



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

SUNYANI MUNICIPALITY



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE, OCTOBER, 2014

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBR:	Crude Birth Rate
CDR:	Crude death Rate
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CS:	Children Surviving
CHIPS:	Community Health Planning Services
MPCU:	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EA:	Enumeration Area
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
JHS:	Junior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
SHS:	Senior High School
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organizations
PWDs:	Persons with disabilities
TFR:	Total Fertility Rate
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
WC	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Sunyani Municipal, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 123,224 representing 5.3 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.9 percent and females represent 50.1 percent. More than eighty percent of the population is urban (83.1). The municipality has a sex ratio of 100.0. The total age dependency ratio for the Municipality is 54.0, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (54.4) than that of females (53.62).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the municipal 2.6. The General Fertility Rate is 73. Births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 2.1 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 3.7 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 34 deaths per 1000 population while for the females; the highest death rate of 22 deaths per 1000 population is for ages 65-69. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 7.9 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 91.3 percent of deaths in the district. Majority of migrants (37,560 out of 66,122 migrants) living in the district were born in another region while the rest were born elsewhere in the Brong Ahafo Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Ashanti (11,702) constitute the highest followed by Upper West with 4,180 and Upper East, 3,717.

Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 1110,743 with a total number of 228,431 households. The average household size in the municipal is 3.9 persons per household. About one third of household members are children (38.8%). Spouses constitute 10.3 percent of all household members and are largely females (18.1%). Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 25.8 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

About three in ten (35.7%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 53.1 percent have never married, 10.0 percent are in consensual unions, 3.1 percent are widowed, 1.0 percent are divorced and 1.0 percent are separated. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 51.0 percent while widowed males account for only 7.5 percent. Among the married, 22.7 percent have no education while about 5.7 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. Majority of the married population (84.1 %) are

employed, 3.5 percent are unemployed and 12.3 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (66.7 %) are economically not active with 4.1 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the municipal is 93.9 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 0.8 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the Municipal is 3.0 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 81,118 representing 85.9 percent are literate and 13,417 representing 14.1 percent are non-literate. Seven out of ten people (72.3 %) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and older, 53,269 is currently attending school while 46,559 have attended school in the past. .

Economic activity status

About 62.0 percent of the populations aged 15 years and older are economically active while 38.1 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 93.2 percent are employed while 6.8 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (75.4 %), 10.7% perform household duties and 2.1 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Six out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 25.5 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 28.1 percent in service and sales, 15.0 percent in craft and related trade, and 16.2 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 48.4 percent are self-employed without employees, 7.8 percent are contributing family workers, 1.7 percent are casual workers and 0.4 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 74.6 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 14.3 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 66.0 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 69.5 percent as compared to 62.5 percent of females. Almost twenty percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the municipality. Only 4,749 households representing 16.7 percent of the total households in the municipality have desktop/laptop computers. A total of 1,532 households representing 5.4 percent of the population 12 years and older own fixed-line telephones.

Disability

About 1.3 percent of the municipal's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (1.4%) than females (1.3%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 36.3 percent followed by physical disability (26.3%). About 1.4 percent of the populations with disability are in the urban localities. There are more females with sight, physical and emotional disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 29.8 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 34.3 percent of households in the municipality are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (72.2 %) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 28.0 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the municipal (93.7%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Sunyani Municipal is 13,226 representing 0.4 percent of the total number of houses in the Ashanti Region. The average number of persons per house is 8.4.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (56.0%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 23.5 percent are separate houses and 5.7 percent are semi-detached houses. Majority of the dwelling units (45.2%) in the Municipality are owned by private individuals, 30.0 percent of the dwelling units are owned by members of the household; 20.8 percent are owned by private individuals; 16.9 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the municipality is cement/concrete constituting 75.5 percent with mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 10.6 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the municipal. Cement (79.6 %) and mud/earth (10.6 %) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (93.9 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (62.4 %) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the municipal. About 10.6 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the municipality are electricity (80.1 %), flashlight/torch (14.8%) and kerosene lamp (3.6 %). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the municipal is charcoal (34.0 %). The proportion for urban (38.1 %) is higher than that of rural (11.4 %). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, river stream, public tap and pipe borne water. About 36.0 of households (35.5 %) drink water from boreholes.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 35.5 percent followed by W.C. (33.5 %). About 4.4 percent of the population in the municipal has no toilet facility. Almost half of households (45.8 %) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 26.5 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in containers accounting for 52.5 percent. About 17.4 percent of households use public dump (open space) and 10.7 of households burned their solid waste. House to house waste collection accounts for 8.5 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (36.6 %) and onto the street (22.9 %) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Sunyani municipality is one of the twenty-seven districts in the Brong Ahafo region. The municipality was established on 10th March, 1989 by a legislative instrument (LI) 1473. This was the period Ghana adopted the District Assembly concept. The overall goal is to accelerate growth and development in the Municipality. The Sunyani west district was carved from this Municipality on November 2007.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Size and location

The Sunyani Municipal Assembly covers a total land area of 506.7 Km². It is located at the heart of Brong Ahafo Region lying between Latitudes 7^o 20'N and 7^o 05'N and Longitudes 2^o 30'W and 2^o 10'W. It is bordered on the north by Sunyani West District; west by Dormaa East District south by Asutifi District to the South and east by Tano North District (Figure 1.1).

1.2.2 Climate, vegetation and drainage

The Sunyani Municipality lies within the Wet Semi-Equatorial Climatic Zone of Ghana. The monthly temperatures vary between 23°C and 33°C with the lowest around August and the highest around March and April. The average rainfall is 88.99cm. The district experiences double maxima rainfall pattern with the main rainy season between March and September and the minor between October to December. The relative humidity averaging between 75% and 80% during the rainy seasons and below 70% during the dry seasons is ideal for luxurious vegetative growth.

Sunyani Municipality falls largely within the Moist – Semi Deciduous Forest Vegetation Zone containing most of the valuable timber species. The two major forest reserves are the Yaya and Amoma forest reserves. Cocoa and citrus thrive well in the vegetation type in the district. The water bodies including the Tano, Amoma, Kankam, Benu, Yaya and Bisi rivers are seasonal.

1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

The Sunyani Municipal Assembly is responsible for the administration and development of the Municipality. The Assembly has three councils namely; Sunyani urban council, Abesim town council and Atronie area council. The Assembly's mandate is enshrined in the 1992 Constitution of Ghana and other key legislations such as the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462).

Figure 1.1: Map of Sunyani Municipality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, (GIS)

The Municipality has fifty assembly members. This consists of the Municipal Chief Executive, the Member of Parliament, 34 elected and 14 government appointees. These members meet periodically to formulate policies, make bye-laws, and approve decisions. There are 7 Sub-committees, 13 Decentralized Departments and 67 unit committees which provide technical support to the assembly.

1.4 Cultural and Social Structure

The Sunyani Traditional Council is composed of 22 divisional and sub chiefs and is headed by the Omanhene. There are about 27 settlements under the jurisdiction of the Sunyani Traditional Council. The Traditional Council is the Traditional Authority of the people and it is responsible for mobilizing its people for development.

The Sunyani Municipality has diverse ethnic background which is predominantly inhabited by the Akan ethnic group. Other tribes that can be found in the municipality include diverse Northern tribes, ewes, and Ga-Dangme which has the least population.

The Municipal, with regards to religious affiliation is occupied by Christians, Islam, and Traditional religion, with the Christians having the largest percentage of the population. Traditional religion constitutes the least. Apart from these, are the populations who do not belong to any of the groups.

Despite the diversity in ethnicity and religious affiliation, inhabitants in the municipality live in peace and harmony.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Major economic activities

The economy of the municipality used to be predominantly agrarian. However, the upsurge of commercial, industrial and service activities depicts potential diversification of the local economy. Currently the service sector employs majority (58.3%) of the population in the Municipality.

1.5.2 Education

The Municipality has a number of educational facilities. Under the public sector, it has 111 basic schools, 50 junior high schools, five senior high/ vocational and two tertiary. The private sector on the other hand has 117 basic schools, 37 junior high school and four senior high/vocational schools.

1.5.3 Financial institution

There are quite a number of financial institutions that are found in the Municipality. These comprise banks and non-bank financial institutions such as micro finance companies. Notable among the banks and non- financial institutions in the Municipality are; Ghana Commercial Bank, Barclays Bank, Zenith Bank, Ecobank, Star Assurance, Vanguard Insurance, Excel Microfinance, Noble Dream Financial Service, and Opportunity Savings and Loans. These financial institutions help in improving the living conditions of the inhabitants in the Municipality by granting loans to desired customers and also aiding in investments.

1.5.4 Health

Six hospitals, twelve clinics, seven chips compound, three maternity homes and three (3) health centers provide health services to the district population of 123,224 (2010 PHC).

1.5.5 Other economic potentials

The municipal has one major market day which is Wednesday (Nana Bosoma Market) and during this day a lot of people come from different part of the region to conduct their businesses. These businesses are a source of livelihood for a number of the inhabitants. .

The introduction of pharmaceutical companies such as Ernest Chemist and Kama Health Service Limited in the municipality has also improved the economy of the municipal. Most of these companies are relocating some of their branches to the municipality to serve as a distribution centre to other parts of the region.

Livestock production is becoming one of the major potentials in the municipality. Some of the population engages in these productions either on a subsistence base or on large scale. Some of the livestock produced includes: poultry, cattle, grass cutter, rabbits and many others.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

A well-structured management and supervisory framework that outlines the responsibilities of the various stakeholders is essential for the effective implementation of a population and housing census. To implement the 2010 PHC, a National Census Secretariat was set up in January 2008 and comprised professional and technical staff of GSS as well as staff of other

Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) seconded to GSS. The Census Secretariat was primarily responsible for the day-to-day planning and implementation of the census activities. The Secretariat had seven units, namely; census administration, cartography, recruitment and training, publicity and education, field operations and logistics management, data processing, and data analysis and dissemination.

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

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

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

Selection of census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

A trial census which is a dress rehearsal of all the activities and procedures that are planned for the main census was carried out in October/November 2009. These included recruitment and training, distribution of census materials, administration of the questionnaire and other census forms, enumeration of the various categories of the population (household,

institutional and floating population), and data processing. The trial census was held in six selected districts across the country namely; Saboba (Northern Region), Chereponi (Northern Region), Sene (Brong Ahafo Region), Bia (Western Region), Awutu Senya (Central Region), and Osu Klottey Sub-Metro (Greater Accra Region). A number of factors were considered in selecting the trial census districts. These included: administrative boundary issues, ecological zone, and accessibility, enumeration of floating population/outdoor-sleepers, fast growing areas, institutional population, and enumeration areas with scattered settlements.

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

Enumeration of the household population started on Monday, 27th September, 2010. Enumerators visited houses, compounds and structures in their enumeration areas and started enumerating all households including visitors who spent the Census Night in the households. Enumeration was carried out in the order in which houses/structures were listed and where

the members of the household were absent, the enumerator left a call-back-card indicating when he/she would come back to enumerate the household. The enumeration process took off smoothly with enumerators poised on completing their assignments on schedule since many of them were teachers and had to return to school. However, many enumerators ran short of questionnaires after a few days' work.

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of household

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

Household and non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of residence

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

Religion

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

Marital status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

before becoming unemployed. If a person was engaged in more than one occupation, only the main one was considered.

Industry

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

Employment status

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

Employment sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing conditions and facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 presents the distribution of the Municipality's population by age, sex and locality of residence. The Sunyani Municipality has a total population of 123,224 made up of 61,610 males and 61,614 females. The Municipality is predominantly urban with more than eight out of every 10 persons living in urban areas.

As shown in Table 2.1, there are about the same proportions of males and females in the Municipality. More males are however recorded for the population below 10 years as the sex ratios of 106.6 and 108.8 depict for age groups (0-4) and (5-9) respectively. Similarly more males are recorded for the age groups 20-24 (107.7) and 25-29 (101.5). This may be due to the location of some tertiary institution in and around the municipality. More females are however recorded in the 30 – 49 age groups, 65-69 and age groups above 749 females are observed.

Dependency ratio explains the relative predominance of populations in dependent ages, (Persons under 15 years and 65 years and older). The Sunyani Municipal has a total dependency ratio of 54.0 this means that, two people in the working population in the Municipality has one person in the dependent group to support. The dependency ratio in the rural areas is 75.9 which means every 100 persons in the working population, have about 76 persons in the dependent group to support. However, in the urban areas, one person in the dependent group is supported by two persons in the working population.

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

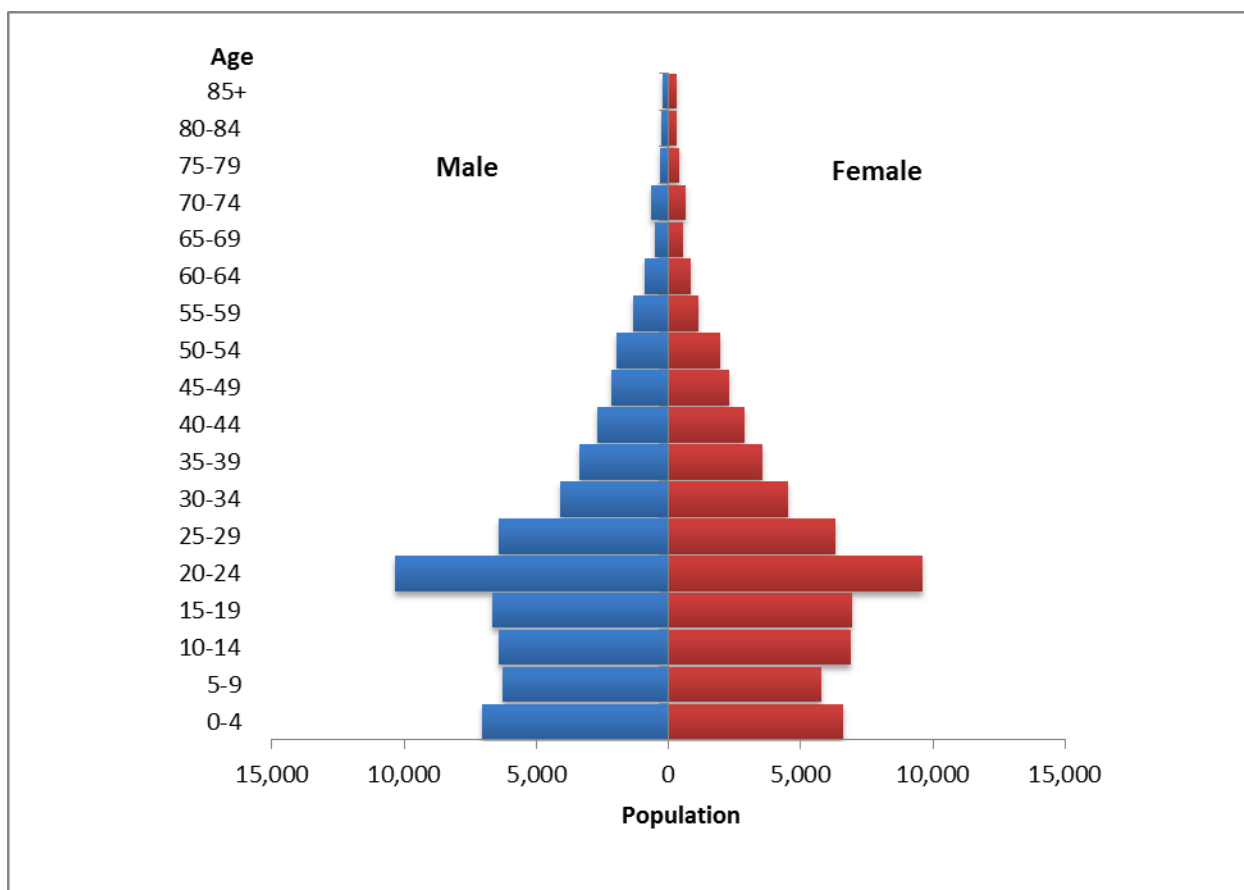
Age group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	123,224	61,610	61,614	100.0	102,389	20,835
0 - 4	13,625	7,029	6,596	106.6	10,615	3,010
5-9	12,072	6,291	5,781	108.8	9,382	2,690
10-14	13,314	6,404	6,910	92.7	10,833	2,481
15 - 19	13,614	6,681	6,933	96.4	11,458	2,156
20 - 24	19,940	10,340	9,600	107.7	17,864	2,076
25 - 29	12,714	6,405	6,309	101.5	10,962	1,752
30 - 34	8,642	4,108	4,534	90.6	7,237	1,405
35 - 39	6,914	3,352	3,562	94.1	5,701	1,213
40 - 44	5,573	2,671	2,902	92.0	4,577	996
45 - 49	4,456	2,150	2,306	93.2	3,640	816
50 - 54	3,905	1,954	1,951	100.2	3,201	704
55 - 59	2,483	1,331	1,152	115.5	2,075	408
60 - 64	1,770	910	860	105.8	1,451	319
65 - 69	1,093	525	568	92.4	894	199
70 - 74	1,288	644	644	100.0	1,022	266
75 - 79	735	339	396	85.6	589	146
80 - 84	558	256	302	84.8	437	121
85 - 89	292	130	162	80.2	245	47
90 - 94	160	55	105	52.4	141	19
95 - 99	76	35	41	85.4	65	11
All Ages	123,224	61,610	61,614	100.0	102,389	20,835
0-14	39,011	19,724	19,287	102.3	30,830	8,181
15-64	80,011	39,902	40,109	99.5	68,166	11,845
65+	4,202	1,984	2,218	89.4	3,393	809
Age-dependency ratio	54.0	54.4	53.6		50.2	75.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

Figure 2.1 presents the population pyramid of the age and sex structure for the Sunyani Municipality. The age structure indicates an almost equal proportions of the population between ages 5 and 19, especially for the male population. As indicated earlier, the size of the population in age 20-24 for both males and females may be a reflection of the tertiary student populations in the Municipality. However, the population for both male and female decreases as the ages increases from (30-69). Not much difference is observed for the male and female population after age 75.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility refers to the frequency of childbearing among a population. The total fertility rate (TFR) which is widely used is the average number of live births per 1,000 women (15-49) years exposed throughout their child bearing years given that the prevailing age specific rate remain. General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid- year population of women in the age groups 15-49. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) on the other hand is the birth per 1000 population per year.

