



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

SEFWI WIAWSO MUNICIPAL



Canada 

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS:	Acquire Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASFR:	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR:	Crude Birth Rate
CDR:	Crude Death Rate
CEB:	Children Ever Born
CERSGIS:	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CS:	Children Surviving
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID:	Department for International Development
DPs:	Development Partners
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EA:	Enumeration Area
EU:	European Union
FCUBE:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GFR:	General Fertility Rate
GNAG:	Ghana National Association of Garages
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
JHS:	Junior High School
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
Km ² :	Kilometers Square
KVIP:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
L.I:	Legislative Instrument
MCE:	Municipal Chief Executive
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MPCU:	Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit
NCA:	National Communications Authority
NCPEC:	National Census Publicity and Education Committee
NCSC:	National Census Steering Committee
NCTAC:	National Census Technical Advisory Committee

NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NER:	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
NGOs:	Non-governmental Organizations
OPD:	Out Patient Department.
PES:	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPP:	Public Private Partnership
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
SIT:	Social Inclusion Transfer
SHS:	Senior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
TFR:	Total Fertility Rate
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WC:	Water Closet
WHO:	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The Sefwi Wiawso Municipality has a total population of 139, 200 with males and females constituting 50.1 percent, and 49.9 percent of the population respectively. The Municipality has a youthful population with 41.2 percent of the population below 15 years. The aged (65 years and older) constitute 5.2 percent of the population. Whiles the urban areas have sex ratio of 94.2; the rural areas have a ratio of 104.1, showing that while more males are found in rural areas, females dominate the urban areas.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Municipality has a total fertility rate of 3.7, which implies that on the average a female aged 15-49 years will give birth to about 4 children by the end of her reproductive years, if she were to conform to current age-specific fertility rates. The crude birth rate (CBR) which is the number of birth per 1,000 population is 27.0, which is slightly lower than the regional average of 27.2. With a crude death rate of 6.4 deaths per 1,000 population, the Municipality has a high mortality rate for females than for males among the population below 35 years. The results show that 14.2 percent of household deaths in the Municipality is caused by accident/violence/ homicide/suicide whiles 85.8 percent are due to all other causes. Out of a total number of 36,336 migrants, 29.1 percent are born elsewhere in the region, while 70.9 percent are born in other regions of the country or outside Ghana. Most of the migrants in the Municipality are born in Ashanti and Brong Ahafo regions. More than a third of the migrants who were born in the Eastern Region have lived in the Municipality for 20 years or more.

Household size, composition and structure

With a household population of 135,568 the Sefwi Wiawso Municipality has an average household size of 4.5 persons per households which is higher for rural areas (4.7) than urban areas (4.1). Majority of the household population consist of children (son/daughter) of household heads (47.8%), heads of households constitute 22.2 percent and spouse (wife/husband) (11.7%). Grandchildren make up 6.7 percent of the household population. Nuclear families (parents and their biological children), constitutes the largest proportion of household population in the Municipality. Also, about one-quarter of the household population live in a single parent household.

Marital Status

Nearly half (48.4%) of the population 12 years and older in the Municipality are married while 40.9 percent have never been married. About six percent are either divorced or are separated. A higher proportion of females than males are separated, divorced or widowed. By age 25-29 years, seven out of every 10 females 12 years compared to four out of 10 males are married. For all age groups the proportion of the female population 12 years and older who are divorced is higher than their male counterparts. Among the never married, 16.2 percent are in the secondary school 67.8 percent have basic education and 3.1 percent have post middle/secondary certificate/diploma training. Also among those married, 39.2 percent of them have no formal education, 49.8 percent have basic education. Among the married, 86.5 percent are employed and 12.0 percent are economically not active. On the other hand, majority of the never married are economically not active (68.9%). Among the sexes (male and female), the proportion of males who are married and employed is higher than females (90.4 % and 82.8% respectively) and on the other hand the proportion of females who are married and economically not active is higher than their male counterpart (15.3% and 8.6% respectively).

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the Municipality is 96.2 percent while those holding dual nationality is 1.6 percent. Other nationals in the district constitute 1.7 percent of the population.

Literacy and Education

About seven out of 10 (71.5%) of the population 11 years and older are literate while 28.5 percent are not literate in any language. The proportion of literate males (78.5%) is higher than females. The proportion of males who can read and write in English and a Ghanaian language is 72.1 percent as compared with 66.3 percent of their female counterparts. Majority of the population 3 years and older currently attending school are at the primary level (47.2%) while 1.6 percent are in post secondary or tertiary level. Whereas there are more males currently in tertiary institutions, more females are currently in post middle/secondary institutions.

Economic Activity Status

Over 71 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active, while those economically not active constitute 28.7 percent. Among the economically active population, 97 percent are employed and 3.2 percent are unemployed in the Municipality. Among the economically not active population 58.2 percent are students, almost one-quarter (24.5%) are performing household duties while 3.1 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Slightly more than two-thirds of the unemployed are first time job seekers while 32.9 percent have ever worked. A higher proportion of females than males are employed among persons 15 – 24 years in the Municipality.

Occupation

Two-thirds (67.1%) of the population 15 years and older are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers and a small proportion are professionals (3.6%), managers (1.2%) and clerical

Employment Status

About 67 percent of the population 15 years and older are self-employed without employees, 3.0 percent self-employed with employees, and 13.2 percent are contributing family workers. Employees constitute 12.5 percent with nearly three times more males than females. More females are self-employed without employees, contributing family workers, and apprentices. The proportion of the population who are employed in the private informal sector is 89.0 percent, of the public sector and the private formal employ 4.8 percent and 5.7 percent respectively. Males are more likely than females to be in these two sectors.

Information Communication Technology

Two out of every five (40.5%) persons 12 years and older in the Municipality own a mobile phone with more males (47.1%) than females (34.0%). For the use of internet facilities, 2.1 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities. More males than females use internet facilities. About four in every 100 of the households (3.5%) in the Municipality have a desktop or laptop computer, with more male headed households (3.9%) than female headed households (2.4%).

Type of Disability

The Municipality has 1.5 percent of the population living with one form of disability or the other. The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Among those with disability, 43.2 percent have sight disability, followed by those with physical disability (26.1%), hearing (17.2%) and speech (15.5%). With the exception of speech disability, there are more females with the different forms of disabilities than males. The proportion of people with sight disability is high in rural areas (44.2%) than urban areas (41.5%). The proportion of males in the urban locality with physical disability is higher (25.3%) than that their female counterparts (21.9%). In the rural areas proportion of females with physical disability is 30.2 percent as compared with 25.1 percent of their urban counterparts. More than half (54.3%) of persons with disability (PWD) are employed while 45.0 percent are economically not active. Females PWDs are more likely than their male counterparts to be economically not active. Educational level is generally low among the population with disability. About a quarter (24.2%) of PWDs have never attended school. Majority of persons with disabilities who have attended school have attained some basic education (54.9%). Also, 10.6 percent of PWDs have attained SSS/SHS or higher education.

Households in Agriculture

Nearly three-quarters (74.1%) of households in the Municipality are engaged in agriculture. Majority (98.8%) of them are engaged in crop farming, while only few (0.8%) of the households are engaged tree planting. In the rural areas a higher proportion of households (86.1%) are engaged in agriculture as compared with 55.2 percent in the urban areas. Also in livestock rearing, 25.7 percent of the households are in the rural areas as compared with 12.5 percent in the urban areas. Chicken accounts for two-thirds (67.6%) of the livestock reared in the Municipality.

Housing

The stock of houses in the Sefwi Wiawso Municipality is 23,246 representing with 68.8 percent of the houses located in rural areas. With an average of 1.3 households per house, there are on the average about six persons per house.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Nearly half (48.1%) of all dwelling units in the Municipality are compound houses; 37.4 percent are separate houses and 6.8 percent are semi-detached houses. Almost two-thirds (65.6%) of the dwelling units in the Municipality are owned by members of the household; 15.7 percent are owned by private individuals; 12.1 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and 1.7 percent are owned by public or government. About one percent (1.1%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the Municipality is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 51.5 percent with cement/concrete constituting 41.8 percent of outer walls of dwelling units. Cement (82.8%) and mud/earth (14.9%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (90.7 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (55.4%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the Municipality. About 12.4 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 district are electricity (59.0%), flashlight/torch (19.6%) and kerosene lamp (18.7%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the Municipality is wood (66.5%). The proportion for rural (82.5%) is higher than that of urban (41.0%). The four main sources of water in the Municipality are borehole, public tap, pipe-borne water in or outside the dwelling, and protected wells. About one-third of households (32.8%) drink water from boreholes.

The most important toilet facility used in the Municipality is pit latrine representing 52.6 percent followed by public toilet (22.7%). About 14.6 percent of the population in the Municipality have no toilet facility and therefore use the bush or fields. About a third of households (31.6%) in the Municipality share separate bathrooms in the same house while 38.4 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 71.0 percent. About one in ten households (8.2%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 4.6 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (46.7%) and onto the street (28.4%) are the two most common methods used by households in the Municipality. Less than 10 percent of households use a sewage or drainage systems.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Legislative Instrument (L.I) 1386 establishing the Sefwi Wiawso District was enacted on 23rd November, 1988 under PNDC Law 207 and replaced by Local Government Act493, 1993. It was elevated to a Municipal status in March, 2012 under Legislative Instrument, (L.I) 2015 (Sefwi Wiawso District Assembly, 2010 - 2013 Medium Term Development Plan).

1.1.2 Location and size

The Sefwi Wiawso Municipality lies in the North Eastern part of the Western Region between latitudes 6^oN and 6^o 30^o N and Longitudes 2^o 45^o W and 2^o 15^o W. The Brong Ahafo Region shares boundary with it to the North and Juabeso and Bia to the West, Aowin-Suaman to the South, Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai district to the East and Wassa Amenfi West to the South-East. The Municipality covers an area of 1,1011.6 sq.km, representing 7 per cent of land area of the Western Region and is roughly rectangular in shape. The Municipal capital is Sefwi Wiawso.

1.1.3 Demographics

The population of Sefwi Wiawso Municipality is 139,200 representing 5.9 percent of the region's population (2010 PHC). The 2010 PHC shows the male population to be 50.1 percent (69,753) and the females 49.9 percent (69,477), which are slightly higher than the regional average for both males and females. The sex ratio for the district is 104 males per 100 females.

The Municipality has a child (0-14) dependency ratio of 74.4 and an Adult (65+) dependency ratio of 6.8. The total dependency ratio is 81.5, which is slightly higher compared to the regional value of 79.8.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Relief and Drainage

Most part of the Municipality is generally undulating and lies between 152.4m – 510m above sea level. The highest point, the Krokoo peak which is 510m above sea level lies roughly to the South-West of Sefwi Wiawso. The main drainage feature is the Tano River and its tributaries. The Tano River runs roughly in a North-South direction and enters the sea in La Cote d'Ivoire. The major tributaries include the Suhien, Kunuma, Sui and the Yoyo.

1.2.2 Geology and Mineral Deposits

The geology of the Municipality is mainly the Lower and Upper Birimian types with the Lower Birimian formation to the East and North Eastern part of the Municipality. These are volcanic rocks, which have been solidified from molten materials (lava). The occasional granite intrusions give the Municipality its undulating nature and form part of the long hill ranges known as the Bibiani range. These are often steep and strongly dissected. There are gold deposits at Kokokrom, Paboase and Akoti areas.

1.2.3 Climate (Temperature and Rainfall)

The Sefwi Wiawso Municipality, falls within the tropical rainforest climatic zone with temperatures between 25⁰C and 30⁰C throughout the year and moderate to heavy rainfall pattern between 1524mm and 1780mm per annum. It comes with double maxima characteristics in June-July and September-October as its peaks. Humidity is relatively high, which is about 90% at night falling to 75 percent during the day.

The rainfall pattern of this area is unique and suitable for agricultural activities in the Municipality. It has two long wet seasons separated by relatively short dry season. The dry season is marked by relatively low humidity with hazy conditions occurring from December to February. The Municipality experiences fewer or no bush fire outbreaks.

The Municipality often experiences concentrated downpours up to 178mm rainfall in a day, which often causes widespread flooding at some settlements due to the nature of the soil.

1.2.4 Soils

The most widespread is the forest Ochrosols, which covers most of the Northern and Western parts of the Municipality. The forest Ochrosols and Oxysols are rich soils, which support the cultivation of cash and food crops, such as cocoa, palm tree, cola, coffee, cashew, plantains, cocoyam, cassava and maize, with high yields in the Municipality.

1.2.5 Vegetation and Forest Reserve Cover

The Sefwi Wiawso Municipality falls within the moist semi-deciduous forest zone of Ghana, which covers most of Ashanti, Western, Brong-Ahafo and Eastern Regions. The forest type consists of the Celtic triplochiton association. Common species found are Onyina, Odum, Wawa, Mahogany, Sapele, Emire Asamfina, Red cedar, among others.

There is a high degree of depletion of the original forest as large sections of the forest are now secondary due to improper farming practices and logging. Due to this, a large section of the forest totaling 612.22 km has been put under reserves. The Municipality has three (3) forest reserves which include Muro in Boako (167.8km²), Suhuma in Old Adiembra/Amafie (359.8 km²) and Tano Suhien in Punikrom (84.6km²).

1.3 Political Administration

Sefwi Wiawso Municipal Assembly has one constituency with a political Head, who is the Municipal Chief Executive and an Administrative Head, who is also the Municipal Coordinating Director. The Assembly has five Area Councils which are Anhwia, Dwinase, Boako, Asafo and Asawinso and a Town Council which is Wiawso. The Municipal Assembly is made up of 45 assembly members including government appointees.

Figure 1.1: District map of Sefwi Wiawso



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

1.4.1 Location and Distribution of Service

There are about 20 major settlements that have relative access to social services such as primary school, junior secondary, senior high school, public places of convenience, safe water, hospitals, clinics, health centres etc. Distribution of services is skewed towards the first four (4) hierarchies, namely Wiawso, Asawinso, Asafo, and Boako. These settlements have access to almost all the social infrastructure available in the District.

