	45.6	6.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	2.5	0.5	22.8	2.3	0.1	100.0
Asunafo South	20,241	1.0	14.4	13.9	36.2	7.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	4.0	0.3	21.1	0.5	0.0	100.0
Asunafo North	27,232	3.1	14.8	16.4	28.1	10.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	4.5	0.0	2.4	0.3	18.6	0.9	0.0	100.0
Asutifi	22,986	4.6	16.3	17.5	32.8	8.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	3.3	0.2	3.9	0.3	11.1	1.3	0.0	100.0
Dormaa Municipal	35,759	4.5	7.9	8.0	54.1	11.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	4.9	0.0	4.2	0.4	3.4	0.8	0.0	100.0
Dormaa East	11,722	3.8	21.6	13.7	39.3	9.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	2.6	0.2	7.1	0.5	0.0	100.0
Tano South	16,312	3.4	14.7	23.8	33.1	7.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.0	1.4	0.1	12.8	0.3	0.0	100.0
Tano North	18,478	6.3	18.4	29.0	27.8	4.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.2	11.6	0.2	0.0	100.0
Sunyani Municipal	28,431	29.9	14.5	16.8	15.8	8.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	7.3	0.3	1.1	0.1	4.3	0.2	0.2	100.0
Sunyani West	19,716	7.3	12.1	19.6	32.3	15.5	0.1	1.0	0.1	4.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	5.4	0.3	0.1	100.0
Berekum Municipal	31,129	16.9	18.4	21.0	36.2	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Jaman South	20,178	4.0	14.7	27.9	45.2	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	2.5	0.2	0.0	100.0
Jaman North	16,198	4.8	14.4	20.1	55.3	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tain	20,004	1.8	15.2	13.6	59.9	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	6.6	0.6	0.0	100.0
Wenchi Municipal	19,138	6.9	16.9	33.4	21.4	4.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	14.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
Techiman Municipal	47,627	5.9	27.4	23.5	24.6	4.8	0.1	0.4	0.2	4.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	7.7	0.0	0.1	100.0
Nkoranza South	21,565	5.9	14.2	38.4	19.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	20.4	0.3	0.0	100.0
Nkoranza North	13,882	0.1	1.9	8.7	61.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	26.8	0.0	0.1	100.0
Atebubu Amantin	20,349	0.7	5.3	3.3	21.8	35.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	6.4	0.0	6.4	0.2	15.2	3.1	0.0	100.0
Sene	22,137	0.8	5.0	4.8	39.2	7.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.2	28.5	11.1	0.0	100.0
Pru	22,579	1.0	8.6	4.3	20.0	20.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	6.2	0.2	33.1	4.0	0.0	100.0
Kintampo South	15,522	0.7	4.6	7.2	30.2	9.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.3	3.1	42.4	0.1	0.1	100.0
Kintampo North	19,330	3.5	6.6	5.6	18.5	35.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	3.1	0.0	1.4	0.3	21.0	4.0	0.1	100.0