Table 2.2 presents information on the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for women aged 15-49 years in Sunyani Municipality. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the reproductive age group (15-49 years) in Sunyani Municipality is 2.61 per woman compared to the regional average of three to four births (3.58) per woman. The Municipality's GFR of 73.1 (number of births per 1000 women in the 15-49 age groups) and CBR of 21.5 are also lower than the regional average of 105.9 and 26.3 respectively (Table 2.2).

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,310,983	572,813	60,685	3.58	105.9	26.3
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	36,146	2,644	2.61	73.1	21.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years

** Number of live births per 1,000 populations

Children ever born and surviving

The number of children ever born per woman measures the lifetime or cumulative fertility performance of female in the reproductive age group 15-49 years.

Table 2.3 gives a summary of the female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, and children surviving by their sexes in the Sunyani Municipality.

The table shows a record of 83,765 children ever born with 74,655 children surviving for the female population 12 years and older in the district. Overall, there are more males ever born (42,010) than females (41,755) for all ages in the district.

In terms of children ever born in the age groups, females in the age group 60+ recorded the highest children ever born 18,116. The age group with the highest proportion of surviving children (92.7%) is 30-34 and the age group 12-14 has the least proportion of surviving children (64.3%).

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

Age	Children Ever Born				Children Surviving					
	Number of		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,493	83,765	42,010	41,755	74,655	89.1	37,030	88.1	37,625	90.1
10-14	4,166	14	6	8	9	64.3	2	33.3	7	87.5
15-19	6,933	405	220	185	362	89.4	193	87.7	169	91.4
20-24	9,600	2,851	1,406	1,445	2,514	88.1	1,230	87.5	1,284	88.9
25-29	6,309	6,707	3,401	3,306	6,166	91.9	3,057	89.9	3,109	94.0
30-34	4,534	9,602	4,850	4,752	8,901	92.7	4,427	91.3	4,474	94.1
35-39	3,562	10,683	5,467	5,216	9,880	92.5	4,999	91.4	4,881	93.6
40-44	2,902	10,870	5,451	5,419	9,965	91.7	4,995	91.6	4,970	91.7
45-49	2,306	9,491	4,739	4,752	8,670	91.3	4,289	90.5	4,381	90.9
50-54	1,951	9,312	4,607	4,705	8,350	89.7	4,093	88.8	4,257	90.5
55-59	1,152	5,714	2,832	2,882	5,010	87.7	2,492	88.0	2,518	97.4
60+	3,078	18,116	9,031	9,085	14,828	81.9	7,253	80.3	7,575	93.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality, as one of the three components of population change, plays an important role in determining the growth of a population. Mortality is the occurrence of death in a population. The level and pattern of mortality is a reflection of the health status of a population. Crude Death Rate (CDR) is the number of death in a year per 1,000 mid-year population of a given year. Table 2.4 presents the total number of deaths recorded in households and the CDR in the Municipality. A total of 455 deaths were recorded in the 12 months preceding the Census Night, yielding a CDR of 3.7 deaths in every 1,000 population. This shows that the mortality experience in the Municipality is lower than that of the region generally.

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

District	Total population	Deaths in Households	Crude death rate (per 1000)
All Districts	2,310,983	14,189	6.14
Sunyani Municipal	123,224	455	3.69

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

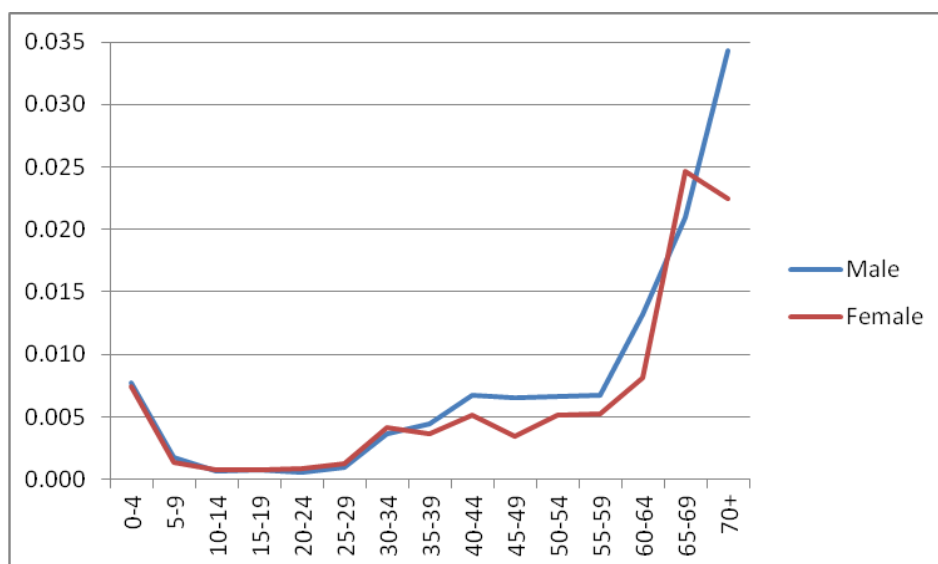
Reported age specific death rate

Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time. The reported age specific death rate (ASDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a specified age group.

Figure 2.2 shows the age specific death rates by the male and female populations in the Municipality. Almost the same level of mortality is observed in the population below age 20, though males appear to have a slightly higher rate than their female counterparts. Thereafter, female mortality appears to be higher till after age 35.

Mortality picks up momentum after age 29 and remains relatively stable for males from age 40 through 60 years. Sharp increases in the mortality figures are observed for males from age 60 whereas females experience the sharp increase from age 65.

Figure 2.2: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Cause of death

Table 2.5 provides information on deaths which occurred in households in the last 12 months preceding the Census Night. The data show that about eight percent (7.9%) of the total death recorded in the municipal is due to accidents, or violence, or homicide or suicide while 92.1 percent are due to all other causes. This figure is slightly lower than the regional average of (8.7%) However, 92.1 percent of deaths which occurred by all other causes is higher than the regional average of 91.3 percent.

Table 2.5: Cause of death by district

District	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/violence/ homicide/suicide	All other causes
Brong Ahafo	14,189	8.7	91.3
Sunyani Municipal	455	7.9	92.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

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

Internal migration can 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 is the movement of people between different administrative regions of the country. For the 2010 PHC; 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. The birthplace of a person refers to the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth.

Table 2.6 presents data on the place of birth of the population by duration of residence of migrants. More than half (64,693) of the persons residing in the municipality are migrants. About 28,562 are persons residing elsewhere in the Region. Ashanti region recorded majority of person amongst the other regions who were enumerated in the municipality but born elsewhere in another region. A total number of 1,429 were persons enumerated but born outside the country, out of this number majority (34.1%) have lived in the municipal between 1-4 years.

For migrants who have lived in the district for less than one year, western region recorded the highest with 34.6 percent, followed by Ashanti with 31.5 percent. The rest of the regions recorded between 20.2 percent and 26.0 percent including those born outside Ghana. Less than 20 percent was recorded for all the regions including those born outside Ghana for persons who have lived in the municipal between 10-19 years.

In the case of migrants who have lived in the municipal 20 years and more, Western region recorded the least with only 5.7 percent, Central region recorded the highest (21.3%) while the rest including those born outside Ghana ranged between 12.0 and 18.1 percent.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	66,122	22.7	30.0	15.8	15.5	13.9
Born elsewhere in the region	28,562	19.1	29.8	18.6	18.1	14.4
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	2,771	34.6	34.1	14.2	11.3	5.7
Central	2,382	21.1	25.2	14.9	17.5	21.3
Greater Accra	2,666	24.9	33.4	14.8	13.3	13.5
Volta	2,058	26.0	27.0	15.8	13.3	17.9
Eastern	3,133	24.1	28.1	14.6	15.2	18.1
Ashanti	11,702	31.5	31.7	10.7	12.3	13.8
Brong Ahafo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern	3,522	23.6	34.8	15.9	13.1	12.6
Upper East	3,717	20.2	29.7	18.2	17.9	14.0
Upper west	4,180	21.2	34.0	17.1	15.6	12.0
Outside Ghana	1,429	23.0	34.1	15.7	12.2	14.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The composition of a household reflects on the social structure of the country. In general, a household consists of a man, his wife or wives and children and some other relatives or non-relatives who may be living with them. Members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage. This chapter discusses some key aspects of the households in the Sunyani Municipality. These include household composition and structure, marital status nationality, religious affiliation, educational attainment and literacy levels.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

3.2.1 Household size

Table 3.1 presents households by type of locality in the Municipality. There are 28,431 households in the district of which 84.6 percent are in urban localities. The average household size of the Municipality is lower (3.9) than the regional average of 4.6. From the table, the average household size in rural localities (4.6) is higher than in urban localities (3.8).

Table 3.1: Households by type of locality

Categories	Region	District	Urban		Rural	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total household population	2,265,458	110,743	90,728	81.9	20,015	18.1
Number of households	490,515	28,431	24,053	84.6	4,378	15.4
Average household size	4.6	3.9	3.8		4.6	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

Table 3.2 presents household composition by sex in the Municipality. Out of the total of 110,743 persons enumerated in households in the Municipality, 54,214 are males and 56,529 females. About one in every four household member is household head while about one third of household members are children (38.8%). Spouses constitute 10.3 percent of all household members and are largely females (18.1%). Step children and foster children constitute just a small fraction of the household membership. Households living with their parents or parents' in-law of the head of the household constitute 0.9%.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	110,743	100.0	54,214	100.0	56,529	100.0
Head	28,434	25.7	17,707	32.7	10,727	19.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	11,388	10.3	1,174	2.2	10,214	18.1
Child (son/daughter)	42,990	38.8	21,549	39.8	21,441	37.9
Parent/parent in-law	941	0.9	186	0.3	755	1.3
Son/daughter in-law	384	0.4	137	0.3	247	0.4
Grandchild	7,163	6.5	3,615	6.7	3,548	6.3
Brother/sister	5,850	5.3	3,183	5.9	2,667	4.7
Step child	685	0.6	340	0.6	345	0.6
Adopted/foster child	301	0.3	115	0.2	186	0.3
Other relative	8,881	8.0	4,235	7.8	4,646	8.2
Non-relative	3,726	3.4	1,973	3.6	1,753	3.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household structure

Table 3.3 presents the household structure by sex of household head. Nuclear families constitute about two in every five households in the Municipality. This underscores the fact that though the Municipality is predominantly urban, the extended family system is widely practiced. In the family setting, the nuclear families that include the head, spouses and children recorded the highest of 25.8 percent while those involving the head and spouse only is 1.9 percent. The data further shows that one in every 10 households is single parent. The kind of extended family system mostly practiced in the Municipality is that which comprises the head, spouse, children and relatives of the head (19.0%), followed by single parent living with extended family members (14.6%).

In relation to the household headship, one person households are male dominated (7.7%) while single parent nuclear (12.5%) and single parent living with extended family members (17.4%) are mostly female headed.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

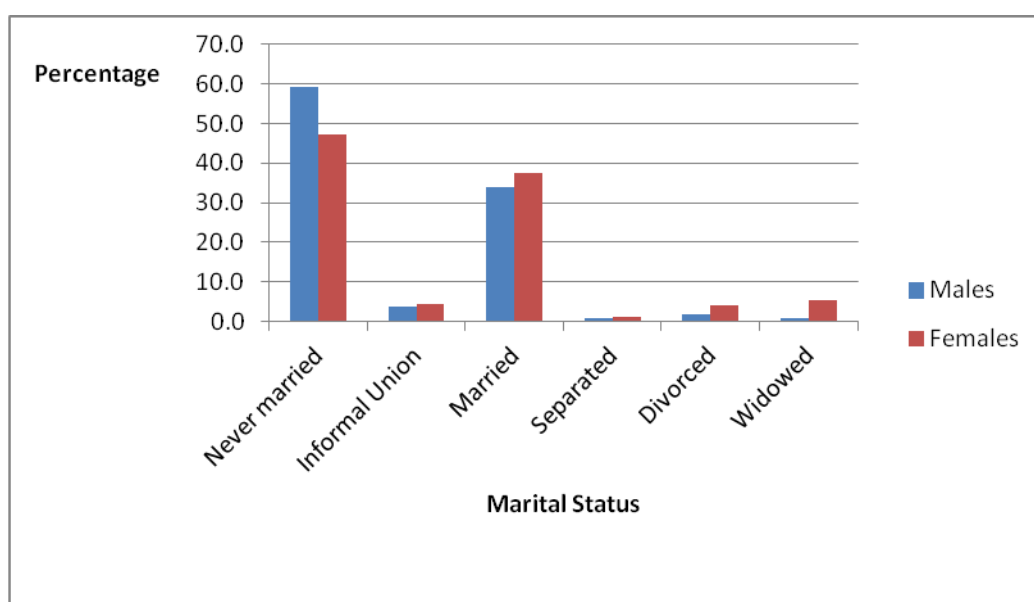
Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	110,743	100.0	54,214	100.0	56,529	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	6,194	5.6	4,187	7.7	2,007	3.6
Head and a spouse only	2,112	1.9	1,072	2.0	1,040	1.8
Nuclear (head, spouse(s) and children)	28,602	25.8	14,652	27.0	13,950	24.7
Single parent nuclear	11,865	10.7	4,805	8.9	7,060	12.5
Extended family						
Extended (head, spouse(s), children and head's relatives)	20,996	19.0	10,311	19.0	10,685	18.9
Extended + non relatives	3,512	3.2	1,762	3.3	1,750	3.1
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	5,056	4.6	2,605	4.8	2,451	4.3
Single parent extended	16,123	14.6	6,300	11.6	9,823	17.4
Single parent extended + non relative	2,281	2.1	945	1.7	1,336	2.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	14,002	12.6	7,575	14.0	6,427	11.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a cherished institution in most societies and several forms of marriages can be found in many parts of the world. Notable forms of marriage are traditional, ordinance and religious marriages. Figure 3.1 presents data on marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and other socio-economic characteristics. The proportion of males (60.0%) who have never married is higher than the proportion of females (50%). Also a higher proportion of females (40%) are married compared to a proportion of 35 percent males. The table further shows a higher proportion of females than males are separated, divorced or widowed.