Services such as primary schools, bore holes, wells, markets, electricity and agricultural extension are enjoyed by majority of settlements, whilst only a few towns have access to some high level of services like hospital, health centres, police stations, and secondary schools.

1.4.2 Culture

The cultural practice of the people of the Municipality is not different from the rest of the Akan speaking communities in the country.

The Municipality has one traditional council, that is, the Sefwi Wiawso Traditional Council, which is headed by the Paramount Chief of the Traditional Area (Omanhene), with the title ‘Kogyebour’.

The Traditional Area also includes the whole of the political districts of Juaboso, Bodi, Akontombra, Bia East and West. The traditional council has a membership of 65 Chiefs. The inheritance system is matrilineal. The Omanhene and the people of the traditional area celebrate Yam Festival or (‘Aluelue’) which is celebrated in December. The sub-chiefs within the paramuncy then celebrate their festivals on convenient dates between December and February.

With regards to ethnicity, the Sefwi’s (Akan) form about 78.6 percent. Other minority groups include Mole-Dagbani, Krobos, Ewes and Nzemas form the remaining 21.4 percent.

Christianity forms the majority of the religious group in the Municipality constituting 81.7 percent with others, Islamic, traditionalist and no religion forming the remaining 18.3 percent.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Agricultural Activities

Agriculture is the major economic activity in the Municipality in terms of employment and income generation, with about 66 percent of the working population engaged in this sector which constitutes the main source of household income in the Municipality (sefwiwiawso.ghanadistricts.gov.gh). Some of the crops include cocoa, palm tree, plantains, cocoyam, cassava and maize.

1.5.2 Tourist Attraction

The Municipality can boast of a number of tourist potentials, but unfortunately they are not well developed. It has a comparative advantage of eco-tourism, supported with festival activities. Some of these tourist attraction sites include the following;

The Tree of God (Nyame Dua)

The tree of God is located at Nyamebekyere, a distance of about 5km from Sefwi Wiawso. It is said that about 150 years ago, a farmer struck a machete into the stump of the tree and this is still visible in the trunk of the tree. The tree has continuously been growing ever since, and today the trunk of the tree is completely surrounded by the machete.

Abombirim sacred tortoise forest

It is a sacred forest preserve in which a giant tortoise lives. When one sees the tortoise and picks it, there turn to be total darkness in the forest. Until such a time that the tortoise is left for light to re-appear, one will not be able to find a way out of the forest. It is located at Sefwi Boako, a 21 km distance from Sefwi Wiawso.

Ancestral hole

The ancestral hole is at Sefwi Bosomoiso, about 4km from Sefwi Wiawso, the capital. It is believed that the royal family of Bosomoiso community originated from this hole. It is believed to be a bottomless hole surrounded by trees but no leaves fall into it. The hole is alleged to have healing powers (Western region: Human development report 2013 by UNDP).

1.5.3 Mining

Large deposit of gold has been discovered at Akoti and its surrounding areas. It is being mined in commercial quantities by Chirano Gold Mines Limited, an Australian mining firm. It commenced commercial production in 2004 which contributes to the internally generated funds of the Assembly and also provides employment opportunities for the people.

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

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 and Communication Technology (ICT), Fertility, Mortality, Agricultural Activity and Housing Conditions.

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

Region

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

District

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

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.

Did not work, but had jobs to return to.

Were unemployed

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Eight employment status categories were provided: employee,

self-employed without employees, self-employed with employees, casual worker, contributing family worker, apprentice, domestic employee (house help). Persons who could not be classified under any of the above categories were classified as “other”.

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 Organization of the Report

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The population size and age-sex composition of the Municipality have implications for socio-economic development and well-being of the Municipality. The changes in the population of an area is mainly due to three factors - Migration, Fertility and Mortality levels, which to a large extent, are influenced by age-sex composition. The 2010 Census is a de facto count in that all persons were recorded in the household where they spent census night, whether they were normally resident in that household or not (GSS, 2013). The objective of this chapter is to analyze the population size and distribution, age-sex structure, fertility mortality and migration pattern of the Sefwi Wiawso Municipality.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Table 2.1 shows the population of the Sefwi Wiawso Municipality as recorded in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The table indicates that the population of the Municipality is 139, 200 with males and females constituting 50.1 percent, and 49.9 percent of the population respectively.

Table 2.1: Population size by sex

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	139,200	100.0	69,753	100.0	69,447	100.0
0 - 4	19,513	14.0	9,921	14.2	9,592	13.8
5 - 9	19,395	13.9	9,792	14.0	9,603	13.8
10 - 14	18,425	13.2	9,417	13.5	9,008	13.0
15 - 19	15,461	11.1	7,944	11.4	7,517	10.8
20 - 24	12,532	9.0	5,734	8.2	6,798	9.8
25 - 29	10,842	7.8	4,971	7.1	5,871	8.5
30 - 34	9,041	6.5	4,375	6.3	4,666	6.7
35 - 39	8,154	5.9	4,106	5.9	4,048	5.8
40 - 44	6,556	4.7	3,440	4.9	3,116	4.5
45 - 49	4,965	3.6	2,575	3.7	2,390	3.4
50 - 54	4,333	3.1	2,296	3.3	2,037	2.9
55 - 59	2,665	1.9	1,542	2.2	1,123	1.6
60 - 64	2,136	1.5	1,178	1.7	958	1.4
65 - 69	1,286	0.9	660	0.9	626	0.9
70 - 74	1,648	1.2	775	1.1	873	1.3
75 - 79	897	0.6	460	0.7	437	0.6
80 - 84	654	0.5	283	0.4	371	0.5
85 +	697	0.5	284	0.4	413	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The Municipality has a youthful population with the 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 age groups exhibiting the highest proportions of 13.9 percent 13.2 percent and 11.1 percent respectively as compared with less than 2 percent among the 60+ age groups. It is also observed that males and females aged 0-4 years constitute 14.2 percent and 13.8 percent respectively. The proportion of males aged 5-9 is 14.0 percent as compared with 13.8 percent of the females in the same age group.

Table 2.2 shows that, out of the total population of 139,200, 49,825 representing 35.8 percent reside in the urban areas whilst 89,375 (64.2%) live in the rural areas. Nearly 52 percent of the females and 48.5 percent of the male reside in the urban areas. The table also shows the sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) for the Municipality. The sex ratio for the Municipality is 100.4 male per 100 females, which is higher compared to the regional sex ratio of 100.0. The Municipality sex ratios show that there is predominance of males. The sex ratio in the rural areas is higher (104.1) than that of the urban areas (94.2) and also the general sex ratio of the Municipality.

Table 2.2: Population size by locality of residence by region and district and sex ratio

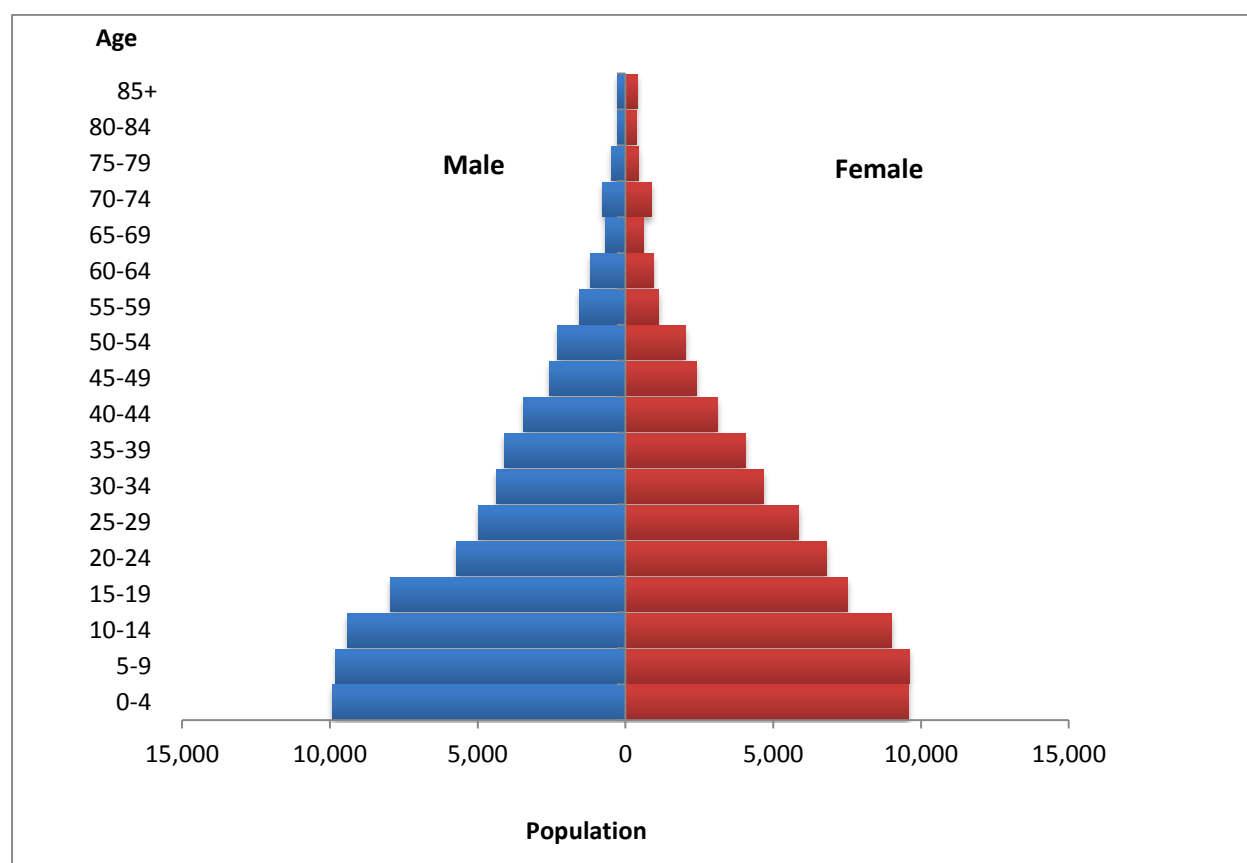
Region/district/sex	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Western	2,376,021		1,007,969		1,368,052	
Total	139,200	100.0	49,825	100.0	89,375	100.0
Male	69,753	50.1	24164	48.5	45589	51.0
Female	69,447	49.9	25661	51.5	43786	49.0
Municipal Sex Ratio		100.4		94.2		104.1
Percent of regional population		5.9		4.9		6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The age structure of the country's population is basically shaped by the effects of high fertility and decreasing mortality rate. Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid of Sefwi Wiawso Municipality. The broad base of the pyramid shows that the Municipality has a youthful population consisting of a large proportion of children under 15 years and a small proportion of the elderly (65 years and older) as depicted by narrowing top of the pyramid. A similar pattern is observed for both sexes with slight variations.

Figure 2.1: Population of pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Age dependency ratio

Table 2.3 shows the age dependency ratio of the Municipality. The ratio is used to measure the burden borne by those who are “working-age population” (i.e. those in ages 15-64 years) and those aged below 15 years and 65 years and older. The table indicates that population aged 15-64 represent more than half (55.1%) of the total population as compared with 3.7 percent of the 65+ year-olds and 41.2 percent those aged less than 15 years. Child dependency ratio is the highest (74.8) as compared with adult dependency of 6.8. This means that, for every 100 people in the working ages, there are 75 children and 7 adults who dependent on them.

Table 2.3: Age dependency ratio by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	139,200	100.0	69,753	100.0	69,447	100.0
0-14	57,333	41.2	29,130	41.8	28,203	40.6
15-64	76,685	55.1	38,161	54.7	38,524	55.5
65+	5,182	3.7	2,462	3.5	2,720	3.9
Total dependency ratio	81.5		82.8		80.3	
Child dependency ratio	74.8		76.3		73.2	
Old age dependency ratio	6.8		6.5		7.1	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The table further shows that, the age dependency ratio of males is higher (82.79) than that of the females (80.27). Child dependency is also higher among the males (76.33) than females (73.21). However old age dependency is higher for females (7.6) than males (6.45). Overall the total dependency is 81.5.

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Migration, Fertility and Mortality are the three main factors that affect the composition and size of the population.

Fertility

Fertility rates affect the development of an area. In developing countries, lower fertility rates are more beneficial to families and the community.

Table 2.4 shows that in the Sefwi-Wiawso Municipality, 41,611 (29.9%) of the population are females aged 15-49 years with a total fertility rate of 3.7. This means that on the average a female aged 15-49 years will give birth to about 4 children by the end of her reproductive years, if she were to conform to current age-specific fertility rates, this rate is above the regional level TFR of 3.6 and the national level TFR of 3.3.

Table 2.4: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate

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	2,376,021	602,769	63,769	3.6	105.8	26.8
Jomoro	150,107	38,145	4,245	3.7	111.3	28.3
Ellembelle	87,501	22,148	2,381	3.6	107.5	27.2
Nzema East	60,828	15,155	1,734	3.7	114.4	28.5
Ahanta West	106,215	26,356	3,112	3.9	118.1	29.3
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	158,170	12,883	2.8	81.5	23.0
Shama	81,966	20,778	2,371	3.9	114.1	28.9
Wassa East	81,073	18,717	2,509	4.5	134.0	30.9
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	22,852	2,278	3.2	99.7	25.2
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	39,035	4,898	4.2	125.5	30.7
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	19,368	2,481	4.4	128.1	29.7
Wassa Amenfi West	92,152	22,124	2,387	3.7	107.9	25.9
Aowin	117,886	28,511	3,253	3.9	114.1	27.6
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	19,026	2,158	3.6	113.4	26.2
Sefwi Wiawso	139,200	34,406	3,668	3.7	106.6	26.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	123,272	30,844	2,919	3.2	94.6	23.7
Juabeso	58,435	14,521	1,792	4.2	123.4	30.7
Bia west	88,939	22,021	2,598	3.8	118.0	29.2
Mpohor	42,923	10,324	1,299	4.3	125.8	30.3
Wassa Amenfi Central	69,014	15,867	1,895	4.1	119.4	27.5
Suaman	20,529	5,141	482	3.2	93.8	23.5
Bodi	53,314	12,708	1,556	4.1	122.4	29.2
Bia East	27,393	6,552	870	4.2	132.8	31.8

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 population

In the last twelve months, 3,760 children were born in the Municipality. The general fertility rate of 90.4 per 1,000 females is slightly higher than the regional average of 89.2. GFR is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-49. GFR of 90.4 means that about 90 children are born to a 1,000 women in a year. The crude birth rate (CBR) which is the number of birth per 1,000 population puts the CBR of the Municipality at 27.0, which is slightly lower than the regional average of 27.2.