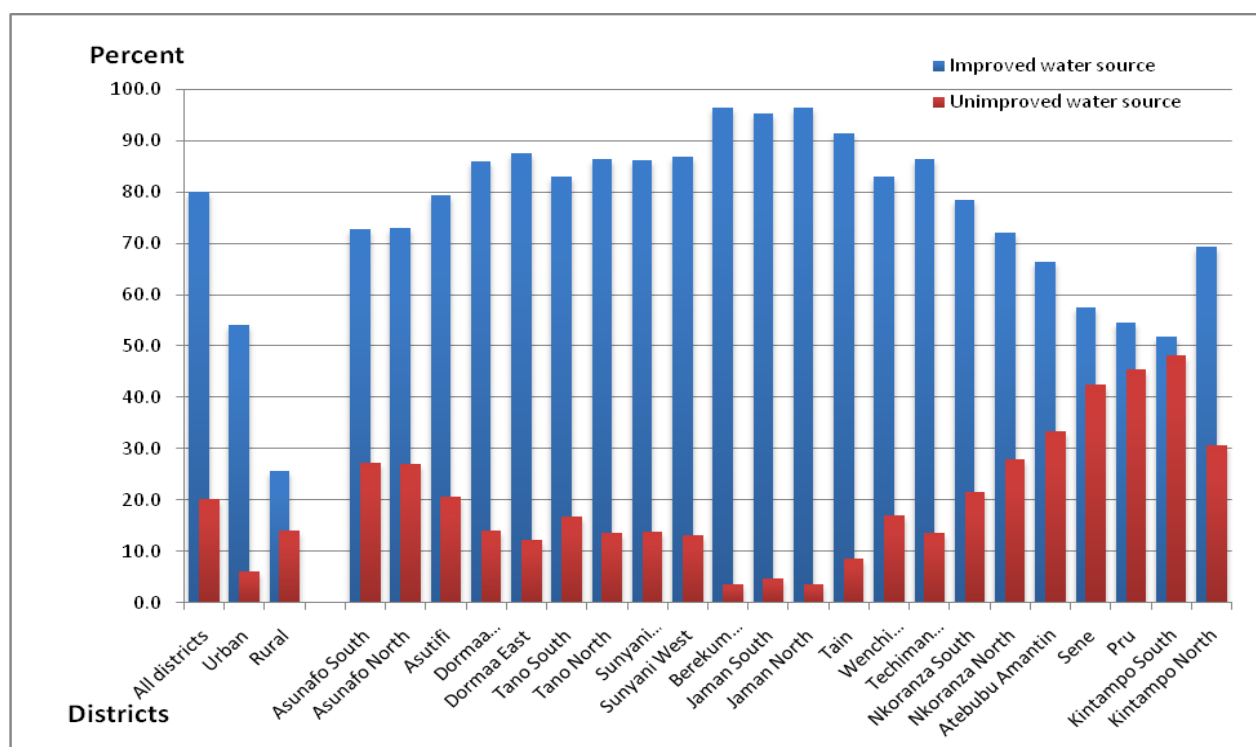
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

drinking water. In the Atebubu Amantin District, the protected well (35.2%) is the main source of drinking water compared to any other District (44.7%). In Nkranza North the bore holes (61.3%) constitutes the main source of drinking water. The District also has the largest concentration of bore holes in the Region. Pipe borne water inside dwelling is commonly in the Sunyani Municipality while pipe borne outside dwelling is predominantly used in the Techiman Municipality. The use of pipe borne water is low in Nkoranza North (0.2%) and Atebubu Amantin (0.6%).

12.9.2 Type of Main Water Source

Figure 12.2 shows the distribution of water sources improved and unimproved by locality of residence and District. Improved water is treated by chemicals before use. Unimproved water comes from natural sources such rivers, streams and the rain. The use of improved water sources were more than unimproved water sources in the region, and across all districts. Improved water sources is four times more than unimproved the use of sources for the Region as a whole. More than half (54.2%) of the 60.4 percent of drinking water sources in the urban areas are from improved sources compared with 25 percent of the 40 percent water sources in the rural areas. Berekum Municipality, Jaman North and South reported less than 10 percent rate of use of unimproved water sources. Dormaa, Sunyani, Techiman and Wenchi Municipalities together with Tano North and South and Sunyani West Districts also reported less than 20 percent use of unimproved water sources.

Figure 12.2: Type of main water source by district



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

12.9.3 Main Source of Water for other Domestic Use

Table 12.17 presents the main source of water used by households for other domestic activities. The bore hole/pump/tube well is the most common source of water used by households in the Region for other domestic activities such as washing of clothes, cooking utensils and vehicles. Public stand pipe, river/stream, pipe borne outside dwelling and protected well are four other main sources of water for domestic activities. The use of each of the four sources is by more than 10 percent of households in the Region Urban households use more of four sources, pipe borne inside dwelling, public stand pipe, protected well and pipe the borne outside dwelling for other domestic activities while rural households use more of two sources, bore hole, pump/tube well and river/stream. Urban households used more than seven times of pipe borne water inside dwellings than rural households while the reverse the case for river/stream.