Figure 3.1: Marital status by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.4 presents the marital status of persons 12 years and older by sex and age. More than half (53.1%) of persons 12 years and older are never married. Persons married (35.7%) and those never married (53.1%) together constitute nearly 90 percent of the total population.

Persons 12 years and older who are married and those never married constitute 35.7 percent and 53.1 percent respectively in the Municipality. Those separated from marriages form one percent, divorced 3 percent and widowed 3.1 percent (Table 3.4). The proportion of the never married population decreases with age. At the age 10-14 years, 3.6 percent get married and 96.1 percent not married. Between the ages 30 and 59 years, the married population increases from 60.9 percent to 77.4 percent and dropping at age 60 and above.

Considering the sex disaggregation, more males (59.2%) than females (47.2%) stay unmarried in all the age groups except for, the age group 10-14 where the males (96%) and females (96.3%) have equal proportions for the never married population. In the category of the married persons, the total average shows more females (37.6%) than males (33.8%) are married. However, for the married, the proportions vary in the age cohorts. From the ages 40 to 64 years, married males outnumber females ranging from 81 percent to 87.4 percent as against their female counterparts that range from 48 percent to 73.9 percent. Even though the average divorce rate in the Municipality is 3%, it picks up from age 40 at 6.9 percent reaching its peak (11.7%) among the age group 60-64. The proportion of males who get

divorced from age 40 is between 3.6 to 7.4 percent. Proportions of persons in informal union are relatively high in the age group 20–40 years with the largest at 7.2 percent in the age 25-29 for males and 8.2 percent for females at age 20-24 years. Not many females are found in informal union from age 45. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 51.0 percent while widowed males account for only 7.5 percent

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

Sex/age-group	Number	Percent	Never married	Informal/consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	92,174	100.0	53.1	4.0	35.7	1.0	3.0	3.1
10 - 14	7,961	100.0	96.1	0.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	13,614	100.0	94.5	1.3	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	19,940	100.0	84.0	6.1	9.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
25 - 29	12,714	100.0	57.8	7.7	32.2	0.8	1.1	0.3
30 - 34	8,642	100.0	27.4	6.4	60.9	1.3	3.1	0.9
35 - 39	6,914	100.0	13.2	4.6	73.1	2.2	4.9	2.0
40 - 44	5,573	100.0	7.0	3.1	77.4	2.3	6.9	3.3
45 - 49	4,456	100.0	4.1	2.4	76.6	2.6	8.6	5.7
50 - 54	3,905	100.0	2.6	1.9	76.3	2.3	8.6	8.2
55 - 59	2,483	100.0	1.7	1.0	74.7	2.2	9.0	11.4
60 - 64	1,770	100.0	2.9	1.0	66.2	1.9	11.7	16.3
65+	4,202	100.0	7.4	1.2	50.2	1.8	9.0	30.5
Male								
Total	45,681	100.0	59.2	3.7	33.8	0.8	1.7	0.8
10 - 14	3,795	100.0	96.0	0.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,681	100.0	96.3	0.7	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	10,340	100.0	91.7	4.0	3.8	0.3	0.1	0.1
25 - 29	6,405	100.0	73.3	7.2	18.3	0.5	0.6	0.1
30 - 34	4,108	100.0	38.5	7.1	51.8	0.8	1.5	0.3
35 - 39	3,352	100.0	17.0	5.9	71.3	2.0	3.0	0.7
40 - 44	2,671	100.0	9.3	3.7	81.2	1.5	3.6	0.7
45 - 49	2,150	100.0	4.9	2.9	82.8	2.4	5.2	1.7
50 - 54	1,954	100.0	3.1	2.6	85.9	2.0	4.6	1.9
55 - 59	1,331	100.0	1.7	1.4	87.4	1.4	5.0	3.2
60 - 64	910	100.0	2.6	1.4	83.3	1.3	7.4	4.0
65+	1,984	100.0	9.3	1.6	73.8	1.3	6.6	7.5
Female								
Total	46,493	100.0	47.2	4.3	37.6	1.3	4.2	5.4
10 - 14	4,166	100.0	96.3	0.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,933	100.0	92.7	1.9	5.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	9,600	100.0	75.7	8.3	14.9	0.5	0.5	0.2
25 - 29	6,309	100.0	42.2	8.2	46.4	1.1	1.6	0.4
30 - 34	4,534	100.0	17.2	5.8	69.2	1.8	4.5	1.4
35 - 39	3,562	100.0	9.6	3.3	74.8	2.3	6.7	3.3
40 - 44	2,902	100.0	4.9	2.6	73.9	3.0	9.9	5.7
45 - 49	2,306	100.0	3.3	1.9	70.8	2.7	11.8	9.5
50 - 54	1,951	100.0	2.1	1.3	66.7	2.7	12.7	14.5
55 - 59	1,152	100.0	1.7	0.7	60.0	3.0	13.6	20.9
60 - 64	860	100.0	3.1	0.6	48.1	2.6	16.3	29.3
65+	2,218	100.0	5.7	0.8	29.1	2.2	11.2	51.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.5 presents information on marital status by level of education of person 12 years and older. For the never married population, less than six percent (5.7%) of them have no education. Among the married, 22.7 percent have no education. Larger proportions (44%) of persons who have never married have basic education. Three times more males in the tertiary education are married (10%) than females (3.1%). Again, more males (4.2%) with tertiary education are in informal union than females (1.3%) with tertiary level education. Two thirds of the population 12 years and older who have never married have secondary education, nearly 4 in 10 (23.3%) have post middle/secondary education with 4.9 percent having tertiary education. More males (5.8%) than females (2.5%) with tertiary education are either separated or divorced.

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

Sex/marital status	Number	Percent	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	92,174	100.0	14.5	44.0	16.1	3.0	17.3	5.1
Never married	48,977	100.0	5.7	43.0	21.3	1.8	23.3	4.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	3,709	100.0	13.2	44.1	12.8	3.4	23.8	2.6
Married	32,904	100.0	22.7	45.5	11.0	4.7	9.7	6.3
Separated	957	100.0	25.7	49.6	7.9	4.3	10.4	2.0
Divorced	2,728	100.0	26.9	54.0	6.3	4.5	6.7	1.6
Widowed	2,899	100.0	55.9	33.4	2.4	2.4	4.6	1.3
Male								
Total	45,681	100.0	11.0	41.7	17.2	3.0	20.2	6.8
Never married	27,054	100.0	5.8	40.6	20.9	1.8	25.5	5.4
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,692	100.0	10.7	41.1	13.7	3.4	26.8	4.2
Married	15,427	100.0	18.5	42.9	12.1	5.1	11.4	10.0
Separated	354	100.0	22.6	47.2	8.8	3.7	14.7	3.1
Divorced	778	100.0	23.4	55.0	8.1	3.7	7.1	2.7
Widowed	376	100.0	41.2	39.4	4.0	3.7	7.7	4.0
Female								
Total	46,493	100.0	17.9	46.3	15.1	3.0	14.4	3.4
Never married	21,923	100.0	5.4	45.9	21.9	1.8	20.6	4.3
Informal/consensual union/Living together	2,017	100.0	15.3	46.7	12.0	3.4	21.3	1.3
Married	17,477	100.0	26.4	47.8	10.1	4.4	8.3	3.1
Separated	603	100.0	27.5	51.1	7.5	4.6	8.0	1.3
Divorced	1,950	100.0	28.3	53.5	5.6	4.8	6.5	1.2
Widowed	2,523	100.0	58.1	32.5	2.2	2.2	4.1	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.6 gives information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. The data shows that Sunyani Municipality has 92,174 persons who are 12 years and older. Of this number 49,111 (53.3%) are employed and 3,574 (3.9%) are unemployed. The economically not active population is 39,489 (42.8%).

Of the 32,904 married persons in the district, 84.1 percent are employed, 3.5 percent unemployed and 12.3 percent economically not active. For the never married (48,977), 29.3 percent are employed, 4.1 percent unemployed and 66.7 percent not economically active. The table also shows that 80 percent of the divorced populations are employed.

In terms of sexes, about equal proportions of males (53.5%) and females (53.0%) are economically active and employed. Similarly, there is no significant difference between the proportions of males (43.2 %) and females (42.5%) who are economically not active. The data also show a higher proportion of males (87.8%) who are married and employed compared to females (80.9%) in the same category. The proportion of widowed males (3.7%) who are unemployed is higher than that of females (2.1%) who are unemployed.

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

Sex/marital status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	92,174	100.0	49,111	53.3	3,574	3.9	39,489	42.8
Never married	48,977	100.0	14,338	29.3	1,984	4.1	32,655	66.7
Informal/consensual union/Living together	3,709	100.0	2,354	63.5	217	5.9	1,138	30.7
Married	32,904	100.0	27,682	84.1	1,162	3.5	4,060	12.3
Separated	957	100.0	740	77.3	48	5.0	169	17.7
Divorced	2,728	100.0	2,183	80.0	96	3.5	449	16.5
Widowed	2,899	100.0	1,814	62.6	67	2.3	1,018	35.1
Male								
Total	45,681	100.0	24,456	53.5	1,480	3.2	19,745	43.2
Never married	27,054	100.0	8,594	31.8	1,078	4.0	17,382	64.2
Informal/consensual union/Living together	1,692	100.0	1,161	68.6	53	3.1	478	28.3
Married	15,427	100.0	13,539	87.8	305	2.0	1,583	10.3
Separated	354	100.0	277	78.2	14	4.0	63	17.8
Divorced	778	100.0	636	81.7	16	2.1	126	16.2
Widowed	376	100.0	249	66.2	14	3.7	113	30.1
Female								
Total	46,493	100.0	24,655	53.0	2,094	4.5	19,744	42.5
Never married	21,923	100.0	5,744	26.2	906	4.1	15,273	69.7
Informal/consensual union/Living together	2,017	100.0	1,193	59.1	164	8.1	660	32.7
Married	17,477	100.0	14,143	80.9	857	4.9	2,477	14.2
Separated	603	100.0	463	76.8	34	5.6	106	17.6
Divorced	1,950	100.0	1,547	79.3	80	4.1	323	16.6
Widowed	2,523	100.0	1,565	62.0	53	2.1	905	35.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 presents the Municipality's population by nationality and sex. About 94 percent of the population residing in the Municipality are Ghanaians by birth, with less than one percent (0.8%) being Ghanaians by naturalization. Smaller proportions of the population of the District have dual nationality (2.4%) with two percent being ECOWAS nationals. Less than one percent each are Africans other than ECOWAS (0.4%) and from countries outside Africa (0.4%).

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	123,224	100.0	61,610	100.0	61,614	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	115,711	93.9	57,671	93.6	58,040	94.2
Dual nationality	2,958	2.4	1,526	2.5	1,432	2.3
Ghanaian by naturalization	940	0.8	488	0.8	452	0.7
ECOWAS	2,433	2.0	1,327	2.2	1,106	1.8
Africa other than ECOWAS	698	0.6	349	0.6	349	0.6
Other	484	0.4	249	0.4	235	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 presents information on the population by religion and sex. The population of the Municipality is predominantly Christian (71.7%). Among the Christians, Pentecostals are the majority constituting more than one third (35.1%) of the total population. From the table, males are more likely to belong to no religion (4.9%) than females (2.2%). Only a small proportion of 0.3 percent of the population are traditionalist.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

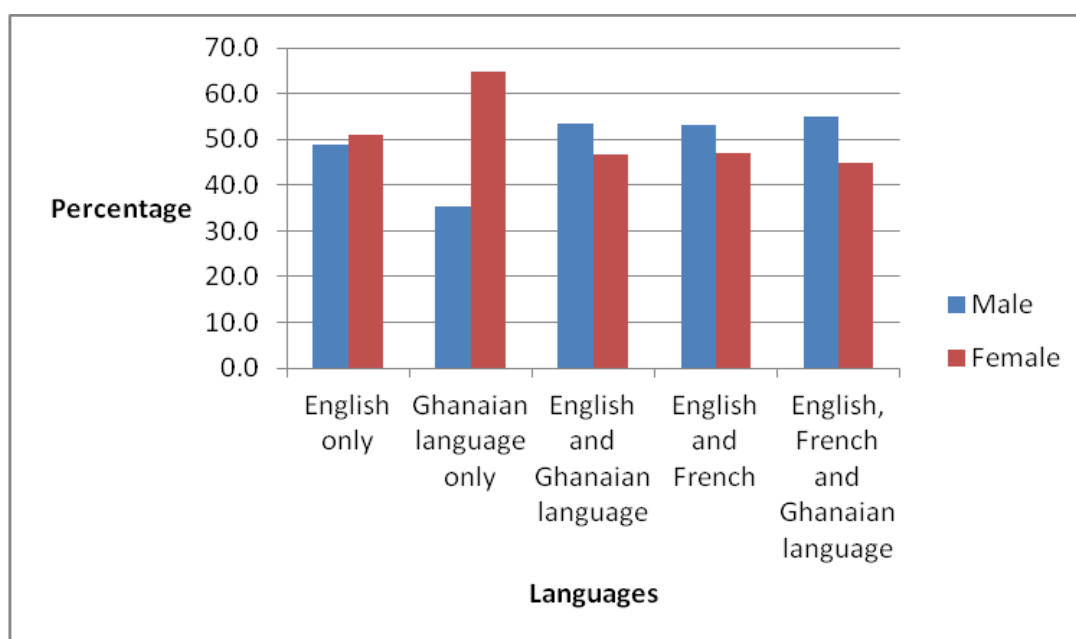
Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	123,224	100.0	61,610	100.0	61,614	100.0
No Religion	4,398	3.6	3,047	4.9	1,351	2.2
Catholic	22,500	18.3	11,462	18.6	11,038	17.9
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	22,526	18.3	10,936	17.8	11,590	18.8
Pentecostal/Charismatic	43,231	35.1	20,199	32.8	23,032	37.4
Other Christians	13,959	11.3	6,922	11.2	7,037	11.4
Islam	15,505	12.6	8,426	13.7	7,079	11.5
Traditionalist	414	0.3	249	0.4	165	0.3
Other (Specify)	691	0.6	369	0.6	322	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Figure 3.2 presents the literacy status of persons 11 years and older in the Sunyani Municipality by sex. Females are more than males for persons who can read and write English only and those who can read and write a Ghanaian language only. Two thirds of females as against one third of males can read and write only Ghanaian language while a slightly higher proportion of females than males can read and write in English only. For the other remaining four literacy categories, higher proportions of males are literate than females. Again, for those who can read and write all languages (English, Ghanaian language and French), there are more males than females.

Figure 3.2: Languages of literacy by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 presents the literacy status for persons 11 years and older by sex and age. The municipality has a literate population of 81,118 (85.9%) and a non-literate population of 13,417 (14.1%). Of the literate population, 20 percent can read and write in only English, 5.7 percent in only a Ghanaian language and 72.3 percent in English and a Ghanaian language. About two percent (1.7%) can read and write English, French and a Ghanaian language and under one percent (0.3%) in English and French. The proportion of literate males is higher (55.4 %) than that of females (44.6%).

The age group with the highest proportion of persons that are literate in both English and a Ghanaian (79.2%) language is 60-64. The age group 11-14 recorded the highest proportion of persons that are literate in English only (30.3%) and age group 35-39 recorded the highest proportion (11.6%) in a Ghanaian language only. Less than one percent of persons across all the age groups are literate in French and English.

In the municipality, higher proportions of females are literate in English only (21.0%) and a Ghanaian language only (7.6%) compare to males who recorded 18.9 percent in English only and 3.9 percent in a Ghanaian language only. On the hand, higher proportions of males are literate in English and a Ghanaian language only (75.0%) and English, French and a Ghanaian language (1.8%) than females who recorded 69.5 percent in English and a Ghanaian language and English, French and a Ghanaian language (1.6%).