There should be policy interventions in the Municipality to reduce the level of fertility, especially effective implementation of the family planning programs in the Municipality is highly recommended.

Table 2.5 shows the population 12 years and older and the number of births they gave and the number surviving. The data shows that the population of females 12 years and older is 46,412. The table indicates that, 109,470 children have been born to females aged 12 years and older and out of this, 98,695 are the children are surviving. The table further reveals that, out of the total number of females aged 12 years and older, the number of females in ages 20-24 is the highest whilst the lowest is for ages 55-59.

The table also indicates that, more females (54,980) than males (54,490), are born with more females (49,826) surviving than males (48,869). Females aged 12-14 years have the least number (27) of children ever born, while more children were born to women aged 25-54 years. This could be attributed to the fact that most of the women aged 12-14 years could be schooling or in apprenticeship and therefore would not have begun childbearing as much as those in the older ages. It could be observed from Table 2.5, that more females than males survive in all age groups, except for females aged 35-39 and 40-44.

Table 2.5: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age group	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	46,412	109,470	54,490	54,980	98,695	48,869	49,826
12-14	5,168	27	4	23	22	3	19
15-19	7,517	734	358	376	654	320	334
20-24	6,798	5,297	2,611	2,686	4,837	2,338	2,499
25-29	5,871	10,820	5,450	5,370	10,109	5,041	5,068
30-34	4,666	13,731	6,917	6,814	12,976	6,457	6,519
35-39	4,048	15,671	7,841	7,830	14,694	7,352	7,342
40-44	3,116	14,252	7,177	7,075	13,138	6,602	6,536
45-49	2,390	11,821	5,851	5,970	10,671	5,264	5,407
50-54	2,037	10,527	5,307	5,220	9,435	4,738	4,697
55-59	1,123	6,190	3,032	3,158	5,482	2,654	2,828
60+	3,678	20,400	9,942	10,458	16,677	8,100	8,577

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Mortality

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

Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. Mortality, as one of the three components of population growth, plays an important role in determining the growth of a population.

The crude death rate can be particularly affected by age structure. Death rates are calculated for specific age groups in order to compare mortality at different ages or at the same age over time.

The death rate (also called the crude death rate) is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year.

From table 2.6, there are 890 household deaths in the Municipality with death rate of 6.4 deaths per 1000 live births. Wassa East (11.4) and Jomoro (9.7) are among the districts with the highest death rates in the region.

Table 2.6: Household deaths and crude death rates by districts

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,376,021	14,825	6.2
Jomoro	150,107	1,452	9.7
Ellembelle	87,501	471	5.4
Nzema East	60,828	425	7.0
Ahanta West	106,215	683	6.4
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	2,721	4.9
Shama	81,966	590	7.2
Wassa East	81,073	926	11.4
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	351	3.9
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	974	6.1
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	589	7.1
Wassa Amenfi West	92,152	530	5.8
Aowin	117,886	551	4.7
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	316	3.8
Sefwi Wiawso	139,200	890	6.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	123,272	1,053	8.5
Juabeso	58,435	355	6.1
Bia west	88,939	595	6.7
Mpohor	42,923	390	9.1
Wassa Amenfi Central	69,014	375	5.4
Suaman	20,529	98	4.8
Bodi	53,314	364	6.8
Bia East	27,393	126	4.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

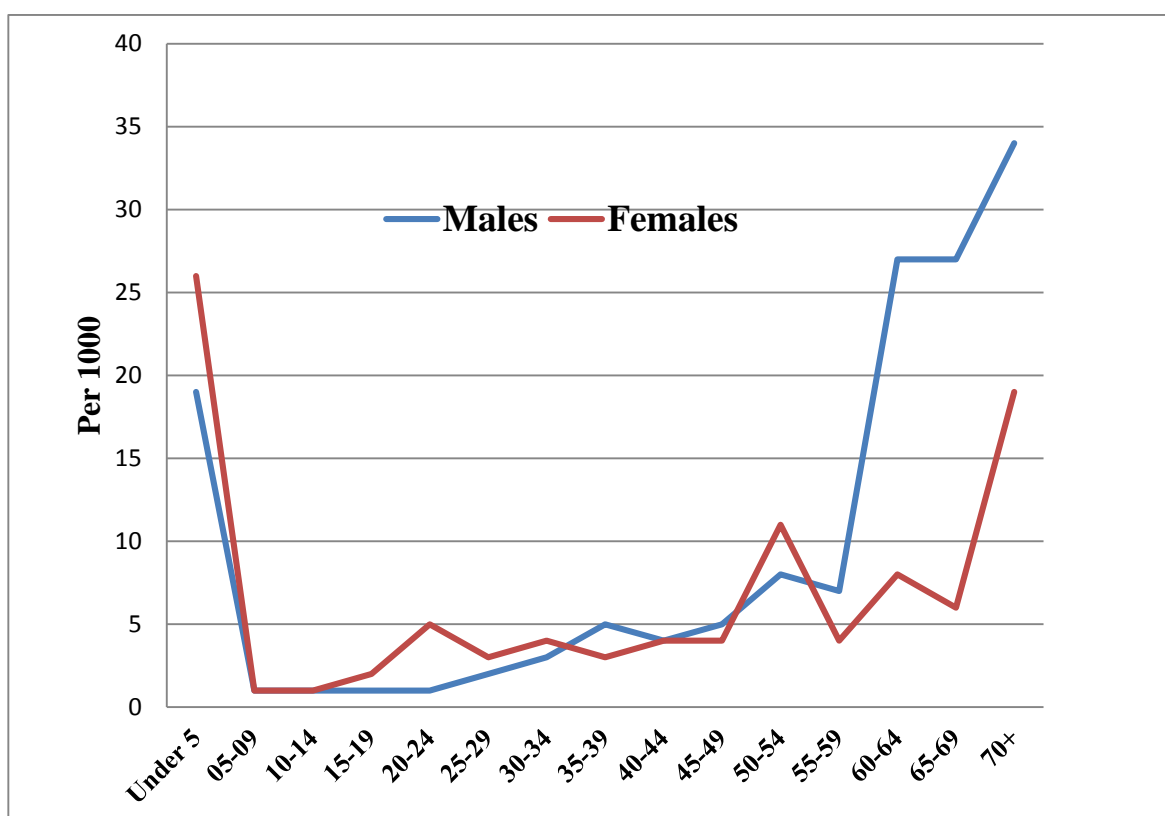
Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Age specific death rate

The reported age specific death rate by sex is presented in Figure 2.2. Generally, mortality is high at birth for earlier ages of life, reduces sharply from age 0-4 to 5-9 years and remain low for ages 10-14 years and start to increase for older ages.

From under 5 and age 5-9, death rate among the females is higher than for the males. The age groups 15-44 are the age groups where the death rate among the female is higher than the male and this may be the results of maternal mortality. However from age 55 years, death rates for males increase sharply and remain high for all older ages than their female counterparts.

Figure 2.2: Age specific death rates



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.7 shows the causes of deaths in households. From the table, there are 890 deaths in the Municipality compare with the regional and national deaths of 14,825 and 163,534 respectively. Out of the total deaths in the Municipality, 14.2 percent is caused by accident/violence/ homicide/suicide whiles 85.8 percent are due to other causes.

Table 2.7: Causes of deaths in households

District	Total deaths	Death due to			
		Accident/ violence/ homicide/ suicide		All other causes	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Districts	14,825	1,982	13.4	12,843	86.6
Jomoro	1,452	182	12.5	1,270	87.5
Ellembelle	471	56	11.9	415	88.1
Nzema East	425	82	19.3	343	80.7
Ahanta West	683	82	12.0	601	88.0
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	2,721	381	14.0	2,340	86.0
Kwesimintsim	1,028	141	13.7	887	86.3
Takoradi	439	75	17.1	364	82.9
Sekondi	445	53	11.9	392	88.1
Essikadu-Ketan	809	112	13.8	697	86.2
Shama	590	74	12.5	516	87.5
Wassa East	926	63	6.8	863	93.2
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	351	38	10.8	313	89.2
Prestea/Huni Valley	974	165	16.9	809	83.1
Wassa Amenfi East	589	104	17.7	485	82.3
Wassa Amenfi West	531	62	11.7	469	88.3
Aowin	561	107	19.1	454	80.9
Sefwi Akontombra	316	42	13.3	274	86.7
Sefwi Wiawso	890	126	14.2	764	85.8
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso Bekwai	1,053	95	9.0	958	91.0
Juabeso	361	37	10.2	324	89.8
Bia west	595	133	22.4	462	77.6
Mpohor	390	44	11.3	346	88.7
Wassa Amenfi Central	374	35	9.4	339	90.6
Suaman	88	14	15.9	74	84.1
Bodi	358	42	11.7	316	88.3
Bia East	126	18	14.3	108	85.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Migration

Table 2.8 describes the birthplace of migrants by duration of residence. Out of a total number of 36,336 migrants, 29.1 percent were born elsewhere in the region, while 70.9 percent were born elsewhere in another region. Most of the migrants were born in the Ashanti and Brong-Ahafo Region. Also it is observed that most of the migrants have lived elsewhere in the region or born elsewhere in another region for one to four years.

Table 2.8: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence percent				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	36,336	14.1	27.4	17.7	20.7	20.1
Born elsewhere in the region	10,578	14.4	29.4	17.9	19.5	18.8
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central	1,975	12.8	23.3	19.1	19.4	25.4
Greater Accra	929	18.2	27.2	13.9	15.9	24.8
Volta	1,679	12.5	26.6	15.9	18.9	26.1
Eastern	3,378	13.3	19.4	13.6	19.3	34.4
Ashanti	5,433	14.7	24.6	16	19.5	25.2
Brong Ahafo	4,022	13.6	28.2	21.8	24.8	11.5
Northern	2,585	16.4	29.2	18.6	20.7	15.1
Upper East	3,813	14.1	28.8	18	25.2	13.8
Upper west	1,301	12.0	34.4	21.4	21.0	11.3
Outside Ghana	643	8.4	39.0	17.0	21.8	13.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides comprehensive and detailed social and cultural characteristics of the Sefwi Wiawso Municipality. This section analyses the household composition, marital status, and nationality of both Ghanaians and foreigners resident in Ghana at the time of the census, and also the religious affiliation, educational attainment and literacy.

3.2 Size, Household Composition and Headship

The composition of the Ghanaian household is a reflection of the social structure of the country. There are four major components of the household-structure, namely: household heads, spouses, children and other relatives. The household composition is therefore defined in terms of the relationship of members of the household to the person they accept and recognise as the head and who is responsible for the management and upkeep of the ‘house’. (GSS, 2000 PHC, Western Region, Analysis of District Data and Implication for Planning, 2005, p.23). Factors like migration, modernisation and the tradition of the extended family still persist, as several households of the extended family live mostly in the same housing unit.

Household size

Table 3.1 shows that, the average household size for the Municipality is 4.5 as compared to the region which is 4.2. This shows that, there is no much difference between the Municipality and the region. The average household size is higher for rural areas than urban areas (4.7 and 4.1 respectively). The Table further reveals that, the average household per house for the Municipality is 1.3 and this is higher for urban areas compared to rural areas.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality type

Categories	Total				
	country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	135,568	48,130	87,438
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	30,074	11,607	18,467
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2
Average household size	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Household composition

Household composition refers to the patterns of relationships between the head of household and other members of the household. This includes relationships such as spouse (wife/husband), child (son/daughter), grandchild, parent/parent-in-law, brother/sister, other relative and non-relative. A head of household is a member of the household recognized as such by the other members of the household. 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.

Table 3.2 shows that 135,568 people live in households. Of this, males constitute 50.1 percent while females constitute 49.9 percent. This is common in most households in the Western region. The data shows three major features of the household composition. Majority of the household population consist of children (son/daughter) of household heads (47.8%), heads of households constitute 22.2 percent and spouse (wife/husband) (11.7%). Also, of the male household population, 31.3 percent are heads, while 1.4 percent are spouse. Again, 13.0 percent of female household population are heads of households and 22.1 percent are spouses of head of households. The table indicates a small proportion of the household population are adopted children and non-relatives confirming the presence and extent of fostering in the living arrangements of household in the Municipality and perhaps Ghana as a whole.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Relationship to head	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	135,568	100.0	67,955	100.0	67,613	100.0
Head	30,074	22.2	21,299	31.3	8,775	13.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	15,859	11.7	943	1.4	14,916	22.1
Child (son/daughter)	64,837	47.8	33,520	49.3	31,317	46.3
Parent/Parent in-law	700	0.5	102	0.2	598	0.9
Son/Daughter in-law	665	0.5	220	0.3	445	0.7
Grandchild	9,009	6.7	4,485	6.6	4,524	6.7
Brother/Sister	4,397	3.2	2,500	3.7	1,897	2.8
Step child	978	0.7	502	0.7	476	0.7
Adopted/Foster child	439	0.3	203	0.3	236	0.4
Other relative	6,515	4.8	3,051	4.5	3,464	5.1
Non-relative	2,095	1.6	1,130	1.7	965	1.4

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

Household structure

Household structure is defined as classification of ties of affiliation of persons who constitute households. In other words, it refers to the type of relationship (whether related or unrelated) between household members who were present on census night.