In the Districts, the use of bore holes/pump and other source of water for other domestic activities varies from 60.7 percent in Nkoranza North to 16.3 percent in Sunyani Municipality. Other Districts which reported high use of boreholes/pump are Tain (58%) and Jaman North (54.2%). For protected wells, Atebubu Amantin District and Kintampo North Municipal reported more than one third of households using such sources. Households in Kintampo South, Pru and Sene Districts also reported a high use of river/stream as the main source for domestic activities. Pipe borne water inside dwellings is used by 32.2 percent of households in Sunyani Municipal. Households in Techiman Municipality and Dormaa East District also recorded a high use of pipe borne water outside dwellings is the main source of water for other domestic uses while the lowest use of both pipe borne water inside and outside dwellings was reported by Nkoranza North.

Table 12.17: Main source of water for other domestic use by district

District	Households	Pipe-borne inside dwelling	Pipe-borne outside dwelling	Public tap/ Stand pipe	Bore-hole / Pump / Tube well	Protected well	Rain water	Protected spring	Tanker supply / Vendor provided	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	River/ Stream	Dugout / Pond / Lake/ Dam / Canal	Other	Total
All Districts	490,515	6.6	13.7	17.0	31.8	11.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.2	0.3	14.4	1.5	0.2	100.0
Urban	236,283	5.8	9.5	12.2	9.3	8.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	*	1.8	0.1	*	48.2
Rural	254,232	0.8	4.2	4.7	22.5	3.5	0.1	0.1	*	1.4	0.3	12.6	1.4	0.2	51.8
Asunafo South	20,241	1.1	13.8	13.4	35.9	8.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	3.8	0.3	22.2	0.5	0.2	100.0
Asunafo North	27,232	3.7	15.8	15.5	28.0	12.9	0.2	0.4	*	2.6	0.4	19.5	0.9	0.1	100.0
Asutifi	22,986	5.2	15.7	17.7	32.4	9.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	4.5	0.3	12.1	1.5	0.2	100.0
Dormaa Municipal	35,759	6.6	8.1	9.2	48.0	15.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	5.5	0.8	4.5	1.1	0.2	100.0
Dormaa East	11,722	4.1	26.1	15.7	29.8	9.4	0.1	0.7	*	2.7	0.3	10.2	0.8	0.1	100.0
Tano South	16,312	3.5	14.4	23.7	31.7	9.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.1	14.1	0.3	0.1	100.0
Tano North	18,478	6.2	18.2	28.7	27.4	5.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.2	12.2	0.2	0.2	100.0
Sunyani Municipal	28,431	32.2	14.2	16.3	16.3	12.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.2	5.2	0.4	0.3	100.0
Sunyani West	19,716	7.5	11.9	19.6	31.7	18.6	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.7	0.2	6.9	0.3	0.1	100.0
Berekum Municipal	31,129	16.8	18.1	20.7	36.1	5.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	100.0
Jaman South	20,178	4.1	14.9	27.3	43.7	4.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	3.1	0.3	*	100.0
Jaman North	16,198	4.8	14.1	20.3	54.2	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	*	2.8	0.3	*	100.0
Tain	20,004	1.8	15.1	13.6	58.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	8.4	0.9	0.2	100.0
Wenchi Municipal	19,138	6.9	16.6	32.2	20.6	6.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	15.8	0.2	0.2	100.0
Techiman Municipal	47,627	6.9	27.2	23.9	24.7	6.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	8.7	0.1	0.3	100.0
Nkoranza South	21,565	5.9	14.1	38.4	18.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	21.9	0.3	0.1	100.0
Nkoranza North	13,882	0.2	1.8	8.7	60.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	27.7	*	0.1	100.0
Atebubu Amantin	20,349	0.6	4.4	3.2	18.8	44.7	1.7	0.2	0.1	6.6	0.1	16.2	3.1	0.1	100.0
Sene	22,137	0.9	4.4	4.5	34.3	10.0	0.1	0.2	*	3.4	0.2	29.8	12.1	0.2	100.0
Pru	22,579	1.0	5.8	3.3	17.6	24.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.6	0.1	35.2	4.6	0.5	100.0
Kintampo South	15,522	0.9	4.3	6.8	28.9	9.7	0.1	0.6	*	0.2	2.9	44.6	0.1	0.8	100.0
Kintampo North	19,330	3.7	6.4	5.2	18.2	37.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.3	21.3	5.9	0.2	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

SUMMARY FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

13.1 Summary Findings

The Brong Ahafo Region is richly endowed with natural resources and good climatic conditions. The two main vegetation types, moist semi-deciduous forest and the guinea savannah woodland in the Region are conducive for the production of a variety of cash and food crops. More than two-thirds of households in the Region are therefore engaged in agriculture.