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

Age	Literate							
	None (Not literate)	Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	13,417	81,118	100.0	20.0	5.7	72.3	0.3	1.7
10-14	251	10,071	100.0	30.8	3.3	64.3	0.2	1.3
15-19	824	12,790	100.0	19.8	2.4	75.7	0.3	1.8
20-24	1,368	18,572	100.0	17.2	2.6	76.5	0.4	3.2
25-29	1,566	11,148	100.0	18.9	6.1	73.4	0.3	1.4
30-34	1,443	7,199	100.0	21.0	9.2	68.5	0.3	0.9
35-39	1,377	5,537	100.0	21.0	11.6	66.1	0.3	1.0
40-44	1,143	4,430	100.0	18.9	11.4	68.7	0.2	0.8
45-49	979	3,477	100.0	17.3	9.7	71.9	0.3	0.8
50-54	811	3,094	100.0	15.8	9.3	73.3	0.4	1.1
55-59	586	1,897	100.0	15.5	7.2	76.4	0.2	0.7
60-64	651	1,119	100.0	10.9	8.5	79.2	0.3	1.2
65+	2,418	1,784	100.0	13.2	8.9	76.5	0.4	1.0
Male								
Total	5,067	41,749	100.0	18.9	3.9	75.0	0.3	1.8
10-14	87	4,843	100.0	31.4	3.2	63.8	0.1	1.5
15-19	375	6,306	100.0	19.1	2.0	76.8	0.3	1.7
20-24	559	9,781	100.0	16.2	1.8	78.6	0.3	3.1
25-29	660	5,745	100.0	17.4	4.2	76.5	0.4	1.5
30-34	544	3,564	100.0	19.6	5.8	72.8	0.4	1.3
35-39	533	2,819	100.0	20.1	7.6	70.7	0.5	1.2
40-44	400	2,271	100.0	18.1	7.4	73.0	0.3	1.2
45-49	352	1,798	100.0	16.0	5.4	77.3	0.2	1.1
50-54	305	1,649	100.0	15.5	5.2	77.0	0.5	1.9
55-59	229	1,102	100.0	15.9	3.7	79.3	0.1	1.0
60-64	203	707	100.0	10.3	5.2	82.9	0.1	1.4
65+	820	1,164	100.0	11.1	6.7	80.5	0.5	1.2
Female								
Total	8,350	39,369	100.0	21.0	7.6	69.5	0.3	1.6
10-14	164	5,228	100.0	30.3	3.5	64.8	0.2	1.2
15-19	449	6,484	100.0	20.5	2.7	74.6	0.2	1.9
20-24	809	8,791	100.0	18.3	3.5	74.3	0.6	3.4
25-29	906	5,403	100.0	20.4	8.1	70.0	0.3	1.2
30-34	899	3,635	100.0	22.4	12.5	64.3	0.2	0.6
35-39	844	2,718	100.0	21.9	15.9	61.3	0.1	0.7
40-44	743	2,159	100.0	19.8	15.5	64.2	0.0	0.5
45-49	627	1,679	100.0	18.7	14.2	66.2	0.4	0.5
50-54	506	1,445	100.0	16.2	14.1	69.1	0.3	0.3
55-59	357	795	100.0	15.0	12.1	72.5	0.3	0.3
60-64	448	412	100.0	11.9	14.1	72.8	0.5	0.7
65+	1,598	620	100.0	17.3	13.1	68.9	0.3	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.10 presents the level of education of persons 3 years and older by sex and school attendance. From the table, a total population of 53,269 is currently attending school while 46,559 have attended school in the past. For the population who are currently attending school, about a third (33.2%) are in primary, 23.1 percent in tertiary, 15.1 percent are in JSS/JHS, 11.6 percent in SSS/SHS and 5.6 percent in nursery. Less than one percent each are

in vocational/technical/commercial (0.5%) and post middle/secondary (0.9%). In general, there are more males currently attending school (28,235) than females (25,034). However, there are higher proportions of females than males at the primary (females-34.9%, males-31.7%), JSS/JHS (females-16.5%, males-13.9%) and SSH (females-11.7%, males-11.5%) levels.

For the population who attended school in the past, there were more females (23,332) than males (23,227). In all, about one in four (25.1%) attended JSS/JHS, 23.1 percent attended middle, 14.8 percent attended SSS/SHS, 13.3 percent attended tertiary and 10.9 percent attended primary. Higher proportions of females than males were recorded at the primary, JSS/JHS, middle, vocational/technical/commercial and post middle/secondary certificate levels. At the secondary and tertiary levels, however, there were males than females.

Comparing those who are currently attending and those who attended school in the past, it is significant to note that the proportion of persons who are currently attending school and are in vocational/technical/commercial (0.5%) is much lower than the proportion who attended school in the past and attended vocational/technical/commercial (5.4%). The data also show that the proportion currently attending school at the primary level (33.2%) is higher than the proportion who attended primary in the past (10.9%). Again, at the tertiary level, current attendance is twice as much (26.1%) as those who attended tertiary in the past (13.3%).

Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,269	100.0	28,235	100.0	25,034	100.0	46,559	100.0	23,227	100.0	23,332	100.0
Nursery	2,989	5.6	1,619	5.7	1,370	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	5,304	10.0	2,789	9.9	2,515	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	17,682	33.2	8,956	31.7	8,726	34.9	5,093	10.9	2,140	9.2	2,953	12.7
JSS/JHS	8,061	15.1	3,919	13.9	4,142	16.5	11,670	25.1	5,155	22.2	6,515	27.9
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10,762	23.1	5,280	22.7	5,482	23.5
SSS/SHS	6,166	11.6	3,235	11.5	2,931	11.7	6,890	14.8	3,467	14.9	3,423	14.7
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,820	3.9	1,163	5.0	657	2.8
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	273	0.5	166	0.6	107	0.4	2,515	5.4	1,207	5.2	1,308	5.6
Post middle/secondary certificate	485	0.9	188	0.7	297	1.2	1,626	3.5	716	3.1	910	3.9
Tertiary	12,309	23.1	7,363	26.1	4,946	19.8	6,183	13.3	4,099	17.6	2,084	8.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The production of goods and services are important for the overall development of the country. Though all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produces them: a working population is often referred to as “employed”. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development (Hull, 2009). Generally, the larger the employed population, the more wealth is created leading to the general well-being of the population. Contributing to employment opportunities in any country or area are factors such as the structure of the population, proportion of the economically active population and the labour market. A detailed study of the dynamics of the population and the labour market helps to identify the employment opportunities available and the structure of the economy. This chapter examines the economic activity of the population 15 years and older during the seven days preceding census night in the Sunyani Municipality.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows the activity status of all persons 15 years and older in Sunyani Municipal. About 62 percent of the total population 15 years and older are economically active while 38 percent are economically not active in the Sunyani Municipality. Of the economically active population, employed and unemployed persons form 93.2 percent and 6.8 percent respectively. Whereas 10.7 percent of the economically not active population engage in home duties (household chore), 75.4 percent of them are in full time education, 2.7 percent are pensioners/retired, 2.1 percent disabled/sick and 0.2 percent in voluntary work without remuneration/pay. Six out of ten unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

The Table shows that even though a higher proportion of females are economically active (62.5%) than males (61.2%), a higher proportion of males (94.2%) are employed compared to females (92.1%). A higher proportion of males (38.8%) are economically not active compared to females (37.5%). Most economically not active males (82.6%) and females (68.0%) are into full time education. Thrice as many economically not active females (16.3%) did home duties (household chore) compared to males (5.3%).

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

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	84,213	100.0	41,886	100.0	42,327	100.0
Economically active	52,115	61.9	25,651	61.2	26,464	62.5
<i>Employed</i>	48,548	93.2	24,175	94.2	24,373	92.1
<i>Worked</i>	47,060	96.9	23,663	97.9	23,397	96.0
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	1,413	2.9	479	2.0	934	3.8
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	75	0.2	33	0.1	42	0.2
<i>Unemployed</i>	3,567	6.8	1,476	5.8	2,091	7.9
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,417	39.7	508	34.4	909	43.5
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	2,150	60.3	968	65.6	1,182	56.5
Economically not active	32,098	38.1	16,235	38.8	15,863	37.5
Did home duties (household chore)	3,443	10.7	854	5.3	2,589	16.3
Full time education	24,191	75.4	13,409	82.6	10,782	68.0
Pensioner/Retired	859	2.7	599	3.7	260	1.6
Disabled/Sick	659	2.1	294	1.8	365	2.3
Too old/young	1,403	4.4	431	2.7	972	6.1
Other	1,543	4.8	648	4.0	895	5.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows the activity status of the population aged 15 years and older in the district

The Municipality has 84,213 persons aged 15 years and older. Of this number the economically active population who are employed is 48,548 (57.6%). Also, the economically active but unemployed is 3,567 (4.2%). The economically not active is 32,098 (38.1%). Within the age group 40-54, nine out of every ten persons who are economically active is employed. The age group with the highest proportion of unemployed persons (8.0%) is 25-29. In terms of sex, about equal proportions of males (57.7%) and females (57.6%) are economically active and employed. The proportion of economically not active males (38.8%) is slightly higher than the economically not active females (37.5%). Within the age group 25-29, a higher proportion female (9.1%) are unemployed compared to males (6.9%).

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

Age	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	84,213	100.0	48,548	57.6	3,567	4.2	32,098	38.1
15-19	13,614	100.0	2,359	17.3	267	2.0	10,988	80.7
20-24	19,940	100.0	6,041	30.3	1,046	5.2	12,853	64.5
25-29	12,714	100.0	8,359	65.7	1,013	8.0	3,342	26.3
30-34	8,642	100.0	7,346	85.0	480	5.6	816	9.4
35-39	6,914	100.0	6,187	89.5	270	3.9	457	6.6
40-44	5,573	100.0	5,080	91.2	181	3.2	312	5.6
45-49	4,456	100.0	4,096	91.9	102	2.3	258	5.8
50-54	3,905	100.0	3,534	90.5	73	1.9	298	7.6
55-59	2,483	100.0	2,191	88.2	46	1.9	246	9.9
60-64	1,770	100.0	1,235	69.8	54	3.1	481	27.2
65+	4,202	100.0	2,120	50.5	35	0.8	2,047	48.7
Male								
Total	41,886	100.0	24,175	57.7	1,476	3.5	16,235	38.8
15-19	6,681	100.0	1,255	18.8	116	1.7	5,310	79.5
20-24	10,340	100.0	2,822	27.3	416	4.0	7,102	68.7
25-29	6,405	100.0	4,049	63.2	440	6.9	1,916	29.9
30-34	4,108	100.0	3,599	87.6	177	4.3	332	8.1
35-39	3,352	100.0	3,107	92.7	110	3.3	135	4.0
40-44	2,671	100.0	2,485	93.0	82	3.1	104	3.9
45-49	2,150	100.0	2,041	94.9	37	1.7	72	3.3
50-54	1,954	100.0	1,826	93.4	29	1.5	99	5.1
55-59	1,331	100.0	1,214	91.2	29	2.2	88	6.6
60-64	910	100.0	667	73.3	21	2.3	222	24.4
65+	1,984	100.0	1,110	55.9	19	1.0	855	43.1
Female								
Total	42,327	100.0	24,373	57.6	2,091	4.9	15,863	37.5
15-19	6,933	100.0	1,104	15.9	151	2.2	5,678	81.9
20-24	9,600	100.0	3,219	33.5	630	6.6	5,751	59.9
25-29	6,309	100.0	4,310	68.3	573	9.1	1,426	22.6
30-34	4,534	100.0	3,747	82.6	303	6.7	484	10.7
35-39	3,562	100.0	3,080	86.5	160	4.5	322	9.0
40-44	2,902	100.0	2,595	89.4	99	3.4	208	7.2
45-49	2,306	100.0	2,055	89.1	65	2.8	186	8.1
50-54	1,951	100.0	1,708	87.5	44	2.3	199	10.2
55-59	1,152	100.0	977	84.8	17	1.5	158	13.7
60-64	860	100.0	568	66.0	33	3.8	259	30.1
65+	2,218	100.0	1,010	45.5	16	0.7	1,192	53.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows that nearly three out of ten (28.1%) of the employed persons 15 years and older are service and sales workers. This is followed by the skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers at 25.5 percent and craft and related trade workers (15.0%), and 16.2 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Between the sexes, sales and services have the largest proportion of female employees (42.9%) compared to 13.1 percent of males. On the other hand, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery tend to employ more males (27.5%) than females (23.6%). The second dominant occupation for employed males is craft and related trades (20.7%). There are more females (7.2%) who are into elementary occupation compared to males (4.9%).

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

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	48,548	100.0	24,175	100.0	24,373	100.0
Managers	1,874	3.9	1,078	4.5	796	3.3
Professionals	4,496	9.3	2,554	10.6	1,942	8.0
Technicians and associate professionals	1,477	3.0	1,085	4.5	392	1.6
Clerical support workers	1,588	3.3	707	2.9	881	3.6
Service and sales workers	13,631	28.1	3,167	13.1	10,464	42.9
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	12,396	25.5	6,646	27.5	5,750	23.6
Craft and related trades workers	7,284	15.0	5,007	20.7	2,277	9.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,783	5.7	2,684	11.1	99	0.4
Elementary occupations	2,934	6.0	1,175	4.9	1,759	7.2
Other occupations	85	0.2	72	0.3	13	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry is the production of an economic good or service within an economy (More, Charles 2000). Table 4.4 shows that the agriculture, forestry and fishing is the major industries that employ most 15 years and older persons in the Municipality (26.4%). The industry employs 28.9 percent males and 23.9 percent of females of the working population. This is followed by wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. (22.7%) which engages 30.8 percent females and 14.4 percent males. The manufacturing industry accounts for 8.4 percent and engages 9.1 percent males and 7.7 percent of the working population. Due to the nature of work in the construction industry, more males (8.7%) than females (0.2%) are engaged in this industry. The share of the education sector in the Municipality is estimated at 6.7 percent and employs 6.6 percent and 6.7 percent of males and females respectively. The construction industry while contributing 4.4 percent to the Municipality economy employs more males (8.7%) than females (0.2%).

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

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	48,548	100.0	24,175	100.0	24,373	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	12,796	26.4	6,982	28.9	5,814	23.9
Mining and quarrying	428	0.9	373	1.5	55	0.2
Manufacturing	4,071	8.4	2,194	9.1	1,877	7.7
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	159	0.3	141	0.6	18	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	186	0.4	109	0.5	77	0.3
Construction	2,155	4.4	2,100	8.7	55	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11,003	22.7	3,489	14.4	7,514	30.8
Transportation and storage	1,794	3.7	1,675	6.9	119	0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	3,095	6.4	393	1.6	2,702	11.1
Information and communication	357	0.7	258	1.1	99	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	769	1.6	435	1.8	334	1.4
Real estate activities	21	0.0	17	0.1	4	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	645	1.3	385	1.6	260	1.1
Administrative and support service activities	420	0.9	277	1.1	143	0.6
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2,113	4.4	1,427	5.9	686	2.8
Education	3,232	6.7	1,606	6.6	1,626	6.7
Human health and social work activities	1,254	2.6	462	1.9	792	3.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	526	1.1	433	1.8	93	0.4
Other service activities	3,232	6.7	1,286	5.3	1,946	8.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	285	0.6	126	0.5	159	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	7	0.0	7	0.0	0	0.0

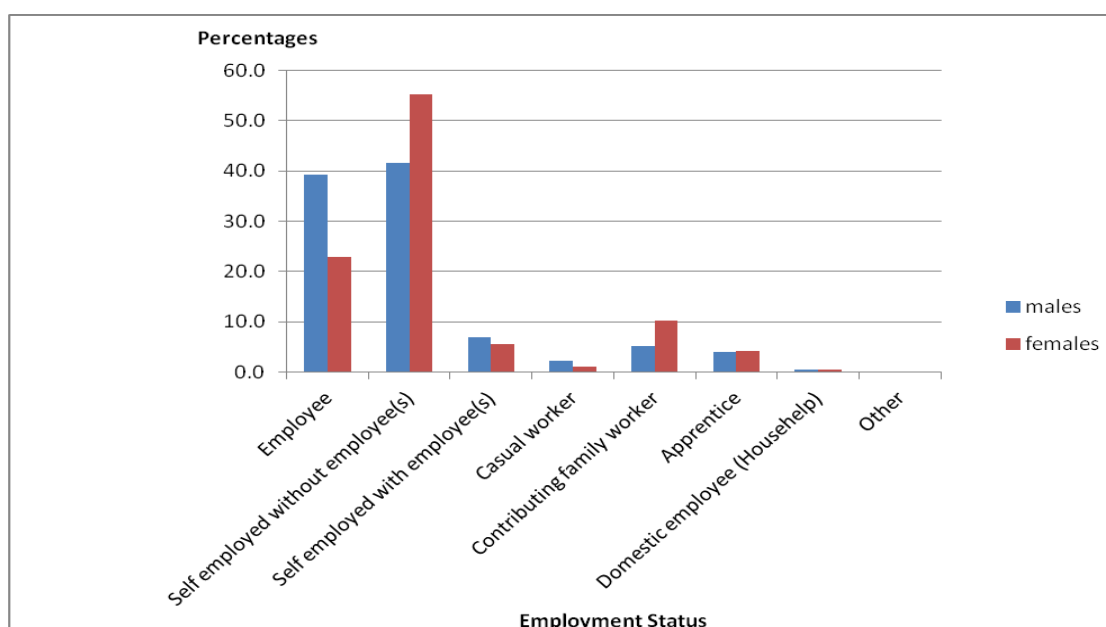
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Figure 4.2 shows the employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex.