Table 3.3 shows that, 38.3 percent of the households are Nuclear (i.e. Head, spouse(s), children) followed by the Extended family (Heads, spouse(s), children, Head's relatives constituting (21.2%). The Nuclear family forms the majority due to the influence of modernization, where the immediate family takes precedence over all other structures. However, the extended family cannot be relegated to the background because of tradition, societal beliefs and culture.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	135,568	100.0	67,955	100.0	67,613	100.0
Head only	4,943	3.7	3,455	5.1	1,488	2.2
Head and a spouse only	2,312	1.7	1,161	1.7	1,151	1.7
Nuclear (Head spouse(s) children)	51,941	38.3	26,896	39.6	25,045	37.0
Extended (Head spouse(s) children Head's relatives)	28,674	21.2	14,531	21.4	14,143	20.9
Extended + non relatives	2,460	1.8	1,203	1.8	1,257	1.9
Head spouse(s) and other composition	4,281	3.2	2,206	3.3	2,075	3.1
Single parent Nuclear	14,876	11.0	6,629	9.8	8,247	12.2
Single parent Extended	16,252	12.0	6,918	10.2	9,334	13.8
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,416	1.0	642	0.9	774	1.1
Head and other composition but no spouse	8,413	6.2	4,314	6.4	4,099	6.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

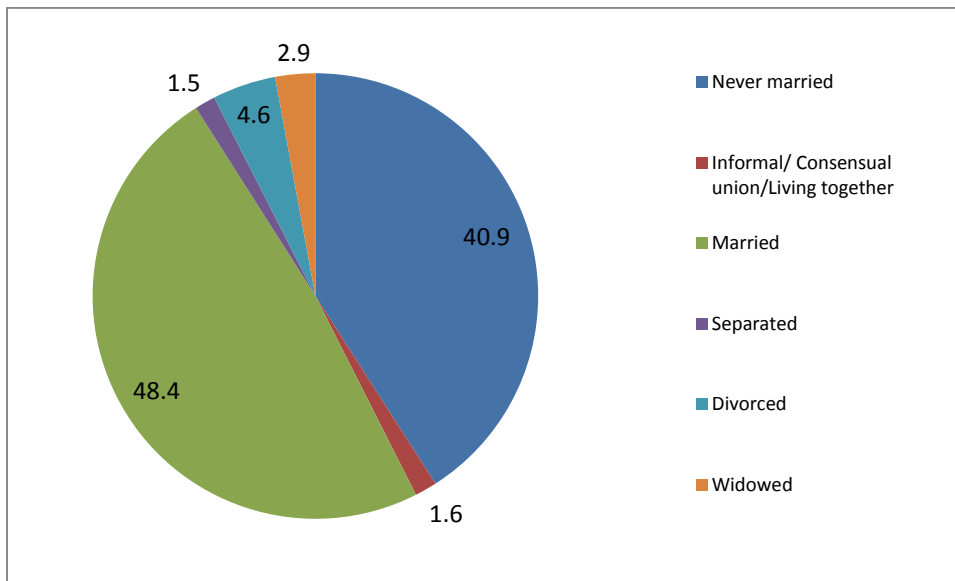
The extended family has been a source of support for the immediate family in terms of conflict disputes and other activities (Kwatei et al, 2009). It could be seen that single parent nuclear and extended are more (12.0%) than the single parent nuclear (11.0%). This shows the important role being played by the extended family. Single parent extended plus a non-relative, form the least (1.0%) of the household structure.

3.3 Marital Status

Generally, marriage in Ghana is recognized as a union between a man and a woman with the knowledge of both families. In Ghana, the purpose of marriage is to provide companionship for the couple, the means to offer support for each other, and a legitimate avenue for sexual satisfaction and reproduction. Marriage includes formal unions that are legal, traditional or religiously sanctioned, and informal cohabitating unions. The 2010 Census collected information on the marital status of persons from age 12 years and above.

Figure 3.1 shows that most (48.4%) of the persons 12 years and older are married, while 40.9 percent have never married. The proportion of those separated, divorced and widowed constitutes 9.0 percent and 1.5 percent of persons in informal/consensual union/living together.

Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Marital status and age

Majority of the population aged 12-24 years have never married. This could be attributed to the fact that they maybe in school or in apprenticeship. However, most of the populations aged 25-44 years have married. Majority of the population aged 65 and over are widowed, which has implications for adult dependency, especially if the deceased is the bread winner of the family.

Table 3.4 shows that about 50 percent of the females and 47.2 percent of the males are married as compared with 46.8 percent of the males and 35.2 percent of the females who have never married. This could be due to the fact that females marry earlier than males and also there is a tendency among females to remarry in order to seek for support to cater for the family. About 1.8 percent of the females are in informal, consensual union or living together, compared to 1.4 percent of the males. A higher proportion of the females than the males are separated, divorced or widowed. This may be due to the fact that females are less likely to remarry after a break up of their marriages than the males. Separation, divorce and being widowed among the females in the Municipality can put pressure on their finances and the well-being of their children as a result of lack of job or the present job does not generate much income. This could further affect the education and health of the children. Marriages itself presents challenges and most often being a single parent and a household head, present greater challenges for females in the Municipality.

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

Sex/Age-group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	92,475	100.0	40.9	1.6	48.4	1.5	4.6	2.9
Dec-14	10,608	100.0	93.3	0.2	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	15,461	100.0	90.3	0.9	8.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	12,532	100.0	61.3	3.2	32.1	1.3	1.9	0.2
25 - 29	10,842	100.0	32.6	3.1	58.6	1.4	3.9	0.4
30 - 34	9,041	100.0	14.5	2.2	75.8	2.1	4.7	0.8
35 - 39	8,154	100.0	7.0	1.7	82.1	2.3	5.6	1.3
40 - 44	6,556	100.0	4.3	1.4	81.7	2.0	7.7	2.9
45 - 49	4,965	100.0	2.8	0.7	82.0	2.3	8.4	3.6
50 - 54	4,333	100.0	2.7	0.9	77.2	2.4	9.9	6.9
55 - 59	2,665	100.0	1.5	0.7	75.2	3.4	11.3	8.0
60 - 64	2,136	100.0	3.3	0.8	68.5	2.9	12.3	12.2
65+	5,182	100.0	4.9	0.9	51.2	2.5	15.0	25.5
Male								
Total	46,063	100.0	46.8	1.4	47.2	1.1	2.6	0.9
Dec-14	5,440	100.0	93.1	0.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,944	100.0	93.9	0.4	5.6	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	5,734	100.0	80.5	2.2	16.0	0.6	0.6	0.1
25 - 29	4,971	100.0	49.6	3.3	44.0	1.2	1.8	0.2
30 - 34	4,375	100.0	21.9	2.7	70.8	1.8	2.4	0.4
35 - 39	4,106	100.0	10.4	1.9	81.6	1.9	3.6	0.5
40 - 44	3,440	100.0	6.0	1.6	85.6	1.7	4.3	0.8
45 - 49	2,575	100.0	3.4	0.6	87.8	2.2	4.9	1.1
50 - 54	2,296	100.0	2.9	0.9	87.0	1.6	6.0	1.6
55 - 59	1,542	100.0	1.8	0.6	86.7	2.3	6.9	1.7
60 - 64	1,178	100.0	3.1	0.5	85.0	1.6	6.3	3.5
65+	2,462	100.0	5.5	1.1	74.9	1.9	8.7	7.9
Female								
Total	46,412	100.0	35.2	1.8	49.6	1.9	6.6	5.0
Dec-14	5,168	100.0	93.5	0.3	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,517	100.0	86.5	1.4	10.9	0.6	0.5	0.1
20 - 24	6,798	100.0	45.1	4.1	45.7	1.9	2.9	0.2
25 - 29	5,871	100.0	18.3	3.0	71.0	1.6	5.6	0.5
30 - 34	4,666	100.0	7.6	1.7	80.4	2.4	6.8	1.2
35 - 39	4,048	100.0	3.5	1.4	82.6	2.6	7.7	2.1
40 - 44	3,116	100.0	2.4	1.2	77.3	2.4	11.4	5.2
45 - 49	2,390	100.0	2.2	0.9	75.8	2.5	12.3	6.4
50 - 54	2,037	100.0	2.6	0.8	66.1	3.4	14.3	12.8
55 - 59	1,123	100.0	1.1	0.8	59.3	5.0	17.3	16.6
60 - 64	958	100.0	3.4	1.1	48.3	4.4	19.7	23.0
65+	2,720	100.0	4.3	0.7	29.8	3.1	20.7	41.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Marital status and education

Table 3.5 shows persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. Out of a total number of 92, 475 of the population 12 years and older at all levels of education, 44,758 (48.4%) are married which is the highest and 37,864 (41.0%) have never married. Those in informal/consensual union/living together are 1.6 percent and those separated have the least proportion. Among the never married, 16.2 percent are in the secondary school 67.8 percent have basic education and 3.1 percent have post middle/secondary certificate/diploma training. Also among those married, 39.2 percent of them have no formal education, 49.8 percent have basic education. 1.2 percent vocational/technical/commercial training and 0.8 percent have tertiary education, while

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc/ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	92,475	100.0	29.3	56.1	10.0	1.0	2.9	0.6
Never married	37,864	100.0	11.5	67.8	16.2	0.8	3.1	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,476	100.0	28.3	54.4	11.0	2.3	3.7	0.3
Married	44,758	100.0	39.2	49.8	6.0	1.2	2.9	0.8
Separated	1,379	100.0	45.3	46.3	5.4	0.6	1.6	0.9
Divorced	4,274	100.0	52.5	41.4	3.2	1.3	1.3	0.4
Widowed	2,724	100.0	70.1	25.8	1.6	0.7	1.4	0.4
Male								
Total	46,063	100.0	22.1	59.8	12.4	1.0	3.7	1.1
Never married	21,550	100.0	12.0	66.2	17.4	0.6	3.1	0.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	655	100.0	20.8	55.4	14.4	2.7	6.1	0.6
Married	21,743	100.0	30.1	54.7	8.0	1.3	4.5	1.5
Separated	506	100.0	36.0	52.8	6.9	0.6	1.8	2.0
Divorced	1,194	100.0	41.7	48.3	6.1	1.1	1.9	0.8
Widowed	415	100.0	48.9	41.4	4.1	0.7	3.1	1.7
Female								
Total	46,412	100.0	36.5	52.5	7.7	1.1	2.1	0.2
Never married	16,314	100.0	10.8	70.1	14.7	0.9	3.2	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	821	100.0	34.3	53.6	8.3	1.9	1.8	0.0
Married	23,015	100.0	47.7	45.3	4.2	1.2	1.5	0.1
Separated	873	100.0	50.6	42.6	4.5	0.6	1.5	0.2
Divorced	3,080	100.0	56.7	38.8	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.2
Widowed	2,309	100.0	73.9	23.0	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The proportion of males with tertiary education is higher (1.1%) than that of the females (0.2%). This could be due to the fact females tend to marry earlier than males and the tendency of inability to get to the tertiary level is high. Some may even drop out along the way due to pregnancy and forced marriages. This can also be due to the stereotype system where males attend school and females have to stay home to assist in household chores.

Overall, 36.5 percent of the females have no education as compared with 22.1 percent of the males.

Marital status and economic activity

Table 3.6 presents information on persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. It can be seen from the table that 57,160 of persons 12 years and older are employed, 1,898 are unemployed and 33,417 are economically not active. Of those married, 86.5 percent are employed and 12.0 percent are economically not active. On the other hand, majority of the never married are economically not active (68.9%). Those in consensual unions have most of them employed (76.7%), but 19.2 percent of them are economically not active.

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

Sex/Marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		*Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	92,475	100.0	57,160	61.8	1,898	2.1	33,417	36.1
Never married	37,864	100.0	10,742	28.4	1,045	2.8	26,077	68.9
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,476	100.0	1,132	76.7	60	4.1	284	19.2
Married	44,758	100.0	38,707	86.5	676	1.5	5,375	12.0
Separated	1,379	100.0	1,111	80.6	40	2.9	228	16.5
Divorced	4,274	100.0	3,570	83.5	63	1.5	641	15.0
Widowed	2,724	100.0	1,898	69.7	14	0.5	812	29.8
Male								
Total	46,063	100.0	28,940	62.8	882	1.9	16,241	35.3
Never married	21,550	100.0	6,982	32.4	600	2.8	13,968	64.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	655	100.0	563	86.0	18	2.7	74	11.3
Married	21,743	100.0	19,651	90.4	230	1.1	1,862	8.6
Separated	506	100.0	426	84.2	11	2.2	69	13.6
Divorced	1,194	100.0	1,010	84.6	19	1.6	165	13.8
Widowed	415	100.0	308	74.2	4	1.0	103	24.8
Female								
Total	46,412	100.0	28,220	60.8	1,016	2.2	17,176	37.0
Never married	16,314	100.0	3,760	23.0	445	2.7	12,109	74.2
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	821	100.0	569	69.3	42	5.1	210	25.6
Married	23,015	100.0	19,056	82.8	446	1.9	3,513	15.3
Separated	873	100.0	685	78.5	29	3.3	159	18.2
Divorced	3,080	100.0	2,560	83.1	44	1.4	476	15.5
Widowed	2,309	100.0	1,590	68.9	10	0.4	709	30.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*The Economically Not active include Pensioners/retired; Disabled/too sick to work; Too old/too young; Students

Among the sexes (male and female), the proportion of males who are married and employed is higher than females (90.4 % and 82.8% respectively) and on the other hand the proportion of females who are married and economically not active is higher than their male counterpart (15.3% and 8.6% respectively).