The population of the Region has quadrupled from 1960 to 2010 and the population density for the Region increased from 45.9 persons/km² in 2000 to 58.4 persons/km² in 2010. The Region however falls below the national average in terms of many indicators. The growth rates for the 1984/2000 and 2000/2010 periods fell below the respective national averages by 0.2 percentage points. The average household size for the Region has reduced from 5.3 in 2000 to 4.7 in 2010, but is still higher than the national average over the same period. Fertility as measured by Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is higher for the region than it is for the total country. TFR (5.35) for the Brong Ahafo region is only lower than the TFRs for the three northern Regions. The Region is also one of five Regions with maternal mortality ratio below the national average. Self-employed with employees and the private informal sector workers also dominate the employment landscape with proportions for the Region higher than the national.

Development in urban localities in the Region is more pronounced than in rural localities. The TFR for rural localities is higher than that of urban localities. Twice as many persons in urban areas had mobile phones as rural dwellers, and illiteracy levels are generally higher in the rural than in urban localities. A smaller number of people 15 years and old in the urban areas reported being employed than in the rural areas. Conversely, there were more unemployed persons and those economically not active in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Though dwelling units constructed with cement blocks were predominant in both urban and rural areas, the disparity between cement and mud use in urban areas was far greater than the disparity for rural areas. For instance, dwelling units constructed with cement were more than eight times those constructed with mud in urban areas. This is contrary to rural areas where construction with cement was less than two times construction with earth/mud. While indiscriminate dumping was more common in rural (9.5%) than urban (2.4%) households, collection of solid wastes was more common in urban (1.7%) than rural (1.1%) households.

With regard to sex and age differentials in the use of amenities, more males own and use mobile phones than females. The use of internet facilities is also lower among females than males and more popular among the youth than the elderly. Across all ages a higher percentage of males than females reported the use of the internet facilities and more than five percent of the population aged 20 to 29 years compared with less than two percent for those aged 50 years and older using internet facilities.

Males are better educated compared to females. The difference between males and females for persons who have never attended school is nearly ten-fold. While as low as low 3.4 percent of males have never attended school, close to a third (30.7%) of the females fall into this category and beyond the basic level, males have higher levels of education than females in all Districts. A higher percentage of females reported being employed in all Districts. For the proportion unemployed and not active also, a higher percentage of females than males recorded in all 22 Districts, except in Sunyani Municipal where a slightly high proportion of males reported not being active than females. The formal sector of employment as well as the more physically intensive industries such as construction, mining and quarrying, transportation and storage are male dominated. As regards sex composition by occupation, male dominance is only restricted in the technical occupations. Though females dominate the informal sector in the Region, not much difference is observed in many Districts, except in Sunyani Municipality, Sunyani West, Dormaa East and Berekum District. Contributing family workers and apprentices are also female dominated in all Districts of the Region while males are more likely than females to be casual workers.

Districts in the Brong Ahafo Region have varying sex ratios. The difference in sex ratios could be due to females migrating to trade in more urbanized areas while males continue to engage mainly in farming, mining and other traditional occupations in rural areas. Female and urban out-migrants are slightly more than male and rural out-migrants while the reverse is the case for in-migrants. More urbanized areas such as Berekum and Techiman with booming trading activities attract females. With mining activities booming in the Ahafo area of Asutifi and Asunafo coupled with climatic conditions conducive for cocoa growing, males are more likely to stay in these areas to work than females. Yam farming is also lucrative in Kintampo and Sene which may attract males to stay and farm.

Distribution of resources among the Districts in the Region also depicts an unbalanced development. Sunyani, Berekum and Techiman are far ahead of Sene, Atebubu Amantin, Tain, Pru and Kintampo North and South. Techiman, Sunyani, Dormaa and Berekum have relatively high levels of past school attendance compared to Kintampo South, Dormaa East, Pru and Nkoranza North and South. The Sunyani Municipal again has the lowest proportion of people who have never attended school (13.0%). Sene and Pru have the highest proportions (more than 40%) who never attended school).