The figure shows significant proportion of females than males in the categories of self-employed without employees and contributing family workers. Also in the apprentice category, a slightly higher proportion of females than males can be observed. Domestic employees have about the same percentages for both males and females.

Figure 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.5 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex. From the table majority of the population 15 years and older in the municipality are either self-employed without employees (48.4%), 7.8 percent are contributing family workers, 1.7 percent are casual workers and 0.4 percent are domestic employees (house helps).. in the category of employment status.

A higher proportion of females (10.3%) are contributing family workers compared to a proportion of (5.3%) males. Majority (55.2%) of the female employed population are self - employed without employees compared to males (41.6%). Conversely there are more males in the employee category (39.3%) than females (22.9%).

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

Employment status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	48,548	100.0	24,175	100.0	24,373	100.0
Employee	15,087	31.1	9,498	39.3	5,589	22.9
Self-employed without employee(s)	23,507	48.4	10,058	41.6	13,449	55.2
Self-employed with employee(s)	3,031	6.2	1,671	6.9	1,360	5.6
Casual worker	834	1.7	562	2.3	272	1.1
Contributing family worker	3,791	7.8	1,273	5.3	2,518	10.3
Apprentice	2,004	4.1	965	4.0	1,039	4.3
Domestic employee (house help)	218	0.4	105	0.4	113	0.5
Other	76	0.2	43	0.2	33	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 presents the population 15 years and older by sector of employment. The data shows that about three quarters (74.6%) of persons 15 years and older in the Municipality are engaged in the private informal sector, 14.3 percent in public (government) and 10.5 percent in private formal. Less than one percent each are in semi-public/parastatal (0.3%) and NGOs (local and international) (0.3%)

The table further shows that a part from the private informal sector where there is a higher proportion of females (80.8%) compared to males (68.3%), in all the other sectors however, the proportion of males are higher than that of females.

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

Employment sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	48,548	100.0	24,175	100.0	24,373	100.0
Public (Government)	6,924	14.3	3,929	16.3	2,995	12.3
Private/ Formal	5,104	10.5	3,526	14.6	1,578	6.5
Private/Informal	36,216	74.6	16,515	68.3	19,701	80.8
Semi-Public/Parastatal	128	0.3	96	0.4	32	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	157	0.3	97	0.4	60	0.2
Other International Organizations	19	0.0	12	0.0	7	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information and communication technology (ICT) development in Ghana has seen significant growth over the past fifteen years. ICT has brought about social and economic development and transformation by creating an enabling environment for an accelerated economic growth. For the first time in the country, the 2010 Population and Housing Census collected data on access to and use of ICT by individuals and households. This chapter therefore provides information on ownership and access to mobile phones, internet facilities at home, in an internet café, on mobile phone or other devices, household ownership of desktop or laptop computers and access to fixed telephone lines.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 presents the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and internet facility usage by sex. The Municipality has a population of 92,174 persons 12 years and older with 65.9.0 percent owning mobile phones. This is higher than the regional average of 40.2 percent (GSS, 2010PHC). The proportion of females 12 years and older having mobile phones (62.5%) is lower than the proportion of males 12 years and older having mobile phones (69.5%).

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	92,174	100.0	60,802	65.9	17,231	18.7
Male	45,681	49.6	31,757	69.5	11,296	24.7
Female	46,493	50.4	29,045	62.5	5,935	12.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

The 2010 PHC also collected information on the usage of internet for electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transaction, social networking and shopping via any electronic device among the population 12 years and older. According to the international communication union (2012), the percentage of individuals using the internet continues to grow worldwide and by the end of 2011, about 2.3 billion people were using the internet. However, there is a wide gap in access to internet between the developed and developing countries. By the end of 2011, 70 percent of households in developed countries use the internet compared to 20 percent of households in developing countries.

Table 5.1 shows that only 18.7 percent of the Municipality’s population 12 years and older use the internet. Of this population, about two-thirds (65.6%) are males compared to 34.4 percent females.

5.4 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

Table 5.2 shows the distribution of fixed-line telephone and desktop/laptop computer ownership among households in Sunyani Municipality. A total of 1,532 households representing 5.4 percent of the population 12 years and older own fixed-line telephones with male headed households accounting for 70.2 percent and female headed households 29.8 percent in the Municipality.

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

Type	Number of households		Desktop/Laptop computers		Fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,434	100.0	4,749	16.7	1,532	5.4
Male	17,707	62.3	3,334	70.2	992	64.8
Female	10,727	37.7	1,415	29.8	540	35.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.5 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers by households is important in enhancing self-study and the use of the internet. From Table 5.2, 16.7 percent of households in the Municipality reported owning a laptop or desktop computer. About seven-out-of-every-ten (70.2%) of these households, are male headed and three out of ten (29.8%), female headed.

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). Over the past few decades, there has been an international consensus on the recognition of the rights of PWDs with emphasis on the promotion of their dignity and inclusive in governance. Knowing the numbers and understanding the characteristics of PWDs and their circumstances can enhance policies that address barriers or prevent them from participating more effectively in national development. The 2010 Population and Housing Census was the first census in the country to include questions on disability. This chapter presents data on PWDs, their characteristics and types of disabilities.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents the population by disability type and sex in the Sunyani municipality. The Data shows that, out of the 123,224 total population of the Municipality, 1,662 (1.3%) have some form of disability.

The table further shows that among the population with some form of disability, sight impairment (36.3%) is the most common disability, followed by physical challenges (26.3%), speech impairment (19.3%), emotional disability (18.0%), hearing difficulty (17.0%), intellectual disability (15.3%) and other (9.3%) in that order.

The table also shows that apart from sight and hearing impairments, where the proportion of females are higher than the proportion of males, in all the other disabilities (speech, physical, intellectual and emotional) the proportion of males are higher than the proportion of females in the Municipality.

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

Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Localities						
Total	123,224	100.0	61,610	100.0	61,614	100.0
No disability	121,562	98.7	60,767	98.6	60,795	98.7
With a disability	1,662	1.3	843	1.4	819	1.3
Sight	604	36.3	285	33.8	319	38.9
Hearing	283	17.0	130	15.4	153	18.7
Speech	321	19.3	183	21.7	138	16.8
Physical	437	26.3	226	26.8	211	25.8
Intellectual	255	15.3	150	17.8	105	12.8
Emotional	299	18.0	163	19.3	136	16.6
Other	154	9.3	87	10.3	67	8.2
Urban						
Total	102,389	100.0	50,569	100.0	51,820	100.0
No disability	100,965	98.6	49,856	98.6	51,109	98.6
With a disability	1,424	1.4	713	1.4	711	1.4
Sight	537	37.7	249	34.9	288	40.5
Hearing	232	16.3	106	14.9	126	17.7
Speech	274	19.2	151	21.2	123	17.3
Physical	358	25.1	181	25.4	177	24.9
Intellectual	217	15.2	126	17.7	91	12.8
Emotional	258	18.1	136	19.1	122	17.2
Other	134	9.4	72	10.1	62	8.7
Rural						
Total	20,835	100.0	11,041	100.0	9,794.00	100.0
No disability	20,597	98.9	10,911	98.8	9,686.00	98.9
With a disability	238	1.1	130	1.2	108	1.1
Sight	67	28.2	36	27.7	31	28.7
Hearing	51	21.4	24	18.5	27	25.0
Speech	47	19.7	32	24.6	15	13.9
Physical	79	33.2	45	34.6	34	31.5
Intellectual	38	16.0	24	18.5	14	13.0
Emotional	41	17.2	27	20.8	14	13.0
Other	20	8.4	15	11.5	5	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability by Locality

From Table 6.1 the proportions of PWDs with sight and emotional difficulties in urban areas are higher than the proportions in rural areas of the municipality. The data also show that the rural areas have more PWDs with hearing, speech, physical and intellectual difficulties than in urban areas.

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity

Activity status refers to the economic and non-economic activity of persons during the reference period (seven days preceding the census night). Table 6.2 presents the activity status of persons 15 years and older who are disabled by sex.

Table 6.2 shows that, for the economically active PWDs 15 years and older in the Municipality, 57.6 percent are employed and 4.2 percent are unemployed. Nearly four out of 10 (38.1%) PWDs are however, economically not active. For employed PWDs in the Municipality, the proportions with hearing difficulty are in the majority, followed by those with speech (52.7%) and sight difficulties (50.0%).

For PWDs who are economically not active, the proportion with intellectual difficulty are in the majority (60.5%) followed by those who are physically challenged (57.7%) and emotional problems (53.9%).

The data further shows that there are more male PWDs (715) than female PWDs (683) in the Municipality. The proportion of male PWDs who are employed (52.0%) however, is higher than the proportion of females PWDs who are employed (47.9%). The data also shows that a higher proportion of female PWDs (49.5%) are not economically active compared to their male counterparts (45.3%).

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

Type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	84,213	100.0	48,548	57.6	3,567	4.2	32,098	38.1
No disability	82,815	100.0	47,849	57.8	3,530	4.3	31,436	38.0
With a disability	1,398	100.0	699	50.0	37	2.6	662	47.4
Sight	524	100.0	267	51.0	12	2.3	245	46.8
Hearing	232	100.0	124	53.4	7	3.0	101	43.5
Speech	243	100.0	128	52.7	10	4.1	105	43.2
Physical	390	100.0	157	40.3	8	2.1	225	57.7
Intellectual	205	100.0	69	33.7	12	5.9	124	60.5
Emotional	245	100.0	105	42.9	8	3.3	132	53.9
Other	127	100.0	69	54.3	0	0.0	58	45.7
Male								
Total	41,886	100.0	24,175	57.7	1,476	3.5	16,235	38.8
No disability	41,171	100.0	23,803	57.8	1,457	3.5	15,911	38.6
With a disability	715	100.0	372	52.0	19	2.7	324	45.3
Sight	249	100.0	135	54.2	6	2.4	108	43.4
Hearing	104	100.0	60	57.7	2	1.9	42	40.4
Speech	137	100.0	78	56.9	5	3.6	54	39.4
Physical	202	100.0	85	42.1	1	0.5	116	57.4
Intellectual	122	100.0	42	34.4	8	6.6	72	59.0
Emotional	134	100.0	54	40.3	6	4.5	74	55.2
Other	73	100.0	38	52.1	0	0.0	35	47.9
Female								
Total	42,327	100.0	24,373	57.6	2,091	4.9	15,863	37.5
No disability	41,644	100.0	24,046	57.7	2,073	5.0	15,525	37.3
With a disability	683	100.0	327	47.9	18	2.6	338	49.5
Sight	275	100.0	132	48.0	6	2.2	137	49.8
Hearing	128	100.0	64	50.0	5	3.9	59	46.1
Speech	106	100.0	50	47.2	5	4.7	51	48.1
Physical	188	100.0	72	38.3	7	3.7	109	58.0
Intellectual	83	100.0	27	32.5	4	4.8	52	62.7
Emotional	111	100.0	51	45.9	2	1.8	58	52.3
Other	54	100.0	31	57.4	0	0.0	23	42.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Disability and Education

Level of education according to the 2010 population and housing census refers to the highest level of formal school that a person ever attended or is attending. This information was obtained for persons 3 years and older. Table 6.3 shows the disability population for persons 3 years and older is 1,614. This constitutes 1.4 percent of the total population of the district. For this population, 29.8 percent have never been to school, 3.0 percent have pre-school (Nursery and Kindergarten) as the highest level of education, 43.9 percent attained basic education and 23.2 percent attained either secondary or senior high school or higher.

In terms of sex, a higher proportion of female PWDs (35.7 %) have never been to school compared to male PWDs (24.1%). On the other hand there are higher proportions of male PWDs than female PWDs at the pre-primary (3.5%, 2.5%), basic (45.2%, 42.6%) and secondary/, SHS and higher (27.2 %, 19.29%) levels of education respectively.

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

Type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	114,735	14,907	8,293	53,268	38,267	100.0	13.0	7.2	46.4	33.4
No disability	113,121	14,426	8,244	52,559	37,892	100.0	12.8	7.3	46.5	33.5
With a disability	1,614	481	49	709	375	100.0	29.8	3.0	43.9	23.2
Sight	588	167	13	237	171	100.0	28.4	2.2	40.3	29.1
Hearing	277	111	8	113	45	100.0	40.1	2.9	40.8	16.2
Speech	310	111	22	126	51	100.0	35.8	7.1	40.6	16.5
Physical	426	174	7	168	77	100.0	40.8	1.6	39.4	18.1
Intellectual	247	119	8	84	36	100.0	48.2	3.2	34.0	14.6
Emotional	291	94	8	129	60	100.0	32.3	2.7	44.3	20.6
Other	148	30	3	72	43	100.0	20.3	2.0	48.6	29.1
Male										
Total	57,282	5,820	4,408	25,450	21,604	100.0	10.2	7.7	44.4	37.7
No disability	56,461	5,622	4,379	25,079	21,381	100.0	10.0	7.8	44.4	37.9
With a disability	821	198	29	371	223	100.0	24.1	3.5	45.2	27.2
Sight	280	64	8	112	96	100.0	22.9	2.9	40.0	34.3
Hearing	128	39	6	58	25	100.0	30.5	4.7	45.3	19.5
Speech	177	55	14	80	28	100.0	31.1	7.9	45.2	15.8
Physical	220	74	5	96	45	100.0	33.6	2.3	43.6	20.5
Intellectual	143	65	5	50	23	100.0	45.5	3.5	35.0	16.1
Emotional	157	46	5	66	40	100.0	29.3	3.2	42.0	25.5
Other	84	15	2	39	28	100.0	17.9	2.4	46.4	33.3
Female										
Total	57,453	9,087	3,885	27,818	16,663	100.0	15.8	6.8	48.4	29.0
No disability	56,660	8,804	3,865	27,480	16,511	100.0	15.5	6.8	48.5	29.1
With a disability	793	283	20	338	152	100.0	35.7	2.5	42.6	19.2
Sight	308	103	5	125	75	100.0	33.4	1.6	40.6	24.4
Hearing	149	72	2	55	20	100.0	48.3	1.3	36.9	13.4
Speech	133	56	8	46	23	100.0	42.1	6.0	34.6	17.3
Physical	206	100	2	72	32	100.0	48.5	1.0	35.0	15.5
Intellectual	104	54	3	34	13	100.0	51.9	2.9	32.7	12.5
Emotional	134	48	3	63	20	100.0	35.8	2.2	47.0	14.9
Other	64	15	1	33	15	100.0	23.4	1.6	51.6	23.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

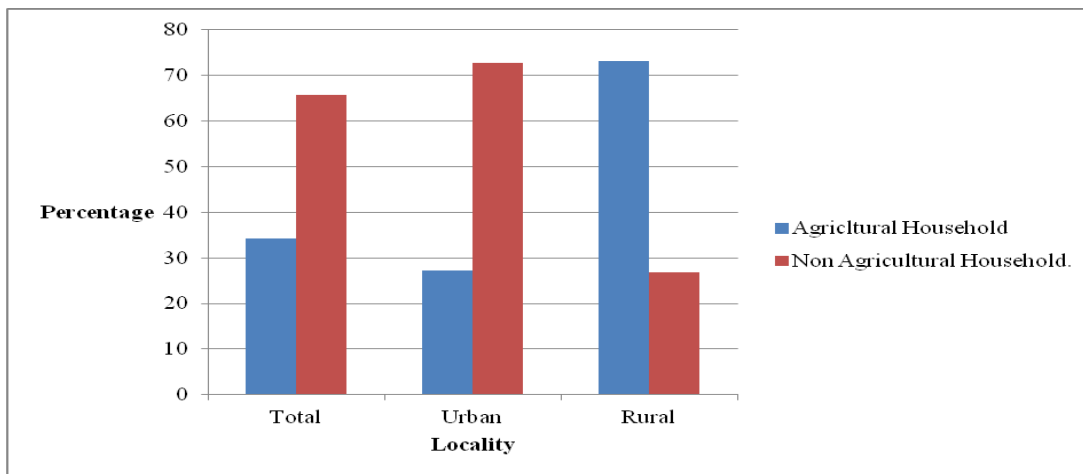
7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is a source of livelihood for some households in the municipality. This may be due to the rich soil and favorable climatic conditions in the District. The Municipality is characterized with moist semi-deciduous forest which is conducive for the production of a variety of cash and food crops and the rearing of farm animals. This chapter presents the households in agriculture, types of farming activities, types of livestock, and number and average number of animals per keepers in the Sunyani Municipality.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Figure 7.1 presents households in agricultural and non-agricultural activities by locality in Sunyani Municipal. Nearly two-thirds (65.7%) of households in the municipality are into non- agricultural activities. There are more agricultural households in rural areas than in urban areas. The reverse is the case for non-agricultural households where urban households not in agriculture are higher than rural households.