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth and by naturalization. Table 3.7 shows the nationality of the population by sex; the table show that, 96.2 percent of the total population in the Municipality are Ghanaians by birth and 0.5 percent are Ghanaians by naturalization. Percentage of population with dual nationality is 1.6 percent and persons from ECOWAS countries constitute 0.8 percent.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	139,200	100.0	69,753	100.0	69,447	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	133,909	96.2	67,072	96.2	66,837	96.2
Dual Nationality	2,238	1.6	1,066	1.5	1,172	1.7
Ghanaian by naturalisation	750	0.5	373	0.5	377	0.5
ECOWAS	1,143	0.8	639	0.9	504	0.7
Africa other than						
ECOWAS	639	0.5	336	0.5	303	0.4
Other	521	0.4	267	0.4	254	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the religious affiliation of the population by sex. From the Table, majority are Christians (81.7%), 9.1 percent of the population belong to Islam religion and 0.7 percent are Traditionalist. It can be seen from the table that the percentage is highest for both sexes that profess the Pentecostal/Charismatic faith (26.9%), 19.6 percent are Catholics and 20.3 percent are Protestants (Anglican, Lutheran, etc.). A higher proportion of the females (27.8%) than the males (25.9%) profess the Pentecostal/Charismatic faith, 20.3 percent of the females and 18.3 percent of the males are Catholics. For Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.), 21.0 percent are females as compared with 19.7 percent of the males; 9.1 percent of the males and 5.0 percent of the females have no religion. Nearly 10 percent of the males and 9 percent of the females are Muslims and only 0.9 percent of the males and 0.5 percent of the females are traditionalists.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	139,200	100.0	69,753	100.0	69,447	100.0
No Religion	9,816	7.1	6,364	9.1	3,452	5.0
Catholic	27,260	19.6	13,141	18.8	14,119	20.3
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	28,293	20.3	13,714	19.7	14,579	21.0
Pentecostal/Charismatic	37,399	26.9	18,079	25.9	19,320	27.8
Other Christians	20,747	14.9	10,078	14.4	10,669	15.4
Islam	12,669	9.1	6,715	9.6	5,954	8.6
Traditionalist	960	0.7	621	0.9	339	0.5
Other (Specify)	2,056	1.5	1,041	1.5	1,015	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy

From Table 3.9, 68,362 representing 71.5 percent of the population are literate. Literacy among males is higher than females (78.5% and 64.6% respectively).

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both sexes								
Total	27,245	68,362	100.0	20.0	9.9	69.5	0.2	0.4
12-14	563	13,177	100.0	25.6	9.7	64.4	0.1	0.2
15-19	1,497	13,964	100.0	19.1	6.2	74.3	0.1	0.3
20-24	2,939	9,593	100.0	19.3	7.6	72.5	0.1	0.5
25-29	3,294	7,548	100.0	19.7	10.8	68.8	0.3	0.4
30-34	3,220	5,821	100.0	19.8	13.1	66.3	0.3	0.5
35-39	3,208	4,946	100.0	19.3	14.0	66.1	0.2	0.5
40-44	2,790	3,766	100.0	17.5	14.4	67.3	0.2	0.5
45-49	2,171	2,794	100.0	17.8	12.6	68.8	0.3	0.6
50-54	1,786	2,547	100.0	16.2	10.6	72.2	0.3	0.8
55-59	1,067	1,598	100.0	15.0	10.4	73.8	0.3	0.6
60-64	1,159	977	100.0	15.6	12.9	71.1	0.2	0.2
65+	3,551	1,631	100.0	14.3	12.3	72.9	0.2	0.4
Male								
Total	10,237	37,392	100.0	18.8	8.4	72.1	0.2	0.5
12-14	248	6,758	100.0	24.9	9.4	65.4	0.0	0.3
15-19	664	7,280	100.0	19.3	5.5	74.8	0.1	0.3
20-24	1,030	4,704	100.0	17.0	5.4	76.8	0.2	0.5
25-29	1,224	3,747	100.0	18.1	8.6	72.4	0.5	0.4
30-34	1,191	3,184	100.0	18.7	10.0	70.4	0.3	0.6
35-39	1,174	2,932	100.0	17.9	11.2	69.9	0.2	0.8
40-44	1,100	2,340	100.0	15.7	11.8	71.5	0.3	0.7
45-49	827	1,748	100.0	16.9	10.4	71.6	0.3	0.7
50-54	645	1,651	100.0	15.8	8.1	74.7	0.3	1.1
55-59	432	1,110	100.0	12.5	8.2	78.5	0.2	0.6
60-64	446	732	100.0	13.8	10.7	75.1	0.1	0.3
65+	1,256	1,206	100.0	12.9	10.4	76.0	0.2	0.5
Female								
Total	17,008	30,970	100.0	21.5	11.8	66.3	0.2	0.2
12-14	315	6,419	100.0	26.2	10.1	63.4	0.2	0.1
15-19	833	6,684	100.0	19.0	7.0	73.7	0.1	0.2
20-24	1,909	4,889	100.0	21.4	9.6	68.4	0.1	0.4
25-29	2,070	3,801	100.0	21.3	12.9	65.1	0.2	0.4
30-34	2,029	2,637	100.0	21.2	16.8	61.4	0.3	0.3
35-39	2,034	2,014	100.0	21.3	18.0	60.6	0.1	0.0
40-44	1,690	1,426	100.0	20.5	18.6	60.6	0.1	0.2
45-49	1,344	1,046	100.0	19.3	16.2	64.0	0.3	0.3
50-54	1,141	896	100.0	17.0	15.2	67.4	0.2	0.2
55-59	635	488	100.0	20.7	15.4	63.1	0.4	0.4
60-64	713	245	100.0	20.8	19.6	59.2	0.4	0.0
65+	2,295	425	100.0	18.1	17.6	64.0	0.2	0.0

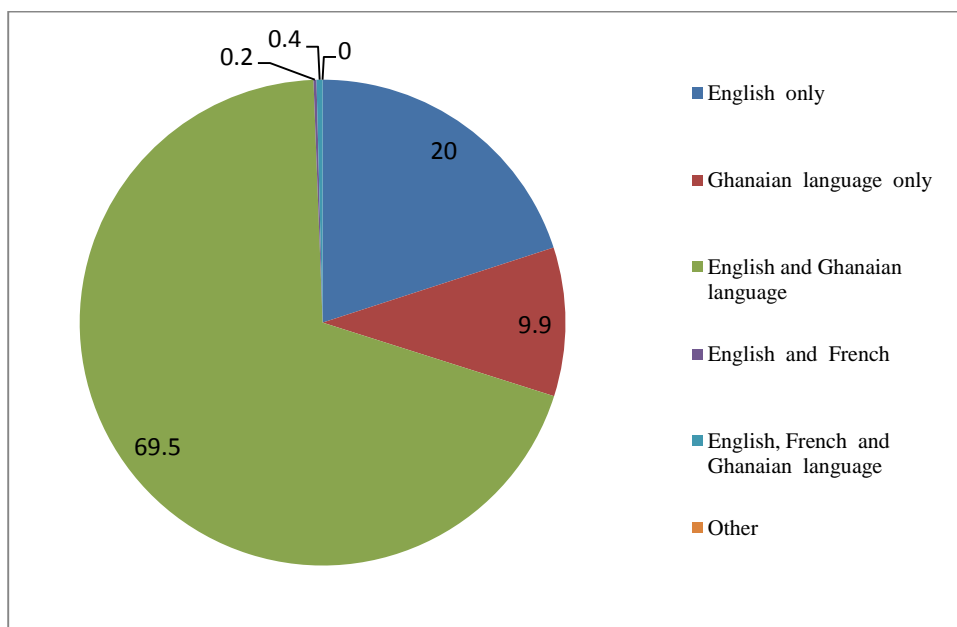
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

About 28.5 percent of the population 11 years and older are not literate and the proportion is higher among the females than among males. Efforts should be made to curb illiteracy at all levels in the Municipality. Policy interventions like girls empowerment through scholarships should put in place to address challenges in the educational system.

The proportion of males who are literate in English and Ghanaian language is 72.1 percent as compared with 66.3 percent of their female counterparts. On the other hand, 21.5 percent of the females and 18.8 percent of the males are literate in only English. There are slight differences in the proportions of the male and female populations who are literate in English, French and Ghanaian language

Among the literate population 11 years and older, 69.5 percent, constituting the majority are literate in both English and Ghanaian language, followed by those who are literate in English only (20.0%) as shown in Figure 3.2. Only a small fraction (0.6%) of the population is literate in English and French or English, French and Ghanaian language and others.

Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by literacy status and the type of language



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

School attendance and Level of Education

Table 3.10 shows population 3 years and older currently attending school and in the past. From the Table, majority of the population currently attending school are at the primary level (47.2%), followed by JHS. Only 0.7 percent are at the tertiary level. Also, equal proportions of males and females are attending primary school, however, more males than females are attending higher level of education. From Table 3.9, 64.8 percent of the population 3 years and older, who have attended school in the past have Middle or JHS/JSS as their highest level of education, while a smaller proportion (12.1%) have attended SSS/SHS or Secondary. There are relatively more females (42.5%) than males (30.9%) with JSS/JHS as their highest level of education and also more males (14.1%) than females (9.6%) had SSS/SHS and Secondary as the highest educational levels. This implies that females are more likely than males to drop out of school at the JSS/JHS level.

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	55,805	100.0	29,148	100.0	26,657	100.0	40,934	100.0	22,620	100.0	18,314	100.0
Nursery	5,803	10.4	2,974	10.2	2,829	10.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kindergarten	7,368	13.2	3,740	12.8	3,628	13.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary	26,336	47.2	13,536	46.4	12,800	48.0	6,279	15.3	2,759	0.0	3,520	19.2
JSS/JHS	10,964	19.6	5,869	20.1	5,095	19.1	14,762	36.1	6,980	30.9	7,782	42.5
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11,753	28.7	7,533	33.3	4,220	23.0
SSS/SHS	4,298	7.7	2,497	8.6	1,801	6.8	3,875	9.5	2,385	10.5	1,490	8.1
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0		0.0	1,078	2.6	811	3.6	267	1.5
Voc./Tech./Comm.	111	0.2	47	0.2	64	0.2	849	2.1	414	1.8	435	2.4
Post middle/secondary certificate	526	0.9	212	0.7	314	1.2	914	2.2	612	2.7	302	1.6
Tertiary	399	0.7	273	0.9	126	0.5	1,424	3.5	1,126	5.0	298	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter analyses data on economic activities undertaken in the Municipality. The main focus of the analysis is on five areas, type of activity, occupation, industry, employment status, and institutional sector. There is also information on the economically active population, economically not active population, the employed and unemployed. Although data were collected on population five years and older, most of the analyses in this section will be on the population 15 years and older.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 presents information on population 15 years and older by activity status and sex. The table show that, 71.3 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active, while those economically not active constitute 28.7 percent. Among the economically active population, 97 percent are employed and 3.2 percent are unemployed in the Municipality.

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	81,867	100.0	40,623	100.0	41,244	100.0
Economically active	58,372	71.3	29,493	72.6	28,879	70.0
Employed	56,478	96.8	28,613	97.0	27,865	96.5
<i>Worked</i>	53,840	95.3	27,361	95.6	26,479	95.0
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,478	4.4	1,168	4.1	1,310	4.7
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	160	0.3	84	0.3	76	0.3
Unemployed	1,894	3.2	880	3.0	1,014	3.5
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	623	32.9	293	33.3	330	32.5
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,271	67.1	587	66.7	684	67.5
Economically not active	23,495	28.7	11,130	27.4	12,365	30.0
Did home duties (household chore)	5,755	24.5	1,882	16.9	3,873	31.3
Full time education	13,664	58.2	7,551	67.8	6,113	49.4
Pensioner/Retired	240	1.0	174	1.6	66	0.5
Disabled/Sick	728	3.1	322	2.9	406	3.3
Too old/young	1,760	7.5	579	5.2	1,181	9.6
Other	1,348	5.7	622	5.6	726	5.9

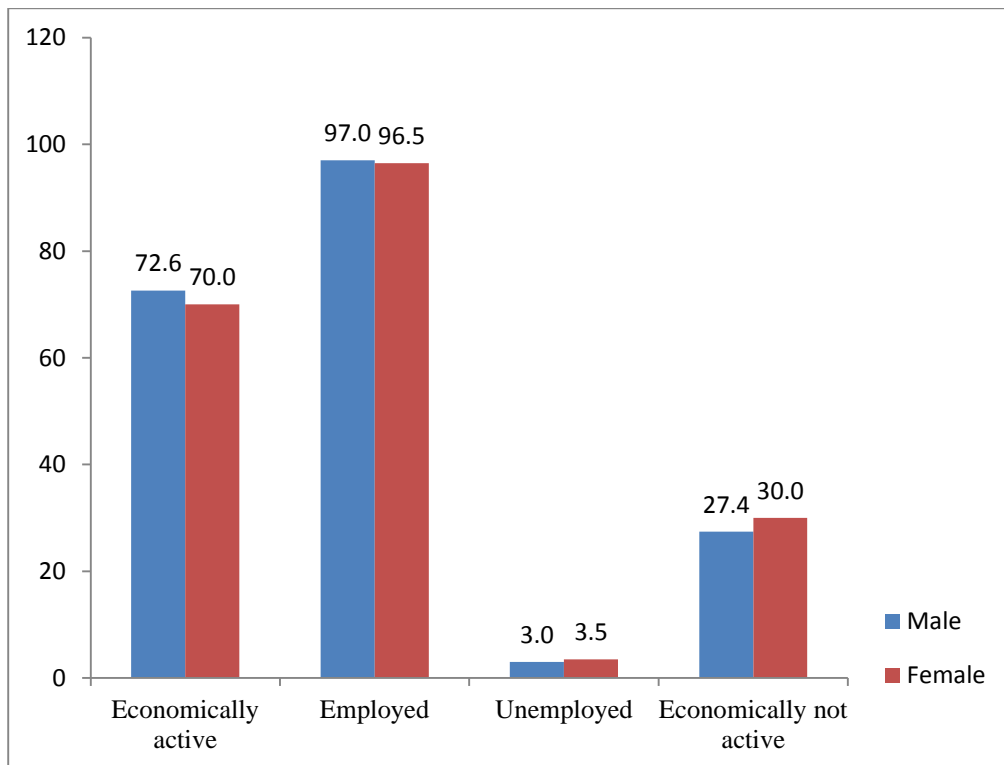
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The table further shows that, thirty percent of the females and 27.4 percent of the males are economically not active. Among those who perform home duties (household chores), the females outnumber the males. The proportion of pensioners or retired is higher among the males (1.6%) than the females (0.5%). This could be attributed to the fact that males dominate the labour market especially in the formal sector. The proportion of males in full time education is 67.8 percent compared to that of females which constitutes 49.4 percent. This could be due to the stereotype system where males go to school while females stay at

home and help with household chores. Some of the females also drop out of school due to pregnancy or early marriage.