As regards housing amenities, Sunyani, Berekum, Sunyani West and Asunafo North reported relatively high level of flat and apartments. However Kintampo South, Kintampo North and Tain had the lowest shares for flats and apartments (less than one percent). Asunafo North and Pru were among the Districts which reported high patronage of wood for the construction of outer walls. The use of cement for construction was highest in Berekum (86.3%) and lowest in Tain (66.8%). Though materials like wood, stone and terrazzo were not commonly used, in Sunyani nearly three percent exceptionally reported having used terrazzo for the construction of the floor.

Single room occupancy was more predominant in the Region with more than half of households recording single room occupancy. The Berekum Municipality reported the highest single room occupancy (64.7%) while Pru recorded the lowest (34.5%). Households in Berekum, Sunyani West, Sunyani Municipality, Techiman and Tano North had predominantly one room occupancy. Sene and Pru recorded the least occupancy for single rooms.

More than half of the Region used main line electricity for lighting. The use of electricity was predominant in Asunafo North Municipality than in all other areas where four in five households used main line electricity for lighting. Kintampo North recorded the lowest use of main line electricity (21.1%). Kintampo South, Pru and Sene as well as Kintampo North all together used less than 40 percent of main line electricity for lighting.

Although the use of wood reduced by 15 percent from 75.6 percent in 2000 to 60 percent in 2010, it remains the main source of material for cooking followed by charcoal. The use of charcoal and gas also increased over the same period. For instance, the use of gas increased five folds from 1.5 percent to 7.5 percent from 2000 to 2010. Other sources of cooking, apart from wood, charcoal and gas, constituted about one percent.

Pit latrines were the most commonly used toilet facilities in the Region. Nearly seven in every ten households either used toilets with pit latrines or public toilets with WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan. As many as 17.8 percent of households reported no toilet facilities and used the bush, fields and banks of rivers as toilet facilities. Pru recorded more than half of households without any toilet facilities. Kintampo North Municipality and three other Districts, Atebubu Amantin, Kintampo South and Sene also reported more than two fifths of households without any toilet facilities. Asutifi, Berekum, Sunyani, Tano North and Dormaa East Districts reported the lowest percentage of households without any toilet facilities (less than 5%). A third of households in the Sunyani Municipality used the WCs.

Public dumps were the most common outlet of solid waste disposal in the Region. Dumping in open spaces in public was 70.3 percent in 2000 for all households in the Region. In 2010, over three quarters of households either disposed solid waste through public dumps in containers (23.9%) or public dumps in open spaces (53.3%). Indiscriminate dumping, the second most commonly used solid waste dumping outlet, had reduced by nearly half from 22.6 percent in 2000 to 11.9 percent in 2010. While the collection of waste from households had increased threefold from 0.9 percent to 2.9 percent over the decade. Over three quarters of households either disposed solid waste through public dumps in containers (23.9%) or public dumps in open spaces (53.3%). Indiscriminate dumping, the second most commonly used solid waste dumping outlet, had reduced by nearly half from 22.6 percent in 2000 to 11.9 percent in 2010 while the collection of waste from households had increased threefold from 0.9 percent to 2.9 percent over the decade. The Region however lags behind in the collection of solid waste from households as the Regional proportion (2.9%) was far smaller than the national average (14.4%).

Sunyani Municipality reported the highest frequency of collection of solid wastes from households and dumping of wastes in public containers. Solid waste for 8.5 percent of households in the Sunyani Municipality were collected with more than half of the wastes dumped in public containers. More than one third of households in Berekum and Wenchi Municipality together with Sunyani West District dumped solid waste in containers. The proportion of solid waste disposed in public open spaces varied from 74.7 percent in Jaman North district to 17.4 percent in the Sunyani Municipality which recorded the lowest use of public dumps in open spaces. Two other Districts and three Municipalities Pru and Sene Districts, and Wenchi, Kintampo North and Berekum Municipality reported less than half of their households using public dumps in open spaces.