Figure 7.1: Agricultural and non-agricultural households by locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Table 7.1 presents households by agricultural activities and locality type in Sunyani Municipal. The Municipality has a total of 9,752 households in agriculture representing 34.3 percent of the total households in the municipality. Of this number, about 94 percent are into crop farming, 30.8 percent of are involved in livestock rearing and 0.3 percent into fish farming.

Most households in the municipality (93.7%) are involved in crop farming. A higher proportion of households in the rural areas (97.3%) are engaged in crop farming compared to the urban areas (91.9%). Again the proportion of households into livestock rearing in the rural areas (56.9%) is higher than in urban areas (18.0%). On the other hand the proportion of households in urban areas into tree planting (3.4%) is higher than in rural areas (1.7%). There are some agricultural households in the Municipality who are engaged in multiple agricultural activities.

Table 7.1: Distribution of households by agricultural activities and locality of residence

Household	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	28,434	100.0	24,056	100.0	4,378	100.0
Households engages in agriculture	9,752	34.3	6,547	27.2	3,205	73.2
Crop farming	9,133	93.7	6,015	91.9	3,118	97.3
Tree planting	275	2.8	221	3.4	54	1.7
Livestock rearing	3,000	30.8	1,177	18	1,823	56.9
Fish Farming	32	0.3	27	0.4	5	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.4 Distribution of Livestock Rearing

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers. Within the Municipality, chicken rearing is the most common with the highest percentage of keepers (46.2%), followed by goat rearing (24.5%), sheep rearing (16.2%), pig rearing (4.7%), guinea fowl (1.9%), cattle rearing (1.7%) and Duck rearing (1.6%). Less than one percent each of keepers also rear the following: rabbit, grass cutter, dove, ostrich, turkey, beehives, and silk worm, fish farming and marine fishing.

Chicken rearing recorded 148,639 birds with an average of 66.8 per keeper. Goat rearing recorded 14,818 goats with an average of 12.5 goats per a keeper. A total of 12,948 sheep were recorded with an average of 16.6 per a keeper. Pig farming recorded 3,875 pigs with an average of 17.1 pigs per keeper. The table further shows 2,444 cattle were recorded with an average of 30.6 per keeper. 1144 guinea fowls were recorded with an average of 12.3 per keeper. Also 2,724 turkeys were recorded with an average of 64.9 birds per keeper.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock	Animals		Keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	200,714	100.0	4,816	100.0	41.7
Animals					
Cattle	2,444	1.2	80	1.7	30.6
Goat	14,818	7.4	1,182	24.5	12.5
Sheep	12,948	6.5	780	16.2	16.6
Pig	3,875	1.9	226	4.7	17.1
Rabbit	358	0.2	26	0.5	13.8
Grass-cutter	247	0.1	15	0.3	16.5
Birds					
Chicken	148,639	74.1	2,224	46.2	66.8
Dove	324	0.2	10	0.2	32.4
Duck	707	0.4	78	1.6	9.1
Guinea fowl	1,144	0.6	93	1.9	12.3
Ostrich	42	0.0	5	0.1	8.4
Turkey	2,724	1.4	42	0.9	64.9
Beehives	119	0.1	9	0.2	13.2
Silk worm	45	0.0	4	0.1	11.3
Snail	150	0.1	2	0.0	75.0
Fish					
Fish farming	10,777	5.4	34	0.7	317.0
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Marine fishing	303	0.2	3	0.1	101.0
Other (specify)	1,050	0.5	3	0.1	350.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The National Development Policy Framework, Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda 2010-2013, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter. (National Development Planning Commission, 2010). Additionally, housing interventions were among the priority objectives under the social development component of the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003-2005) policy framework, for instance, housing interventions were prescribed implicitly within the context of social development objectives. The achievement of health objective was linked among others to the provision of safe water supply and sewerage, improved housing and well planned settlement. The provision of periodic information on housing and its conditions is therefore important to assess both what have been achieved and to plan ahead (NDPC, 2002). This chapter provides an overview of housing and housing conditions in the Sunyani Municipality. The discussion is centered on housing stock and types of dwelling, ownership, construction materials, room occupancy, water and sanitation as well as information on cooking space and household energy sources.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows that the housing stock of Sunyani Municipal is 13,226 representing 0.4 percent of the total number of houses in the Brong Ahafo Region. 74 percent of the housing stocks in the District are in the urban areas with about 85 percent of the total number of households. The average household per house is 2.1 whilst the total population per house is 8.4 with an average household size of 3.9. The population per house is higher in urban localities (9.3) compared to rural localities (5.8).

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

Categories	District						
	Total Country	Region	Total	Urban		Rural	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	24,658,823	2,310,983	123,224	102,389	83.1	20,835	16.9
Total household population	24,076,327	2,265,458	110,743	90,728	81.9	20,015	18.1
Number of houses	3,392,745	331,967	13,226	9,782	74	3,444	26.0
Number of households	5,467,054	490,515	28,431	24,053	84.6	4,378	15.4
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.5		1.3	
Population per house*	7.1	6.8	8.4	9.3		5.8	
Average household size	4.4	4.6	3.9	3.8		4.6	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

8.3.1 Type of dwelling

Table 8.2 presents the distribution of dwelling types in the Sunyani Municipality. There are 28,431 occupied dwelling units in the Municipality out of which over half (56%) are compound houses (rooms). This is followed by separate housing units (23.5%), flat or apartment (7.0%) and semi-detached housing units (5.7%). Huts/buildings (different compound), tents and other forms of dwelling units constitute less than one percent of dwelling units in the Municipality.

Table 8.2: Type of occupied dwelling unit

Categories	Total		District	
	Country	Region	Number	Percent
Total	5,467,054	490,515	28,431	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	162,809	6,695	23.5
Semi-detached house	391,548	27,079	1,632	5.7
Flat/Apartment	256,355	11,331	1,994	7.0
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	256,130	15,911	56.0
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	20,955	674	2.4
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	3,245	79	0.3
Tent	10,343	871	76	0.3
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	2,393	656	2.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,102	141	0.5
Uncompleted building	66,624	3,850	486	1.7
Other	9,846	750	87	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Holding and tenancy arrangement

Table 8.3 presents ownership of dwelling units by sex and type of locality. Majority of the dwelling units (45.2%) in the Municipality are owned by private individuals, followed by dwelling units owned by household members (30%) and dwelling unit owned by relatives who are not household members (16.9%). Female headed household recorded the highest (47.9%) with respect to dwelling units owned by other private individuals compared to males (43.6%). The reverse is the case for dwelling units owned by household members where male headed recorded more than female headed households.

More dwelling units owned by other private individuals representing 48.1 percent is in urban areas. Dwelling units owned by household members are more in rural (48.9%) than urban (26.6%) while 17.3 percent dwelling units are owned by relative not a household member for urban as compared to 14.7 percent for rural.

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

Ownership status	District							
	Total		Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	490,515	28,431	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	260,608	8,534	30.0	32.1	26.6	26.6	48.9
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,448	217	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5
Relative not a household member	851,630	90,176	4,813	16.9	15.1	19.9	17.3	14.7
Other private individual	1,439,021	116,402	12,855	45.2	43.6	47.9	48.1	29.1
Private employer	83,610	9,509	603	2.1	2.7	1.2	1.8	4.1
Other private agency	21,123	1,390	87	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,138	1,179	4.1	4.9	3.0	4.5	2.1
Other	24,000	1,844	143	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

8.4.1 Main construction materials for outer-wall

Table 8.4 presents information on the main construction material for outer wall of dwelling units by type of locality in the Sunyani municipality. Four out of every five dwelling units in the Municipality uses cement blocks or concrete as a construction material for outer wall. About one-fifth (16.8%) dwelling units use mud bricks or earth to construct their outer walls while bamboo and palm leaf or thatch (grass) or raffia recorded the least of 0.1 percent. Almost 83.8 percent of the dwelling units in the urban areas use cement blocks or concrete to construct the outer walls as against the 32.8 percent in the rural areas. Mud/earth bricks are used more in the rural areas for construction of outer walls (59.3%) while it is only 8.4 percent in the urban area. Additionally, 3.4 percent dwelling units in urban areas use wood for their outer walls and 1.9 percent in rural localities.

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

Material for outer wall	District					
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	29,396	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	239,284	4,926	16.8	8.4	59.3
Wood	200,594	7,932	934	3.2	3.4	1.9
Metal sheet/Slate/asbestos	43,708	2,447	173	0.6	0.6	0.6
Stone	11,330	814	114	0.4	0.4	0.3
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,062	223	0.8	0.8	0.6
Cement blocks/ concrete	3,342,462	241,282	22,183	75.5	83.8	32.8
Landcrete	104,270	18,808	648	2.2	1.9	4.0
Bamboo	8,206	523	22	0.1	0.1	0.0
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	1,694	22	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	39,206	1,496	151	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Main construction materials for floor

Table 8.5 shows the main construction materials used for floor of dwelling units by type of locality. About 80 percent (79.6%) of all dwelling units in the Municipality have their floors made of cement concrete and mud or earth constituting 10.6 percent. The proportion of dwelling units with cement concrete floor is higher in urban localities (83.6%) than in rural localities (57.3%). Using earth/mud to construct the floor is common among the rural areas (37.9%) as against the urban areas (5.6%). Ceramic, porcelain, granite and marble tiles are used as floor materials in 31 percent of dwelling units in urban localities and 1.6 percent in rural.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	28,431	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	113,228	3,012	10.6	5.6	37.9
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	363,827	22,620	79.6	83.6	57.3
Stone	32,817	3,325	242	0.9	0.9	0.4
Burnt brick	6,537	322	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,114	376	1.3	1.5	0.3
Vinyl tiles	57,032	1,889	455	1.6	1.7	1.0
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/ marble tiles	88,500	3,784	807	2.8	3.1	1.6
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	1,972	813	2.9	3.2	1.2
Other	15,567	1,054	90	0.3	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Main construction material for roofing

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material used for roofing in the Sunyani Municipal by the type of locality. About 93.9 percent of dwelling units have their roofs made of metal sheets. Apart from cement/concrete roofs that make up about two percent of dwelling units in the District, the other types of roofing materials constitute less than one percent each of roofing materials in the District. Similar proportions are observed in the types of roofing materials used in the rural and urban localities.

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

Main roofing material	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	519,342	29,396	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,394	110	0.4	0.2	1.4
Wood	45,547	3,588	216	0.7	0.6	1.2
Metal sheet	4,152,259	423,255	27,455	93.4	93.9	90.9
Slate/asbestos	759,039	1,686	408	1.4	1.6	0.5
Cement/concrete	141,072	3,161	491	1.7	1.9	0.5
Roofing tile	31,456	704	29	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	4,679	66	0.2	0.1	0.8
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	74,583	434	1.5	1.0	4.1
Other	35,935	3,292	187	0.6	0.6	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 provides information on the number of sleeping rooms per household size in the Sunyani Municipality. The Municipality has a total of 28,431 households. About 62.4 percent of one person household in the municipality use one room. This represents the highest in terms of household size and number of sleeping rooms in dwelling units. This is closely followed by two person household size using one room representing 80 Percent. Ten or more persons' household recorded the least with 10.6 percent for the usage of one room. The highest proportion (35.6%) for the usage of two rooms is recorded by the seven person household size while one person household size recorded the least with 4.7 percent. The usage of nine or more rooms recorded the least for all household sizes in the municipality. However, the percentage decreases for the usage of one room as household size increases

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

Household size	Total		Number of sleeping rooms								
	Number	Percent	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more
Total	28,431	100.0	62.4	20.5	8.6	4.5	2.2	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
1	6,193	100.0	93.0	4.7	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	*	0.1
2	4,289	100.0	80.0	14.9	3.0	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	*
3	4,113	100.0	69.7	20.4	6.5	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	*	*
4	3,865	100.0	59.6	26.4	8.4	3.2	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
5	3,313	100.0	48.1	30.3	12.1	5.9	2.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
6	2,445	100.0	37.5	32.4	15.7	8.1	3.7	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.3
7	1,589	100.0	26.9	35.6	19.2	10.9	4.8	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.3
8	961	100.0	22.5	33.1	18.1	12.9	8.5	2.7	1.0	0.8	0.3
9	580	100.0	16.6	28.3	20.9	17.8	9.5	4.5	1.6	0.5	0.5
10+	1,083	100.0	10.6	17.5	24.7	19.7	11.5	7.8	3.4	2.2	2.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

The nature and source of lighting is important in enhancing the quality of life of people. As society improves, the source of lighting shifts from use of low quality sources (such as wood) to more efficient ones such as electricity. As shown in Table 8.8 majority of households in the Municipality use electricity as the main source of lighting constituting 80.1 percent and 30.7 percent in rural households. About 59 percent and 8.6 percent households in the rural areas use flashlight/torch light and kerosene lamps respectively as the main source of lighting. In contrast, the proportion of urban households using flashlights and kerosene lamps are 6.8 percent and 2.7 percent. Solar energy, electricity from private generator, gas lamp, firewood and candle as household source of lighting is less than one percent in all cases.

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

Main source of light	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	28,431	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	263,890	22,779	80.1	89.1	30.7
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	2,372	106	0.4	0.3	0.7
Kerosene lamp	971,807	58,403	1,031	3.6	2.7	8.6
Gas lamp	9,378	793	29	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	693	15	0.1	0.0	0.1
Candle	41,214	1,662	166	0.6	0.6	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	159,901	4,201	14.8	6.8	58.7
Firewood	13,241	997	26	0.1	0.1	0.0
Crop residue	4,623	272	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11,739	1,532	73	0.3	0.2	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of fuel for cooking

Table 8.9 shows the main source of cooking fuel by households in Sunyani Municipal. About two thirds (65.1%) of households in the rural areas, use wood as their main source of cooking fuel. Urban households use more gas (37%) as the main source of cooking fuel than rural households (14.7%). The use of charcoal as a source of cooking fuel is attributed to more urban households than rural households which implies that deforestation in the rural localities of the municipalities are higher and therefore causes harm to the natural and built environment. However, kerosene and electricity are of a low usage in both urban and rural households.

Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel used by households

Source of cooking fuel	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	28,431	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	32,285	2,408	8.5	9.2	4.4
Wood	2,197,083	294,170	6,215	21.9	14.0	65.1
Gas	996,518	36,641	9,552	33.6	37.0	14.7
Electricity	29,794	1,073	105	0.4	0.4	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	929	104	0.4	0.4	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	122,190	9,663	34.0	38.1	11.4
Crop residue	45,292	1,788	205	0.7	0.2	3.4
Saw dust	8,000	1,023	82	0.3	0.3	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	87	19	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	329	78	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Cooking space used by households

Space for household cooking in the Municipality range from provision of separate rooms either for one household or sharing with other households, enclosure without roof, structure with roof but no walls, verandah, using part of bedroom/living room and open space in compound. Table 8.10 provides the total proportion of households using the above mentioned spaces and also by urban and rural locality. Thirty-two percent of households cook on verandah, 28.8 percent use separate room for exclusive cooking and 16.7 percent open space in compound. Urban households cooking on verandah account for 35.7 percent, separate room exclusively for cooking 28.1 percent and open space cooking 14.8 percent. On the other hand, 32.4 percent of rural households use separate rooms for cooking, 27.4 percent open space, 11.7 percent Verandah and 11.6 percent structures with roofs but no walls. Households without any space for cooking constitute about 15 percent for both urban and rural areas.

Table 8.10: Cooking space used by households

Cooking space	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	28,431	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	39,078	2,936	10.3	10.6	8.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	136,004	8,181	28.8	28.1	32.4
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	47,827	2,011	7.1	7.1	6.8
Enclosure without roof	117,614	7,195	201	0.7	0.7	0.9
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	41,889	1,037	3.6	2.2	11.6
Bedroom/Hall/living room)	74,525	1,575	128	0.5	0.5	0.3
Verandah	1,173,946	84,605	9,098	32.0	35.7	11.7
Open space in compound	1,115,464	130,728	4,762	16.7	14.8	27.4
Other	21,007	1,614	77	0.3	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

8.7.1 Main source of water for dwelling units for drinking

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members in particular for reducing the burden of diseases. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Seven aimed to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on the burden of disease. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhea. Table 8.11 presents information on the main sources of drinking water for dwelling units in the Sunyani municipality.

Majority of urban households use pipe born inside dwelling (35.5%) as the main source of drinking water followed by public tap or stand pipe (18.5%). Pipe-born outside dwelling recorded more usage by urban than rural households. More households in the rural areas reported using bore hole or tube well as their main source of drinking water than urban. A significant proportion of rural households are recorded for using rivers or streams as a source of drinking water than urban households.

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

Sources of drinking water	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	28,431	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	29,804	8,510	29.9	33.5	10.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	68,152	4,114	14.5	16.5	3.4
Public tap/standpipe	712,375	83,741	4,763	16.8	18.5	7.4
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,267,688	163,629	4,497	15.8	12.5	34.3
Protected well	321,091	45,990	2,513	8.8	8.5	10.7
Rain water	39,438	1,044	15	0.1	0.0	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	1,498	61	0.2	0.2	0.0
Bottled water	20,261	777	107	0.4	0.4	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	13,356	2,064	7.3	7.9	3.5
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	288	98	0.3	0.4	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	9,372	320	1.1	0.5	4.3
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,360	19	0.1	0.1	0.0
River/stream	502,804	64,993	1,229	4.3	0.8	23.5
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	6,268	55	0.2	0.1	0.9
Other	3,972	243	66	0.2	0.0	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic purposes

Quality water for domestic use is also not only important but essential for good health. Table 8.12 shows that a higher proportion (36.1%) of urban households use pipe-borne inside dwelling units as against 10.4 percent in rural households. Public taps or stand pipes, bore-hole or tube well and pipe born outside dwelling are mostly by urban households than rural households. More rural households (26.3%) use rivers or streams as the main source of water for other domestic activity than urban households constituting 1.3 percent.

Table 8.12: Main source of water of dwelling unit for other domestic purposes

Sources of water for other domestic purposes	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	28,431	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	32,149	9,143	32.2	36.1	10.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	67,219	4,046	14.2	16.3	2.7
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	83,208	4,647	16.3	18.0	7.4
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	156,073	4,647	16.3	13.5	32.0
Protected well	465,775	57,094	3,595	12.6	12.6	13.0
Rain water	39,916	965	48	0.2	0.1	0.4
Protected spring	18,854	1,626	62	0.2	0.2	0.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	651	132	0.5	0.5	0.2
Unprotected well	152,055	10,956	415	1.5	0.8	4.9
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,567	43	0.2	0.2	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	70,604	1,472	5.2	1.3	26.3
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	7,421	101	0.4	0.3	0.9
Other	10,302	982	80	0.3	0.0	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Bathing facilities

Table 8.13 presents information on the type of bathing facility used by households by type of locality in the Sunyani Municipality. About 45.8 households use shared separate bathroom in the same.. . Almost half of households (45.8 %) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 26.5 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Own bathroom for exclusive use accounts for 31.2 percent rural and 25.7 urban. Also, about one-tenth (10.5%) of rural households use open space around house as bathing facility as against 3.7 percent in urban households.

Table 8.13: Type of bathing facility used by household by type of locality

Toilet facility/bathing facility	Total		District			
	Total		Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	28,431	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	119,022	7,534	26.5	25.7	31.2
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	170,946	13,013	45.8	49.5	25.1
Private open cubicle	381,979	40,486	1,707	6.0	4.1	16.4
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	79,955	4,111	14.5	14.7	13.2
Public bath house	140,501	3,354	150	0.5	0.6	0.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	25,442	489	1.7	1.5	3.1
Open space around house	372,556	49,179	1,354	4.8	3.7	10.5
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	1,027	25	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	16,276	1,104	48	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8.2 Toilet facilities

Table 8.14 presents the type of toilet facility in use in the Sunyani Municipality by households. Pit latrine recorded the highest proportion (49.2%) for rural households than urban households (15.8%) while the usage of public toilets by households was high in urban than rural households. Rural households recorded high proportion for no facility compared to urban households. On the other hand, higher proportion of households in urban areas (36.7%) use W.C as compared to a proportion of (15.7%) in rural households.

Table 8.14: Type of toilet facility used by household by type of locality

Toilet facility	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	28,431	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	87,122	1,237	4.4	3.9	7.0
W.C.	839,611	32,800	9,516	33.5	36.7	15.7
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,552	5,949	20.9	15.8	49.2
KVIP	572,824	39,544	1,608	5.7	5.9	4.5
Bucket/pan	40,678	903	53	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public toilet (WCKVIP Pit Pan etc)	1,893,291	216,053	9,976	35.1	37.3	23.1
Other	23,385	1,541	92	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

8.9.1 Solid waste

Table 8.15 presents methods of solid waste disposal by type of locality in the municipality. Over half of households (52.5%) in the municipality dispose of their solid waste through public dump (container) of which 59 percent of households are in urban and 16.9 percent in rural. About 17.4 percent of households use public dump (open space) as a method of disposing waste while less than 10 percent of households (8.5 %) have their solid waste collected. More rural households (16.9%) burn their solid waste compared to 9.6 percent of urban households. Rural households representing 12.2 percent that buried their solid waste is more than urban households of 3.2 percent.

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

Method of water disposal	Total		District			
	Country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	28,431	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	14,058	2,416	8.5	9.1	5.1
Burned by household	584,820	21,408	3,045	10.7	9.6	16.7
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117,369	14,933	52.5	59.0	16.9
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	261,390	4,934	17.4	15.1	29.6
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	58,399	1,593	5.6	3.2	18.6
Buried by household	182,615	15,015	1,308	4.6	3.2	12.2
Other	53,805	2,876	202	0.7	0.7	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Liquid waste

Table 8.16 presents methods of liquid disposal by type of locality. Over a third (36.6%) of households throw their liquid waste unto compound while a little over one-fourth (22.9%) dispose of their liquid waste onto the street or outside. A small proportion of households (3.2%) in the municipality dispose of their liquid waste through the sewerage system. More than half (58.7%) of households that throw their liquid waste onto the compound are observed for rural than urban (32.5%). About 23.3 percent is recorded for urban households who throw liquid waste into gutters than rural households which constitute 6.2 percent..

Disposal of liquid waste through drainage system into a gutter is reported to be high in urban households (12.9%) than rural households (5.4%).

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

Method of waste disposal	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	Country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	490,515	28,431	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	5,851	919	3.2	3.5	1.8
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	12,558	3,326	11.7	12.9	5.4
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	7,581	1,280	4.5	4.7	3.3
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	200,536	6,519	22.9	22.8	23.7
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	31,703	5,872	20.7	23.3	6.2
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	231,047	10,396	36.6	32.5	58.7
Other	38,294	1,239	119	0.4	0.3	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS

AND CONCLUSION

9.1 Introduction

Sunyani Municipality is one of the twenty-seven districts in the Brong Ahafo sharing boundaries with Sunyani West District to the North, Dormaa East District to the West, Asutifi District to the South and Tano North District to the East.

The Sunyani Municipality has diverse ethnic background which is predominantly inhabited by the Akan ethnic group. Other tribes that can be found in the municipality include diverse Northern tribes, ewes, and Ga-Dangme which has the least population. Religious affiliation is occupied by Christians, Islam, and Traditionalist, with the Christians having the largest percentage of the population. Despite the diversity in ethnicity and religious affiliation, inhabitants in the municipality live in peace and harmony.

The economy of the municipality used to be predominantly agrarian. However, the upsurge of commercial, industrial and service activities depicts potential diversification of the local economy. Currently the service sector employs majority (58.3%) of the population in the Municipality. The Municipality can boast of a number of educational facilities, financial institutions, health facilities and many others.

The municipal has one major market day which is Wednesday (Nana Bosoma Market) and during this day a lot of people come from different parts of the region to conduct their businesses. Livestock production is becoming one of the major potentials in the municipality. Some of the population engages in these productions either on a subsistence base or on large scale. However, the introduction of pharmaceutical companies such as Ernest Chemist and Kama Health Service Limited in the municipality has also improved the economy of the municipal

The population of Sunyani Municipality is 123, 224 made up of 61,610 males and 61,614 females. The Municipality has a total of 506.71 km of road network of which 200.01km is paved and 223.71km is unpaved.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Population size, composition and age-sex structure

The population is predominantly urban (83.1%) and almost equally divided between the sexes.

The municipality has a youthful population and a dependency ratio of 54 meaning every two working persons in the municipality have one dependent person to cater for.

9.2.2 Fertility, mortality and migration

Fertility

The TFR, GFR and CBR for women aged 15-49 years in the municipality are respectively 2.61 births per woman, 73.1 births per 1000 women and almost 22 live births per every 1,000 population. These are lower than the regional averages of TFR (3.58), GFR (105.9) and CBR (26.3).

Mortality

A total of 455 deaths were recorded in the 12 months preceding the Census Night. The CDR for the Municipality is 3.69 indicating a lower figure compared to the regional figure of 6.14. About eight percent (7.9%) of the total death recorded in the municipal is due to accidents, or violence, or homicide or suicide while 92.1 percent are due to all other causes

Migration

More than half (64,693) of persons residing in the municipality are migrants. About 28,562 are persons residing elsewhere in the Region. Ashanti region has majority of persons among the other regions that were enumerated in the municipality but born elsewhere in another region. A total number of 1,429 were persons enumerated but born outside the country. Out of this number, majority (34.1%) have lived in the municipality between 1-4 years.

Western region (34.6%) has the highest migrants that have lived in the district for less than one year, followed by Ashanti (31.5%). Western Region (5.7%) again has the least of migrants that have lived in the municipality 20 years and more.

9.2.3 Household size, composition and headship

The municipal has total number of 110,743 household populations with 28,431 households. There are far more urban households (84.6%) than rural (15.4%). The average household size (3.9) of the municipality is lower than the regional average of 4.6.

About one in every four household members in the municipality is the household head while two in every five household members are children (38.8%) of the head of household. Spouses constitute only 10 percent of all household members and are largely females (18.1%). Step children and foster children constitute just a small fraction of the household membership.

Nuclear families constitute about two in every five households in the Municipality. The extended family system mostly practiced in the municipality is that which comprises the head, spouse, children and relatives of the head constitutes 19.0 percent

9.2.4 Marital status

There are nearly 60 percent males who have never been married compared to about 50 percent females of persons 12 years and older in the municipality. About 40 percent of females are married as compared to their male counterparts (35%). However, there are more females than males 12 years and older who are separated, divorced or widowed.

The percentage of the never married population decreases with age. Its peak (96.1%) is at age 10-14 years. On the other hand, the percentage of the married increases to 32.2 percent at

25-29 years and jumps to 61.9 percent at age 30-34 year age group. The proportion of males is more than females for the never married in all age categories.

A small proportion of the population who have no education are never married (5.7%). Those with basic education (44%) are the highest among the population who have never married. Three times more males in the tertiary education are married (10%) than females (3.1%). Again, more males (4.2%) with tertiary education are in informal union than females (1.3%). Two thirds of the population 12 years and older who have never married have secondary education, nearly four in 10 (23.3%) have post middle/secondary education with 4.9 percent having tertiary education. More males (5.8%) than females (2.5%) with tertiary education are either separated or divorced.

Over half (56.4%) of the employed persons in the municipality are married. There are 55.4 percent of employed males and 57.4 percent of employed females who are married. For not economically active, 8 out of every 10 persons have never being married while one out of every ten have married. Whiles two out of every five (40.9%) unemployed females are married, only one in five (20.6%) unemployed males are married. More females (12.6%) who are economically not active are married than males (8.0%).

9.2.5 Literacy and education

Of the 94,535 persons 11 years and older, in the Municipality, about 86 percent are literate. About 20 percent of the literate population can read and write in English only and are mostly in the age group 11-14. For the population that can read and write in English and a Ghanaian language most of them are in the age group 60-64 and they are 72.3 percent of the literate population. The proportion of males who are literate (51.5) are higher than the proportion of females who are literate (48.5%). About a third (33.2%) of the population currently attending school are in primary, 23.1 percent in tertiary, 15.1 percent are in JSS/JHS, 11.6 percent in SSS/SHS and 5.6 percent in nursery. The proportion of the population currently attending school at the primary level (33.2%) is higher than the proportion who attended primary in the past (10.9%). Again, at the tertiary level, current attendance is twice as much (26.1%) as those who attended tertiary in the past (13.3%).

9.2.6 Economic characteristics

About 62 percent of the total population 15 years and older are economically active while 38 percent are economically not active in the Sunyani Municipality. Of the economically active population, employed and unemployed persons form 93.2 percent and 6.8 percent respectively. A higher proportion of males (38.8%) are economically not active compared to females (37.5%). Most economically not active males (82.6%) and females (68.0%) are into full time education. Thrice as many economically not active females (16.3%) did home duties (household chore) compared to males (5.3%).

Within the age group 40-54, nine out of every ten persons who are economically active is employed. The age group with the highest proportion of unemployed persons (8.0%) is 25-29. About equal proportions of males (57.7%) and females (57.6%) are economically active and employed. The proportion of economically not active males (38.8%) is slightly higher than the economically not active females (37.5%). Within the age group 25-29, a higher proportion female (9.1%) are unemployed compared to males (6.9%).

Within the Municipality, nearly three out of ten (28.1%) of the employed persons 15 years and older are service and sales workers followed by the skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. Between the sexes, sales and services have the largest proportion of female employees (42.9%) compared to 13.1 percent of males. On the other hand, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery tend to employ more males (27.5%) than females (23.6%). The second dominant occupation for employed males is craft and related trades (20.7%). There are more females (7.2%) who are into elementary occupation compared to males (4.9%).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the major industry that employ most 15 years and older persons in the Municipality (26.4%). The Manufacturing industry accounts for 8.4 percent and engages 9.1 percent males and 7.7 percent of the working population. The construction industry contributes 4.4 percent to the Municipality economy employs more males (8.7%) than females (0.2%). About 3 out of 4 persons 15 years and older in the Municipality are engaged in the private informal sector, 14.3 percent in public (government) and 10.5 percent in private formal.