Figure 4.1 shows slight variations in all the activity status among males and females in the Municipality. From the chart, it is observed that majority of the population 15 years and older are employed with males constituting 97.0 percent, and the females 96.5 percent. Among the economically not active, there is a higher proportion of females (30.0%) than males (27.4%).

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Activity status by Sex and age

Table 4.2 shows the population 15 years and older by sex, age-group and activity status. From Table 4.2, about 80.3 percent of persons aged 15-19 years are economically not active, however, quite a number (17.7%) of them are employed. Similarly, 54.7 percent of persons aged 20-24 years are employed. It is worrying to have children aged between 15-24 years working instead of been in full time education.

From age 25 years, the proportion of persons employed within the age groups increase with increasing age till age 44 years and thereafter starts to decrease. Unemployed is generally low among the population, but it is high for the following age groups of 20-24 years (5.4%), 25-29 years (3.7%) and 30-34 years (2.2%). The same pattern is observed for both males and females.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	81,867	100.0	56,478	69.0	1,894	2.3	23,495	28.7
15 - 19	15,461	100.0	2,736	17.7	315	2.0	12,410	80.3
20 - 24	12,532	100.0	6,849	54.7	675	5.4	5,008	40.0
25 - 29	10,842	100.0	8,668	79.9	403	3.7	1,771	16.3
30 - 34	9,041	100.0	8,033	88.9	201	2.2	807	8.9
35 - 39	8,154	100.0	7,544	92.5	94	1.2	516	6.3
40 - 44	6,556	100.0	6,169	94.1	52	0.8	335	5.1
45 - 49	4,965	100.0	4,671	94.1	32	0.6	262	5.3
50 - 54	4,333	100.0	4,057	93.6	32	0.7	244	5.6
55 - 59	2,665	100.0	2,497	93.7	10	0.4	158	5.9
60 - 64	2,136	100.0	1,815	85.0	67	3.1	254	11.9
65+	5,182	100.0	3,439	66.4	13	0.3	1,730	33.4
Male								
Total	40,623	100.0	28,613	70.4	880	2.2	11,130	27.4
15 - 19	7,944	100.0	1,345	16.9	142	1.8	6,457	81.3
20 - 24	5,734	100.0	3,017	52.6	251	4.4	2,466	43.0
25 - 29	4,971	100.0	4,093	82.3	201	4.0	677	13.6
30 - 34	4,375	100.0	3,975	90.9	121	2.8	279	6.4
35 - 39	4,106	100.0	3,904	95.1	51	1.2	151	3.7
40 - 44	3,440	100.0	3,284	95.5	21	0.6	135	3.9
45 - 49	2,575	100.0	2,464	95.7	18	0.7	93	3.6
50 - 54	2,296	100.0	2,197	95.7	21	0.9	78	3.4
55 - 59	1,542	100.0	1,478	95.8	7	0.5	57	3.7
60 - 64	1,178	100.0	1,032	87.6	38	3.2	108	9.2
65+	2,462	100.0	1,824	74.1	9	0.4	629	25.5
Female								
Total	41,244	100.0	27,865	67.6	1,014	2.5	12,365	30.0
15 - 19	7,517	100.0	1,391	18.5	173	2.3	5,953	79.2
20 - 24	6,798	100.0	3,832	56.4	424	6.2	2,542	37.4
25 - 29	5,871	100.0	4,575	77.9	202	3.4	1,094	18.6
30 - 34	4,666	100.0	4,058	87.0	80	1.7	528	11.3
35 - 39	4,048	100.0	3,640	89.9	43	1.1	365	9.0
40 - 44	3,116	100.0	2,885	92.6	31	1.0	200	6.4
45 - 49	2,390	100.0	2,207	92.3	14	0.6	169	7.1
50 - 54	2,037	100.0	1,860	91.3	11	0.5	166	8.1
55 - 59	1,123	100.0	1,019	90.7	3	0.3	101	9.0
60 - 64	958	100.0	783	81.7	29	3.0	146	15.2
65+	2,720	100.0	1,615	59.4	4	0.1	1,101	40.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows that the highest proportion of the population (67.1%), are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers, with males constituting 68.5 percent as compared with 65.7 percent of the females 65.7 percent. Only a small proportion of the population 15 years and older are managers (1.2%) and clerical support workers (0.9%). In service and sales workers the proportion of females is higher (17.7%) than that of the males (4.1%). Among the plants and machine operators and assemblers, the proportion of males is much higher (6.8%) than that of the females (0.2%) percent. The reason may be because such occupation requires physical strength and specific skills, which are attributed to males.

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	56,478	100.0	28,613	100.0	27,865	100.0
Managers	700	1.2	355	1.2	345	1.2
Professionals	2,047	3.6	1,354	4.7	693	2.5
Technicians and associate professionals	795	1.4	632	2.2	163	0.6
Clerical support workers	488	0.9	294	1.0	194	0.7
Service and sales workers	6,101	10.8	1,173	4.1	4,928	17.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	37,912	67.1	19,608	68.5	18,304	65.7
Craft and related trades workers	4,699	8.3	2,551	8.9	2,148	7.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,016	3.6	1,955	6.8	61	0.2
Elementary occupations	1,711	3.0	682	2.4	1,029	3.7
Other occupations	9	0.0	9	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry referred to the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period. Table 4.4 describes employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. Majority of the population 15 years and older (67.4%) are in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry with the males constituting nearly 70 percent of males and of the female population 65 percent are also engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. This is followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (9.8%), with 12.9 percent of females and 6.8 percent of engaged in the industry.

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	56,478	100.0	28,613	100.0	27,865	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	38,052	67.4	19,967	69.8	18,085	64.9
Mining and quarrying	253	0.4	232	0.8	21	0.1
Manufacturing	3,559	6.3	1,430	5.0	2,129	7.6
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	38	0.1	33	0.1	5	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	85	0.2	40	0.1	45	0.2
Construction	806	1.4	789	2.8	17	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,543	9.8	1,950	6.8	3,593	12.9
Transportation and storage	1,170	2.1	1,144	4.0	26	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,694	3.0	179	0.6	1,515	5.4
Information and communication	100	0.2	90	0.3	10	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	208	0.4	152	0.5	56	0.2
Real estate activities	4	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	165	0.3	115	0.4	50	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	109	0.2	81	0.3	28	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	425	0.8	342	1.2	83	0.3
Education	1,747	3.1	1,091	3.8	656	2.4
Human health and social work activities	500	0.9	296	1.0	204	0.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	119	0.2	111	0.4	8	0.0
Other service activities	1,780	3.2	510	1.8	1,270	4.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	120	0.2	60	0.2	60	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status referred to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked.

According to Table 4.5, out of a total number of 56,478 of the population 15 years and older, the proportion of the population who are self-employed without employee(s) form the highest percentage (67.2%). However, the proportion of females is higher (68.6%) than that of the males (65.9%). Also for the self-employed with employees, the proportion of females (3.2%) is higher than that of the males (2.8%). This is because most of the women who are in trade like dressmaking, sales and services and the food industries usually require more hands to

work effectively. A proportion of 18.1 percent of females are contributing family workers as compared with 8.4 percent of their male counterparts.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	56,478	100.0	28,613	100.0	27,865	100.0
Employee	7,050	12.5	5,240	18.3	1,810	6.5
Self-employed without employee(s)	37,966	67.2	18,846	65.9	19,120	68.6
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,717	3.0	925	3.2	792	2.8
Casual worker	915	1.6	678	2.4	237	0.9
Contributing family worker	7,454	13.2	2,400	8.4	5,054	18.1
Apprentice	838	1.5	247	0.9	591	2.1
Domestic employee (House help)	432	0.8	211	0.7	221	0.8
Other	106	0.2	66	0.2	40	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Employment sector refers to the sector in which a person works. Table 4.6 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. According to the table, the percentage of population who are employed in the private informal sector is 89.0 percent, followed by the private formal constituting 5.7 percent, only 0.1 percent are in the in the Semi-Public/Parastatal sector. A similar pattern is noted among both sexes where 84.7 percent of the males and 93.7 percent of the females are employed in the private information. The proportion working in the private formal sector is s 8.5 percent among the males as compared with 2.9 percent among the females. The public sector accounts for 4.8 percent of the people employed.

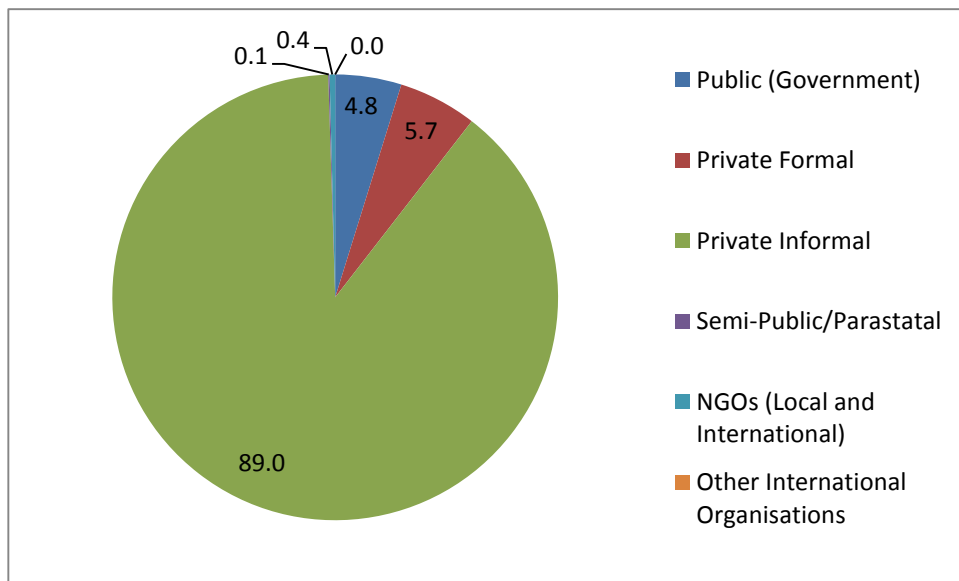
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	56,478	100.0	28,613	100.0	27,865	100.0
Public (Government)	2,715	4.8	1,869	6.5	846	3.0
Private Formal	3,243	5.7	2,421	8.5	822	2.9
Private Informal	50,240	89.0	24,122	84.3	26,118	93.7
Semi-Public/Parastatal	32	0.1	28	0.1	4	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	244	0.4	169	0.6	75	0.3
Other International Organisations	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Figure 4.2, the percentage of population who are employed in the private informal sector exhibits the highest proportion of 89.0 percent, followed by the private formal constituting 5.7 percent and public(Government) 4.8 percent With only 0.1 percent in the Semi-Public/Parastatal sector.

Figure 4.2: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

The rate with which Information Communication Technology (ICT) is developing and its impact on socio-economic activities cannot be overemphasized. ICT has been defined to include the full range of electronic technologies and techniques used to manage information and knowledge. It is important to note that the use of ICT has been integrated into virtually every facet of commerce, education, governance and civic activity in developed countries and has become a critical factor in creating wealth worldwide. The development of ICT has been argued to provide opportunities for developing countries such as Ghana. The government of Ghana both past and present and other agencies have over the years made several strides to develop the ICT infrastructure so as to bridge the digital divide between Ghana and the developed world (Opoku et al, 2004).

This chapter analyses the population 12 years and older, by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, households having fixed telephone lines and households ownership of desktop or laptop.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and sex. Out of a total number of 92,475 who are population 12 years and older, 37443 representing 40.5 percent have mobile phones, with 47.1 percent of males owning mobile phones, while 34.0 percent of females also own mobile phones.

5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1, further shows the use of internet by population 12 years and older. It indicates that about 2.1 percent of the population 12 years and older in the Municipality are using internet facility. A higher proportion of the males population (2.9%) are using internet facility than their female counterparts (1.3%). The use of internet facility is generally low in the Municipality. This could be due to the lack of access to the telecommunication networks to access the internet facility. In this age of technological reform, private sectors in ICT and telecommunication should be encouraged to extend their services to the Municipality to enable them enjoy the benefits that comes with using the internet facility. All the organisations and institutions should be made to realize the benefits of ICT and assisted to formulate an ICT Policy document that can impact on the development of the Municipality and country.

Table 5.1: Population 15 years and older by mobile phone ownership and internet usage and sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	92,475	100.0	37,443	40.5	1,907	2.1
Male	46,063	100.0	21,673	47.1	1,316	2.9
Female	46,412	100.0	15,770	34.0	591	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Table 5.2 shows household ownership of desktop or laptop computer. It depicts that 3.5 percent of households have desktop/laptop computers in the Municipality. It further shows that among those having desktop/laptop computers, ownership is higher among male headed households (3.9%) than female headed households (2.4%).

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

Sex	Number of households		Households having desktop/ laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	30,074	100.0	1,046	3.5
Male	21,299	100.0	839	3.9
Female	8,775	100.0	207	2.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

People with disabilities in Ghana are often regarded as unproductive and incapable of contributing in a positive way to society, and are rather seen as constituting an economic burden on the family and the society at large. In Ghana there are rarely strong disability movements actively working to improve the living conditions for people living with disabilities. Disabled persons are not often represented in civil society and Ghana is no exception. A number of national policies and strategies have been targeting the needs of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), either individually in the different sectors or as crosscutting issues in national programs. PWDs in Ghana are subject to various forms of exclusion, discrimination, and stigmatization. A combination of culture and political economy has ensured that PWDs must contend with barriers that are not faced by the general public. PWDs are also stereotyped and relegated to the fringes of society (Disability Situation in Ghana, October 2013). This chapter analyses disability in the Municipality by type of locality, disability type and sex and by activity status.