13.2 Recommendations

Population issues identified in the Region include a high population growth rate of 2.3 percent and a broad base age structure with high proportion (40.4%) of persons younger than 15 years. These circumstances are likely to increase the number of entrants into the work force over time. Majority of the economically active population are in the primary industry comprising agriculture, forestry and fishing (61.3%). This is translated into the type of economic sector and status consisting mainly of the private informal (90.5%) and self-employed without employees (62.1%). Data from the Ghana Living Standard Surveys (GLSS 4) reveal that people in this sector of the economy are mostly poor. Efforts should therefore be geared towards improving activities in the primary industries by developing systems to facilitate co-ordination and linkages between the formal and informal sectors of the economy and promoting technological proficiency of the labour force in the informal sector.

Education constitutes an important determinant of the quality of the manpower. The educational level of the population reflects the level of social and economic development of a community. Though the proportion of those who have never been to school has reduced by more than fifteen percentage points over the decade, the proportion (26.4%) still remains high in the Region. As a consequence, the illiteracy rate (37.6%) is very high. Between the sexes a much higher percentage of males than females, are better educated. Furthermore, for persons 15 years and older who are economically active, majority have either attained only basic education (46.1%) or have never attended school (39.8%). Education also has effect on fertility of women. TFR of women with no education (5.87) is high compared with women who have attained tertiary level of education having the lowest TFR of 2.30. Infant mortality also falls more strongly and more rapidly, with increase in mother's education.

Despite initiatives such as the Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) introduced in 1995, the setting up of the Girl's Education Unit of the GES in 1997 to help decrease the attrition rate of girls, and the development and subsequent implementation of the Ghana Education Strategy Plan (ESP) for 2003-2015 that designated primary education as a sector priority, problems still exist. The Ministry of Education (MOE) should therefore increase Millenium Development Goal (MDG) its efforts to hasten the achievement of universal primary education by 2015 as per the second MDG.

To address the unbalanced distribution of resources and development among Districts and bridge differentials in educational attainment, the decentralization policy should be pursued vigorously with emphasis on education. District Assemblies in deprived Districts should intensify community sensitization and enforce the policy of free and compulsory education. They should also ensure that school buildings, trained teachers and other infrastructure are available to match the expected increase in the number of school going people at all levels.

District Assemblies need to institute critical measures targeted at agro-based industries to transform the rural environment in the Region. They should also rationalize and update byelaws 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. The timely disbursement of the District Assembly Common Fund will greatly facilitate activities of the Assemblies, especially in rural areas. Disbursement of the Common Fund should be decentralized to the Area and Town Council levels for accelerated development of poor communities.

The consequence of a decline in fertility (reduced household size, slow growth in the number school age children) eventually leads to the slower growth in the labour force. In view of the fact the women who have never married have the lowest TFR (1.64) and those married has the highest (4.89) married couples should therefore be encouraged to raise small families by practising family planning. Effect of socio-economic factors on fertility and mortality are interlinked. Socio-economic factors such as the locality and Region of residence of the child, the sex of the child, the marital status, the occupation and educational attainment and employment status of the mother have influence on infant, under-five and maternal mortality. Reducing fertility improves the chances of infant and child survival and has beneficial impact on population growth. Family planning activities in the Region should be stepped up to reduce the high total fertility and mortality rates.

13.3 Conclusions

The Region has unbalanced distribution of resources among the Districts. Sunyani, Berekum and Techiman seem far ahead of Sene, Atebubu Amantin, Tain, Pru and Kintampo North and South in terms of development. Development in urban localities in the Region is also more pronounced than in rural localities. With a greater proportion of households engaged in agricultural activities, efforts should be geared towards improving activities in the primary and agro-based industries.

Environmental menaces such as deforestation through agricultural activities, the felling of trees for fire wood and charcoal and land degradation through mining activities and the use of the bush, fields and banks of rivers as toilet facilities, remain a problem in a number of Districts. District Assemblies in collaboration with appropriate Ministries need to enforce policies and byelaws to curb these menaces.

The Assemblies should increase community sensitization and advocacy against negative cultural beliefs and practices. They should step up family planning activities especially to reduce the high Total Fertility Rate. They should also ensure maximum enrolment and mention in the educational system of children of school going age.

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