9.2.7 Information Communication Technology

The Municipality has a population of 92,174 persons 12 years and older with 66.0 percent owning mobile phones. This is higher than the regional average of 40.2 percent. The proportion of females 12 years and older having mobile phones (50.9%) is higher than the proportion of males 12 years and older having mobile phones (49.6%). About 18.7 percent of the Municipality's population 12 years and older use the internet. Of this population, about two-thirds (65.6%) are males compared to 34.4 percent females. A total of 1,532 households representing 5.4 percent of the population 12 years and older own fixed-line telephones with male headed households accounting for 70.2 percent and female headed households 29.8 percent in the Municipality About 16.7 percent of households in the Municipality own a laptop or desktop computer.

9.2.8 Disability

Out of the Municipality's total population of 123,224, 1.3 percent have some form of disability. Sight impairment (36.3%) is the most common disability, followed by physical challenges (26.3%), speech impairment (19.3%), emotional disability (18.0%), hearing difficulty (17.0%), and intellectual disability (15.3%). Apart from sight and hearing impairments, which are higher among females than males, in all the other disabilities (speech, physical, intellectual and emotional) the proportions of males are higher than the proportion of females in the Municipality

Persons with sight and emotional difficulties in urban areas are higher than the proportions in rural areas of the municipality. Close to 60 percent of the economically active persons with disability in the Municipality are employed.

9.2.9 Agricultural activity

Nearly two-thirds (65.7%) of households in the municipality are into non- agricultural activities with rural agricultural households being more compared to urban agricultural households. More households in the rural areas (97.3%) are engaged in crop farming than urban (91.9%).The commonest livestock rearing is chicken (46.2%) with an average of 66.8

birds per keeper. This is followed by goat rearing (24.5%) with an average of 12.5 goats per keeper.

9.2.10 Housing conditions

The Municipality has a housing stock of 13,226 of which 85 percent are in the urban areas. The average number of households per house is 2.1 whilst the total population per house is 8.4 with an average household size of 3.9. The population per house is higher in urban localities (9.3) compared to rural localities (5.8).

There are 28,431 occupied dwelling units in the Municipality out of which over half (56%) are compound houses (rooms). This is followed by separate housing units (24%). The remaining 20 percent is made up of flat or apartments and semi-detached housing units. Most dwelling units (45.2%) in the Municipality are owned by private individuals, followed by dwelling units owned by household members (30%) and dwelling unit owned by relatives who are not household members (16.9%). Four out of every five dwelling units in the Municipality uses cement blocks or concrete as a construction material for outer wall. About 80 percent of all dwelling units in the Municipality have their floors made of cement concrete and 93 percent have their roofs made of metal sheets. A high proportion of urban households (90%) in the Municipality use electricity as the main source of lighting compared to a proportion of 30.7 percent in rural households.

Rural areas in the Municipality recorded the highest proportion (49.2%) use of Pit latrine by households than urban households (15.8%) while the usage of public toilets by households is higher in urban than rural households. A little over half of households (52.5%) in the municipality dispose of their solid waste through public dump (container). Over a third (36.6%) of households throws their liquid waste unto compound.

9.3 Conclusion

From the discussions, it is observed that Sunyani Municipality has a youthful population. The youthful population suggests that there are lots of potential workers in the future.

The population size has been affected by immigration and high fertility with high births among the youth. The high fertility rates suggest the low patronage of contraceptives and other family planning methods. The role of the private informal sector contribution to employment cannot be overemphasized. It remains the main sector of employment in the municipality. Service and sales is the main occupation for people with agriculture and fishery the largest industry in the municipality.

The advocacy for household latrine as stipulated in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is not really reflective in the municipality. Public toilets are still on the ascendancy in the municipal and few households have their solid waste collected.

Many houses are built with cement blocks or concrete with metal sheet as the main materials for roofing. There are a lot of privately owned houses in the municipal from which the Municipal Assembly can tap sufficient revenue to improve their revenue base.

Sunyani Municipality has a high proportion of its population being literate. Educational programmes conducted in English or in Ghanaian language would be well communicated to greater proportion of the populace. There are small proportions of households using

desktop/laptop, internet and fixed telephone lines. Quite a sizable number of the population have mobile phones which are important for learning and effective communication.

9.4 Recommendations

The report has provided the basis and platform for several policies which when implemented will improve the standard of living of households in the Municipality.

Education should be made attractive to avoid children dropping from school to work. More emphases should be placed on vocational and technical education to secure more of the youth in employment after school. Pre-primary departments should be established in the basic schools so as to lay a solid educational foundation for children in the Municipality.

The health ministry should try to intensify health policies in order to maintain the low mortality rate in the Municipality.

Sensitization programmes should be extended beyond the health centres and health posts to include platforms such as community durbars, radio discussions, and church programmes on the need to integrate persons with disability in all areas of activity in the Municipality.

Sanitation bye laws should be enforced. Rubbish containers should be provided to the various communities to decrease disposal of refuse at open spaces to help improve sanitation in the municipality. The statutory planning committee and other concerned bodies should insist on provision household toilet in building plans to reduce the dependency on public toilet and open space defecation.

The various communities should be encouraged to use gas in cooking instead of wood which has some health hazard and also lead to deforestation. The municipal assembly should endeavour to provide pipe borne water to more communities and also more houses should be connected to the national electricity grid which will help students learn after school.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

Household composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
Total	110,743	100	90,728	100.0	20015.0	100.0
Nuclear family						
Head only	6,194	5.6	5,460	6.0	734.0	3.7
Household with head and a spouse only	2,112	1.9	1,756	1.9	356.0	1.8
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	11,865	10.7	10,377	11.4	1488.0	7.4
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	28,602	25.8	22,663	25.0	5939.0	29.7
Extended family						
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	20,996	19	15,178	16.7	5818.0	29.1
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	3,512	3.2	2,778	3.1	734.0	3.7
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	5,056	4.6	4,051	4.5	1005.0	5.0
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	16,123	14.6	14,081	15.5	2042.0	10.2
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,281	2.1	1,946	2.1	335.0	1.7
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	14,002	12.6	12,438	13.7	1564.0	7.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Disability status	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Primary	JSS/JHS	Middle	SSS/SHS	Secondary	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate	Post secondary diploma	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect)
Both Sexes														
Total	114,735	14907	2,989	5,304	22,775	19,731	10,762	13,056	1,820	2,788	2,111	13,809	4,050	633
No disability	113,121	14426	2,970	5,274	22,549	19,513	10,497	12,968	1,783	2,726	2,063	13,711	4,018	623
With a disability	1,614	481	19	30	226	218	265	88	37	62	48	98	32	10
Sight	588	167	6	7	71	64	102	31	18	32	32	36	17	5
Hearing	277	111	6	2	46	37	30	12	3	11	4	7	5	3
Speech	310	111	7	15	52	42	32	16	1	11	6	7	7	3
Physical	426	174	3	4	54	27	87	23	9	7	6	22	6	4
Intellectual	247	119	3	5	43	17	24	10	3	5	7	7	3	1
Emotional	291	94	3	5	37	49	43	10	12	12	3	21	2	0
Other	148	30	2	1	26	25	21	13	3	8	5	12	2	0
Male														
Total	57,282	5820	1,619	2,789	11,096	9,074	5,280	6,702	1,163	1,373	904	8,338	2,599	525
No disability	56,461	5622	1,610	2,769	10,984	8,964	5,131	6,655	1,137	1,337	878	8,277	2,579	518
With a disability	821	198	9	20	112	110	149	47	26	36	26	61	20	7
Sight	280	64	2	6	34	28	50	15	12	18	17	18	13	3
Hearing	128	39	4	2	24	17	17	7	3	6	1	6	1	1
Speech	177	55	5	9	31	26	23	8	1	5	3	7	3	1
Physical	220	74	3	2	27	17	52	13	7	4	3	13	3	2
Intellectual	143	65	3	2	26	11	13	6	3	4	3	5	2	0
Emotional	157	46	1	4	17	28	21	6	10	8	1	14	1	0
Other	84	15	2	-	13	13	13	9	2	5	3	8	1	0
Female														
Total	57,453	9087	1,370	2,515	11,679	10,657	5,482	6,354	657	1,415	1,207	5,471	1,451	108
No disability	56,660	8804	1,360	2,505	11,565	10,549	5,366	6,313	646	1,389	1,185	5,434	1,439	105
With a disability	793	283	10	10	114	108	116	41	11	26	22	37	12	3
Sight	308	103	4	1	37	36	52	16	6	14	15	18	4	2
Hearing	149	72	2	0	22	20	13	5	0	5	3	1	4	2
Speech	133	56	2	6	21	16	9	8	0	6	3	0	4	2
Physical	206	100	0	2	27	10	35	10	2	3	3	9	3	2
Intellectual	104	54	0	3	17	6	11	4	0	1	4	2	1	1
Emotional	134	48	2	1	20	21	22	4	2	4	2	7	1	0
Other	64	15	0	1	13	12	8	4	1	3	2	4	1	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Activity/type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	28,431	110,722	54,193	56,529	18,979	10,332	8,647
Households engaged in agricultural activities	9,752	47,554	24,015	23,539	18,979	10,332	8,647
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	9,212	44,845	22,617	22,228	17,795	9,632	8,163
Households engaged in crop farming	9,133	44,511	22,449	22,062	17,615	9,532	8,083
Households engaged in tree growing	275	1,274	623	651	565	290	275
Agro forestry (tree planting)	275	1,274	623	651	565	290	275
Alligator pepper	33	160	92	68	58	33	25
Apples	16	69	31	38	33	17	16
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	7	27	13	14	12	5	7
Avocado	4	22	11	11	8	3	5
Banana	14	82	38	44	32	16	16
Beans	167	1,002	539	463	403	228	175
Black pepper	5	20	12	8	8	4	4
Black berries	3	18	11	7	8	3	5
Cabbage	90	389	206	183	147	97	50
Carrot	129	521	257	264	254	137	117
Cashew	98	491	253	238	213	120	93
Cassava	4,773	23,865	11,865	12,000	9,239	4,815	4,424
Citronella	16	92	45	47	40	22	18
Citrus	123	657	351	306	284	168	116
Cloves	16	83	44	39	38	19	19
Cocoa	3,491	17,708	9,141	8,567	7,006	3,935	3,071
Coconut	66	359	177	182	133	64	69
Cocoyam	1,034	5,106	2,507	2,599	2,045	1,049	996
Cocoyam /taro (koko)	49	283	150	133	112	62	50
Coffee	1	9	6	3	4	3	1
Cola	8	27	11	16	15	5	10
Cotton	3	16	8	8	8	3	5
Cucumber	14	79	36	43	24	13	11
Egg plant	6	31	21	10	13	8	5
Garden eggs	152	665	332	333	249	146	103
Ginger	5	30	15	15	17	8	9
Groundnut	32	190	98	92	67	40	27
Guava	8	34	19	15	10	6	4
Kenaf	6	19	3	16	9	3	6
Lemon grass	2	16	6	10	4	2	2
Lettuce	14	72	37	35	19	10	9
Maize	3,698	19,388	9,992	9,396	7,693	4,272	3,421
Mango	28	121	60	61	44	26	18
Millet	11	50	28	22	25	17	8
Mushroom	1	4	2	2	2	1	1
Nut meg	3	15	9	6	5	3	2
Oil palm	645	3,164	1,623	1,541	1,267	718	549
Okro	167	843	403	440	345	162	183
Onion	36	161	72	89	69	33	36

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

Activity/type of crop	House-holds	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pawpaw	13	72	35	37	28	16	12
Peas	14	77	38	39	21	8	13
Pepper	564	2,792	1,369	1,423	1,129	560	569
Pineapple	37	196	91	105	84	46	38
Plantain	4,216	20,818	10,265	10,553	8,031	4,144	3,887
Potatoes	3	20	9	11	11	5	6
Rice	83	464	238	226	181	105	76
Rubber	4	15	8	7	6	3	3
Shallot	2	2	2	0	2	2	0
Soya beans	3	23	13	10	7	5	2
Spinach	2	10	6	4	6	4	2
Sugarcane	49	257	145	112	99	63	36
Sun flower	3	12	4	8	5	3	2
Sweet pepper	9	44	30	14	15	10	5
Sweet potatoes	2	10	4	6	4	3	1
Tiger nut	2	4	3	1	3	2	1
Tobacco	3	20	13	7	5	2	3
Tomatoes	153	716	362	354	277	156	121
Water melon	8	36	19	17	15	10	5
Yam	673	3,677	1,884	1,793	1,366	708	658
Other	243	1,154	600	554	479	274	205

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A4: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Sunyani	75,366	37,387	37,979	17,613	6,698
2	Abesim	16,441	7,858	8,583	4,156	1,897
3	New Dormaa	6,226	3,052	3,174	1,548	788
4	Atronie	4,638	2,433	2,205	812	498
5	Kotokrom	1,822	896	926	476	231
6	Yawhimakrom	1,554	810	744	345	206
7	Asuakwa	1,535	677	858	427	136
8	Kuffour Camp	1,085	600	485	167	174
9	Atuahenkrom	1,021	510	511	203	201
10	Benu Nkwanta	975	542	433	193	171
11	Nwawansua	844	429	415	152	174
12	S. Liberation Barracks	826	415	411	222	181
13	Nkrankese	735	404	331	117	101
14	Kontorkrom (Adomako)	733	411	322	137	148
15	Yeboahkrom (Shed)	718	431	287	152	117
16	Kurosua No.2	696	356	340	145	140
17	Nsagobesa No.2	646	361	285	146	127
18	Nwowasu	631	311	320	87	80
19	Abesim-Nkran No.1	591	321	270	129	106
20	Kurasua No.1	575	322	253	104	100

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Sunyani	75,366	7,199	6,495	7,781	8,592	14,489	8,130	5,151	4,080	3,334	2,695	2,339	1,565	1,058	646	758	1,054
2	Abesim	16,441	1,985	1,692	1,845	1,723	2,063	1,788	1,283	1,008	776	607	511	331	240	159	149	281
3	New Dormaa	6,226	737	646	732	710	707	699	507	377	304	207	211	110	78	64	59	78
4	Atronie	4,638	726	582	498	463	631	373	325	259	185	139	134	78	77	35	59	74
5	Kotokrom	1,822	245	186	190	208	223	184	143	126	73	79	52	30	23	16	18	26
6	Yawhimakrom	1,554	235	210	192	173	150	130	115	101	71	46	39	18	18	16	16	24
7	Asuakwa2	1,535	165	139	172	165	191	176	133	80	74	57	51	41	23	19	15	34
8	Kuffour Camp	1,085	168	154	143	107	82	77	51	67	62	57	36	23	22	9	6	21
9	Atuahenkrom	1,021	148	155	120	91	106	88	75	56	50	23	34	16	14	12	20	13
10	Benu Nkwanta	975	168	149	114	90	62	90	66	59	48	26	23	15	20	10	22	13
11	Nwawansua	844	105	111	144	80	73	61	58	51	39	30	37	13	15	4	12	11
	S. Liberation																	
12	Barracks	826	82	74	92	90	93	83	77	51	42	39	42	26	13	4	9	9
13	Nkrankese	735	103	91	103	86	71	51	45	45	26	29	28	12	14	8	10	13
	Kontorkrom																	
14	(Adomako)	733	132	88	80	76	58	66	48	42	33	31	29	9	4	3	9	25
	Yeboahkrom																	
15	(Shed)	718	109	64	62	61	111	65	64	37	26	31	23	25	10	6	9	15
16	Kurosua No.2	696	113	110	98	77	42	37	25	40	32	24	33	17	15	5	13	15
	Nsagobesa																	
17	No.2	646	99	101	74	62	45	47	40	49	40	28	21	14	8	4	9	5
18	Nwowasu	631	88	82	57	80	106	45	28	30	28	22	26	13	8	6	9	3
	Abesim-Nkran																	
19	No.1	591	82	93	77	53	52	49	44	34	27	26	17	6	5	2	10	14
20	Kurasua No.1	575	112	75	48	48	41	55	30	43	33	24	20	16	9	5	4	12

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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