6.2 Type of Disability

Table 6.1 shows the population by disability type and sex. The Municipality has 1.5 percent of the population with disability. Among those with disability, 43.2 percent have sight disability, followed by those with physical disability (26.1%) and hearing (17.2%) and speech (15.5%). There is a slight disparity between males and females in areas of disability. The table also indicates that persons with disability with emotions are higher among females (13.5%) than males (11.8%).

Table 6.1: Population by disability type and sex

Disability Type	Number	All Localities		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	139,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	137,123	98.5	98.5	98.5
With disability	2,077	1.5	1.5	1.5
Sight	898	43.2	42.4	44.1
Hearing	357	17.2	17.1	17.2
Speech	322	15.5	17.6	13.3
Physical	543	26.1	25.2	27.2
Intellect	289	13.9	12.6	15.3
Emotion	262	12.6	11.8	13.5
Other	178	8.6	9.1	8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Distribution by type of locality and sex

Table 6.2 shows the population with disability by type, locality and sex. There are slight differences in the male population with disability with sight in both localities. The proportion of people with sight disability is high in rural areas (44.2%) than urban areas (41.5%). The

proportion of males in the urban locality with physical disability is higher (25.3%) than that their female counterparts (21.9%). In the rural areas proportion of females with physical disability is 30.2 percent as compared with 25.1 percent of their urban counterparts.

Table 6.2: Population with disability by type of locality and sex

Disability Type	Number	Percent		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Urban				
Total	49,825	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	49,092	98.5	98.5	98.6
With disability	733	1.5	1.5	1.4
Sight	304	41.5	42.8	40.2
Hearing	100	13.6	12.0	15.3
Speech	104	14.2	16.1	12.3
Physical	173	23.6	25.3	21.9
Intellect	109	14.9	13.9	15.8
Emotion	113	15.4	14.4	16.4
Other	85	11.6	10.6	12.6
Rural				
Total	89,375	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	88,031	98.5	98.5	98.5
With disability	1,344	1.5	1.5	1.5
Sight	594	44.2	42.2	46.3
Hearing	257	19.1	19.8	18.4
Speech	218	16.2	18.4	13.8
Physical	370	27.5	25.1	30.2
Intellect	180	13.4	12	14.9
Emotion	149	11.1	10.4	11.8
Other	93	6.9	8.3	5.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Activity Status

Table 6.3 show persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. Of the district population with disability 15 years and older, 54.3 percent are employed, 0.7 percent are unemployed while 45.0 percent are economically not active. Majority of persons with disabilities (regardless of the type of disability) are employed. However, those with Sight disability (57.0%) are highest employed persons with disabilities in the Municipality.

Also, unemployment among persons with disabilities remains generally low, however, rates of those with speech disability (1.5%) are the highest unemployed persons with disability. Majority of persons with intellectual disabilities (59.9%) and Emotional disabilities (59.7%) are among those who are economically not active.

There are little variation among the sexes considering disability and economic activity status. Generally it follows similar patterns as is observed for total disability status.

Table 6.3: Persons 15 years and older with disability, economic activity status and sex

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	81,867	100.0	56,478	69.0	1,894	2.3	23,495	28.7
Without disability	80,222	100.0	55,584	69.3	1,883	2.3	22,755	28.4
With disability	1,645	100.0	894	54.3	11	0.7	740	45.0
Sight	745	100.0	425	57.0	4	0.5	316	42.4
Hearing	286	100.0	155	54.2	2	0.7	129	45.1
Speech	197	100.0	112	56.9	3	1.5	82	41.6
Physical	453	100.0	190	41.9	4	0.9	259	57.2
Intellect	212	100.0	83	39.2	2	0.9	127	59.9
Emotion	196	100.0	78	39.8	1	0.5	117	59.7
Other	132	100.0	69	52.3	0	0.0	63	47.7
Male								
Total	40,623	100.0	28,613	70.4	880	2.2	11,130	27.4
Without disability	39,797	100.0	28,116	70.6	872	2.2	10,809	27.2
With disability	826	100.0	497	60.2	8	1.0	321	38.9
Sight	364	100.0	220	60.4	3	0.8	141	38.7
Hearing	135	100.0	89	65.9	1	0.7	45	33.3
Speech	109	100.0	73	67.0	1	0.9	35	32.1
Physical	222	100.0	110	49.5	4	1.8	108	48.6
Intellect	99	100.0	45	45.5	0	0.0	54	54.5
Emotion	93	100.0	41	44.1	0	0.0	52	55.9
Other	72	100.0	39	54.2	0	0.0	33	45.8
Female								
Total	41,244	100.0	27,865	67.6	1,014	2.5	12,365	30.0
Without disability	40,425	100.0	27,468	67.9	1,011	2.5	11,946	29.6
With disability	819	100.0	397	48.5	3	0.4	419	51.2
Sight	381	100.0	205	53.8	1	0.3	175	45.9
Hearing	151	100.0	66	43.7	1	0.7	84	55.6
Speech	88	100.0	39	44.3	2	2.3	47	53.4
Physical	231	100.0	80	34.6	0	0.0	151	65.4
Intellect	113	100.0	38	33.6	2	1.8	73	64.6
Emotion	103	100.0	37	35.9	1	1.0	65	63.1
Other	60	100.0	30	50.0	0	0.0	30	50.0

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

6.5 Disability and education

Educational level is generally low among the population with disability. The percentage of persons with disabilities (PWDs) who have never attended school is 24.2 percent. However, majority of persons with disabilities have attained some basic education (54.9%). Also, 10.6 percent of PWDs have attained at least SSS/SHS and higher education. Majority of PWDs with sight impairment (44.6%) have attained basic school education, while 39.5 percent of them have never attended school.

It significant to mention that, persons with speech and hearing impairments are among the lowest with educational attainment up to SSS/SHS and above. Also, the proportion of persons with physical disability have the highest number of them never attending school.

Table 6.4: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-school	Basic educ.	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-school	Basic educ.	Sec/SHS and higher
Both Sexes										
Total	127,629	30,890	13,171	70,094	13,474	100.0	24.2	10.3	54.9	10.6
No disability	125,638	30,010	13,084	69,267	13,277	100.0	23.9	10.4	55.1	10.6
With a disability	1,991	880	87	827	197	100.0	44.2	4.4	41.5	9.9
Sight	873	345	41	389	98	100.0	39.5	4.7	44.6	11.2
Hearing	351	167	15	143	26	100.0	47.6	4.3	40.7	7.4
Speech	286	153	20	96	17	100.0	53.5	7.0	33.6	5.9
Physical	525	295	15	175	40	100.0	56.2	2.9	33.3	7.6
Intellectual	269	143	9	87	30	100.0	53.2	3.3	32.3	11.2
Emotional	244	133	13	74	24	100.0	54.5	5.3	30.3	9.8
Other	168	58	8	79	23	100.0	34.5	4.8	47.0	13.7
Male										
Total	63,900	12,132	6,714	36,677	8,377	100.0	19.0	10.5	57.4	13.1
No disability	62,874	11,771	6,661	36,193	8,249	100.0	18.7	10.6	57.6	13.1
With a disability	1,026	361	53	484	128	100.0	35.2	5.2	47.2	12.5
Sight	443	130	27	222	64	100.0	29.3	6.1	50.1	14.4
Hearing	178	68	11	85	14	100.0	38.2	6.2	47.8	7.9
Speech	171	74	15	67	15	100.0	43.3	8.8	39.2	8.8
Physical	261	111	9	107	34	100.0	42.5	3.4	41.0	13.0
Intellectual	127	55	5	50	17	100.0	43.3	3.9	39.4	13.4
Emotional	117	51	5	49	12	100.0	43.6	4.3	41.9	10.3
Other	90	25	5	43	17	100.0	27.8	5.6	47.8	18.9
Female										
Total	63,729	18,758	6,457	33,417	5,097	100.0	29.4	10.1	52.4	8.0
No disability	62,764	18,239	6,423	33,074	5,028	100.0	29.1	10.2	52.7	8.0
With a disability	965	519	34	343	69	100.0	53.8	3.5	35.5	7.2
Sight	430	215	14	167	34	100.0	50.0	3.3	38.8	7.9
Hearing	173	99	4	58	12	100.0	57.2	2.3	33.5	6.9
Speech	115	79	5	29	2	100.0	68.7	4.3	25.2	1.7
Physical	264	184	6	68	6	100.0	69.7	2.3	25.8	2.3
Intellectual	142	88	4	37	13	100.0	62.0	2.8	26.1	9.2
Emotional	127	82	8	25	12	100.0	64.6	6.3	19.7	9.4
Other	78	33	3	36	6	100.0	42.3	3.8	46.2	7.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is the major economic activity in the Municipality in terms of employment and income generation. This chapter discusses households that are engaged in Agriculture and type of farming activities.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 indicates that out of the households of 30,074, 74.1 percent are engaged in agriculture. Majority (98.8%) of households in the Municipality are engaged in crop farming, while only few (0.8%) of the households are engaged tree planting. In both urban and rural areas, most of the households are crop farmers. In the rural areas a higher proportion of households (86.1%) are engaged in agriculture as compared with 55.2 percent in the urban areas. Also in livestock rearing, 25.7 percent of the households are in the rural areas as compared with 12.5 percent in the urban areas. This is because most of the livestock rearing is done in the rural areas, where the environment is conducive and there is enough space for the animals. Also some of these animals are fed with grass which is easily obtainable in the rural areas.

Fish farming is uncommon among households in both localities; 0.3 percent in the rural areas 0.1 percent in the urban areas.

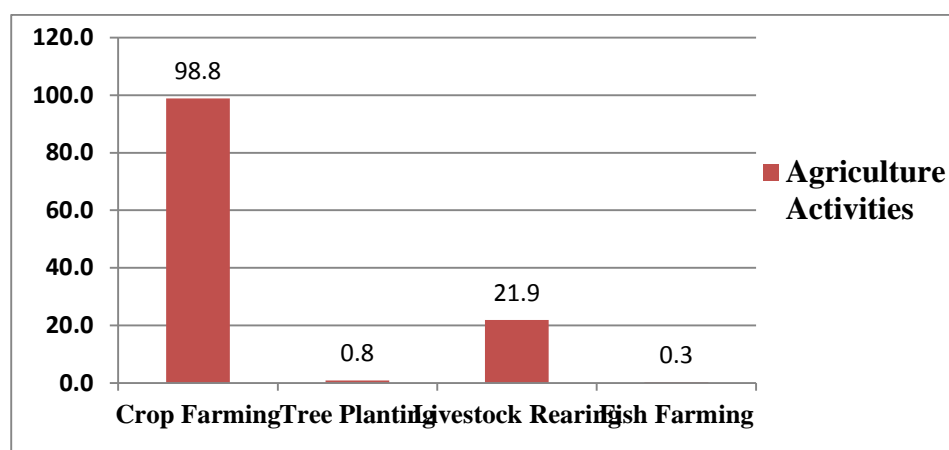
Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Type of activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	30,074	100.0	11,607	100.0	18,467	100.0
Households engages in agriculture	22,297	74.1	6,404	55.2	15,893	86.1
Crop farming	22,040	98.8	6,294	98.3	15,746	99.1
Tree planting	178	0.8	8	0.1	170	1.1
Livestock rearing	4,880	21.9	802	12.5	4,078	25.7
Fish farming	62	0.3	9	0.1	53	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 7.1 indicates that majority (98.8%) of households in the Municipality are engaged crop farming. About 22 percent of households are engaged in livestock rearing and only few of the households are engaged tree planting (0.8%).

Figure 7.1: Households by Agriculture Activities



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

Out of a total number of 185,738 animals, the majority of all livestock (67.6%) is chicken, followed by sheep with 10.8 percent. Dove, grass cutter, ostrich and snail are among the least of the animals reared in the district.

About 50.0 percent of the number of keepers (7,278) rear chicken, which is most common occupation among the keepers; 23.1 percent are goat and, 18.8 percent are sheep keepers. The average number of animals per keeper is 618 for inland fishing, fish farming (278) and turkey rearing (131). The least average number of animal per keeper is seven for silk worm and 10 for goat and pig.

Table 7.2: Distribution of animal reared and keepers

Livestock/animals	Animals		Keepers		Animal Per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Average
All livestock	185,738	100.0	7,278	100.0	26
Beehives	1,391	0.7	18	0.2	77
Cattle	3,221	1.7	71	1.0	45
Chicken	125,472	67.6	3,620	49.7	35
Dove	351	0.2	21	0.3	17
Duck	1,517	0.8	102	1.4	15
Goat	17,257	9.3	1,684	23.1	10
Grass-cutter	213	0.1	18	0.2	12
Guinea fowl	2,022	1.1	91	1.3	22
Ostrich	395	0.2	8	0.1	49
Pig	1,162	0.6	112	1.5	10
Rabbit	1,062	0.6	57	0.8	19
Sheep	20,074	10.8	1,366	18.8	15
Silk worm	72	0.0	11	0.2	7
Snail	446	0.2	5	0.1	89
Turkey	3,788	2.0	29	0.4	131
Other	172	0.1	40	0.5	4
Fish farming	5,848	3.1	21	0.3	278
Inland fishing	1,235	0.7	2	0.0	618
Marine fishing	40	0.0	2	0.0	20

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Data on housing include the physical structure used as shelter, housing characteristics, and availability of basic facilities in the dwelling unit, such as potable water and electricity, adequate forms of waste disposal and toilet facilities. The 2010 Census collected information on housing stocks, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangements, ownership of dwelling units, construction materials, room occupancy, access to utilities and household facilities, main sources of water, bathing and toilet facilities and method of waste disposal.

This chapter examines the data on households and housing conditions in the Sefwi Wiawso Municipality.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows the stock of houses and households in the Municipality. Total household population of the Municipality is 135,568. There are 23,246 houses, with a total of 30,074 households in the Municipality. The proportion of the urban household population is 35.5 percent as compared 64.5 percent in the rural areas. As shown in Table 8.1, the proportion of houses in the rural areas (68.8%) is higher than that in the urban areas (31.2%). The population per house in the rural locality is 5.5 and that of the urban is 6.6, both are higher than the national and regional averages. The proportion of households in the rural area is higher (61.4%) than that in the urban areas (38.6%), with the average household per house of 1.2 for the rural areas and 1.6 for the urban areas. This could be as a result of urbanization and rural-urban migration for the purpose of education, business and work. The Municipality has an average household size of 4.5. In the rural areas the average household size is higher than that of the urban areas (4.7 and 4.1 respectively).

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Indicator	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	139,200	100.0	49,825	35.8	89,375	64.2
Total household population	135,568	100.0	48,130	35.5	87,438	64.5
Number of houses	23,246	100.0	7,255	31.2	15,991	68.8
Number of households	30,074	100.0	11,607	38.6	18,467	61.4
Average households per house	1.3		1.6		1.2	
Population per house*	5.8		6.6		5.5	
Average household size	4.5		4.1		4.7	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*This excludes homeless and institutional population

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

This section gives a description of type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangements in the Municipality.

8.3.1 Type of occupied dwelling units

Table 8.2 presents information on type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. Most households (48.1%) in the Municipality occupy compound house (rooms) followed by separate houses (37.4%). The proportion of occupied compound houses (rooms) is higher in the urban areas (64.1%) than in the rural areas (38.1%) and also higher among female headed households than among the male headed households. Few of the households in the rural areas occupy huts/buildings (different compounds), living quarters attached to office/shop and tents.

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

Type of dwelling	Municipality							
	Total country	Region	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	553,634	30,074	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	185,809	11,256	37.4	40.1	30.9	20.9	47.8
Semi-detached house	391,548	48,683	2,048	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.7
Flat/Apartment	256,355	33,980	1,069	3.6	3.7	3.2	6.2	1.9
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	259,471	14,473	48.1	44.9	55.9	64.1	38.1
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	13,962	808	2.7	3.2	1.5	0.8	3.9
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,158	175	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.9
Tent	10,343	1,120	65	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,707	73	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,743	54	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,049	41	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Tenancy arrangement

Table 8.3 shows that, most of the dwelling units (65.6%) are owned by a household member, while 15.7 percent are owned by other private individual and 12.1 percent by a relative who is not a household member. Dwelling unit purchased (e.g. mortgage) is not that common in the Municipality. Among the males headed households, about 67 percent have the dwelling unit owned by a household member as compared with 62.5 percent among female headed households. It is observed that, 15.4 percent of the households headed by females and 10.8 percent of households headed by males have dwelling units owned by a relative who is not a household member.

There is a slight variation in proportion between both localities on dwelling unit owned by a relative but not a household member, 12.3 percent for urban and 12.1 percent for rural. In the urban areas, 25.4 percent of dwelling unit are owned by other private individual compared to 9.6 percent in the rural areas. This is because most of the dwelling units in the urban areas are rented unlike in the rural areas where people own their dwelling units. Hence it is observed that, 72.7 percent of dwelling units are owned by household members in rural areas, compared to 54.3 percent in the urban areas.

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

Ownership status	Municipality					
	Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent				
Total	30,074	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	19,722	65.6	66.9	62.5	54.3	72.7
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	334	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0
Relative not a household member	3,653	12.1	10.8	15.4	12.3	12.1
Other private individual	4,726	15.7	15.0	17.5	25.4	9.6
Private employer	888	3.0	3.6	1.3	3.2	2.8
Other private agency	81	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Public/Government ownership	511	1.7	1.8	1.4	2.8	1.0
Other	159	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

This section analyses the main material for the construction of outer wall, floor and roofing in the Municipality.

8.4.1 Outer walls

Majority of households (51.5%) use mud brick/earth for the construction of outer walls of their dwelling units, followed by cement blocks/concrete constituting 41.8 percent. Bamboo, palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia constitute the least proportions of material used for the construction of outer walls. In the urban areas the major material used is cement blocks/concrete (57.8%), followed by mud (36.1%). Whereas in the rural areas, the major material used for construction of outer walls is mud brick/earth (60.8%), followed by cement blocks/concrete (32.1%). Stone as the material for construction of outer wall have the least proportion of 0.1 percent in both rural and urban areas.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	594,292	32,403	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	241,414	16,689	51.5	36.1	60.8
Wood	200,594	19,221	810	2.5	1.9	2.9
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	3,170	216	0.7	0.7	0.7
Stone	11,330	835	34	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,273	429	1.3	1.8	1.0
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	297,909	13,535	41.8	57.8	32.1
Landcrete	104,270	9,463	380	1.2	1.1	1.2
Bamboo	8,206	1,957	55	0.2	0.1	0.2
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia	38,054	11,618	137	0.4	0.0	0.7
Other	39,206	3,432	118	0.4	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Floor

Table 8.5 shows the main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality. Nearly 83 percent of households use cement/concrete for the construction of the floor, the corresponding figures for the urban and rural areas are 88.9 percent and 79.0 percent respectively. In the rural areas, 18.9 percent of households use earth/mud to construct floors of their dwelling units, as compared with 8.5 percent in the urban areas. This implies that more people in the Municipality are enlightened or have the financial means to use more quality material for their floors.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	553,634	30,074	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	77,859	4,468	14.9	8.5	18.9
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	450,286	24,902	82.8	88.9	79.0
Stone	32,817	2,432	190	0.6	0.7	0.6
Burnt brick	6,537	569	32	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	2,848	23	0.1	0.0	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	4,158	54	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	6,608	233	0.8	0.9	0.7
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	7,055	100	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other	15,567	1,819	72	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Roof

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material used for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality. About 91 percent of households used Metal Sheet to roof their dwelling units, 95.9 percent and 87.5 percent in the urban and rural areas respectively. In the urban areas, few of

the households use Mud/Mud bricks/Earth as the material for the construction of roof, while in the rural areas few of the households use tile, slate and Asbestos.

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

Main Roofing material	Municipality					
	Total country	Region	Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	594,292	32,403	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,795	210	0.6	0.3	0.9
Wood	45,547	4,333	269	0.8	0.8	0.8
Metal sheet	4,152,259	375,579	29,379	90.7	95.9	87.5
Slate/asbestos	759,039	90,669	57	0.2	0.3	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	35,736	174	0.5	0.7	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	2,538	17	0.1	0.0	0.1
Bamboo	71,049	32,363	581	1.8	0.7	2.5
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	43,836	1,503	4.6	0.7	7.0
Other	35,935	4,443	213	0.7	0.5	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The use of quality material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof is common in the localities. However especially in the rural areas, there is more room for improvement. People still live in poor housing conditions and slums, leading to congestion, sanitation and health issues. Private estate owners with the support of the government should be encouraged to invest in building houses at affordable prices in the rural localities.

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of 'sleeping rooms' in dwelling units provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Table 8.7 provides information on the number of 'sleeping rooms' per household. Out of a total household of 30,074, 55.4 percent have one sleeping room, two sleeping rooms (23.8%), three sleeping rooms (10.1%) and four sleeping rooms (5.2%). The proportion of those having five sleeping rooms or more is less than 3.0 percent.

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	30,074	100.0	55.4	23.8	10.1	5.2	2.5	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.6
1	4,943	100.0	88.9	6.5	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
2	3,515	100.0	74.3	18.9	3.5	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4
3	4,042	100.0	67.0	22.1	6.6	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3
4	3,880	100.0	60.9	25.8	7.1	3.9	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2
5	3,881	100.0	49.7	30.2	11.2	5.2	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5
6	3,044	100.0	39.6	34.8	14.7	6.1	2.8	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.5
7	2,402	100.0	28.8	35.4	17.7	9.5	4.3	2.7	0.8	0.2	0.5
8	1,602	100.0	22.7	35.5	21.8	10.2	6.0	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.5
9	1,065	100.0	16.1	28.5	25.3	14.7	7.3	3.3	2.0	1.4	1.5
10+	1,700	100.0	12.4	19.2	22.2	17.9	10.2	8.1	3.8	2.7	3.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Majority of households with household size between 1 and 6 sleep in one room, on the other hand, most households with a size of between 6 and 9 sleep in dwelling units with two rooms. It is significant to mention that, 12.4 percent of households with more 10 members sleep in one room, also 19.2 percent and 22.2 percent of households with size 10 and above, sleep in two rooms and three rooms respectively. This has implications for the health of the occupants in terms of congestion, health and sanitation. Social amenities and facilities are also over utilized because of the number of people in the households.

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

Source of lighting

Table 8.8 shows the main source of lighting of dwelling units. Most of the household's main source of lighting is from Electricity (mains), accounting for 59.0 percent. In the urban areas the use of electricity (mains) is the higher (79.3%) as compared to 46.2 percent in the rural areas. Quite a number of households use flashlight/torch (19.6%) and Kerosene lamp (18.7%) as source of lighting of dwelling units. This is higher in the rural areas, flashlight/torch (26.8%) and kerosene (23.9%) as compared with, flashlight/torch (8.1%) and kerosene lamp (10.5%) in the urban areas. Fewer proportions of the dwelling units uses candle and other source of lighting.

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

Main source of light	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	553,634	30,074	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	360,079	17,736	59.0	79.3	46.2
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,931	202	0.7	0.5	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	67,662	5,637	18.7	10.5	23.9
Gas lamp	9,378	915	150	0.5	0.6	0.4
Solar energy	9,194	928	178	0.6	0.3	0.8
Candle	41,214	2,085	75	0.2	0.3	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	114,514	5,899	19.6	8.1	26.8
Firewood	13,241	1,055	144	0.5	0.1	0.7
Crop residue	4,623	315	15	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,150	38	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Source of cooking fuel and cooking space of households

In the Municipality, the main source of fuel for cooking is wood (66.5%), this is followed by Charcoal (19.9%). Electricity (0.3%) and Kerosene (0.3) are among the least fuel used for cooking. In the urban areas, 41.0 percent use wood as compared to 82.5 percent in the rural areas. It is noted that Charcoal is used more in the urban areas (36.7%) than in the rural areas (9.4%).

The table shows further that a high proportion of household (49.3%) use separate room for exclusive use of the household as cooking space in the Municipality. Also 17.1 percent use verandah of houses, while 10.6 percent use open space in compound as cooking space. In the rural areas 55.5 percent use separate room for exclusive use of household(s) as compared with 39.6 percent in the urban areas. In the urban areas 27.8 and 10.8 percent of the

households use verandah and open space in the compound as cooking space as compared with 10.4 and 10.5 percent respectively in the rural areas.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	30,074	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,196	1,212	4.0	5.5	3.1
Wood	2,197,083	267,976	19,993	66.5	41.0	82.5
Gas	996,518	82,912	2,485	8.3	15.3	3.9
Electricity	29,794	3,314	92	0.3	0.5	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,413	80	0.3	0.4	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	164,627	5,994	19.9	36.7	9.4
Crop residue	45,292	1,864	142	0.5	0.3	0.6
Saw dust	8,000	597	30	0.1	0.2	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	211	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	524	40	0.1	0.2	0.1
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	30,074	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,816	1,996	6.6	7.7	6.0
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	258,116	14,840	49.3	39.6	55.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	43,983	2,152	7.2	9.1	5.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	6,279	450	1.5	1.5	1.5
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	26,140	2,138	7.1	2.9	9.7
Bedroom/hall/living room)	74,525	3,685	95	0.3	0.4	0.3
Verandah	1,173,946	115,053	5,152	17.1	27.8	10.4
Open space in compound	1,115,464	60,015	3,189	10.6	10.8	10.5
Other	21,007	1,547	62	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 8.10 gives information on the main source of water for drinking and for other domestic use. About 33 percent of the total households use the bore-hole/pump/tube well as the main source of drinking water; this is followed by public tap/standpipe (18.6%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling unit (15.0%). In the urban areas main source of drinking water is public tap/standpipe (27.8%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling unit (23.0%), while in the rural areas, the most source of drinking water is bore-hole/pump/tube well (43.9%) and river/stream (18.1%).

Regarding main source of water for other domestic use, it is observed that, most households (33.2%) use bore-hole/pump/tube well water for other domestic purposes and another 17.5 percent use public tap/standpipe.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	30,074	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	58,258	749	2.5	4.6	1.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	108,321	4,500	15.0	23.0	9.9
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	90,198	5,603	18.6	27.8	12.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	100,915	9,868	32.8	15.2	43.9
Protected well	321,091	39,026	3,315	11.0	19.0	6.0
Rain water	39,438	707	70	0.2	0.1	0.3
Protected spring	19,345	1,857	84	0.3	0.4	0.2
Bottled water	20,261	1,734	92	0.3	0.4	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	30,053	715	2.4	5.2	0.6
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	3,328	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	112,567	22,976	1,094	3.6	1.1	5.2
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,850	60	0.2	0.0	0.3
River/stream	502,804	90,453	3,692	12.3	3.0	18.1
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	3,517	212	0.7	0.0	1.1
Other	3,972	441	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	30,074	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	61,523	772	2.6	4.6	1.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	100,763	3,839	12.8	18.2	9.3
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	85,182	5,261	17.5	26.4	11.9
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	104,503	9,980	33.2	18.4	42.5
Protected well	465,775	61,075	3,972	13.2	24.0	6.4
Rain water	39,916	1,171	112	0.4	0.4	0.4
Protected spring	18,854	1,860	63	0.2	0.3	0.2
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	3,467	45	0.1	0.2	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	30,543	1,443	4.8	3.6	5.5
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,885	89	0.3	0.2	0.3
River/stream	588,590	96,641	4,218	14.0	3.5	20.6
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	3,644	220	0.7	0.1	1.2
Other	10,302	1,377	60	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Table 8.11 presents the type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by households in the Municipality. About 53.0 percent of the households use Pit Latrine as places for convenience, while 22.7 percent use Public Toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.). The proportion of households using W.C is 3.9 percent and those using KVIP is 4.9 percent. In the rural areas, 24.9 percent of the households use public toilets as compared to 19.1 percent of the households in the urban areas. The use of W.C and KVIP should be encouraged in the district because of its hygienic and safe use as compared to the others. Private estate owners and landlords should be encouraged to at least install W.C or KVIP in the houses.

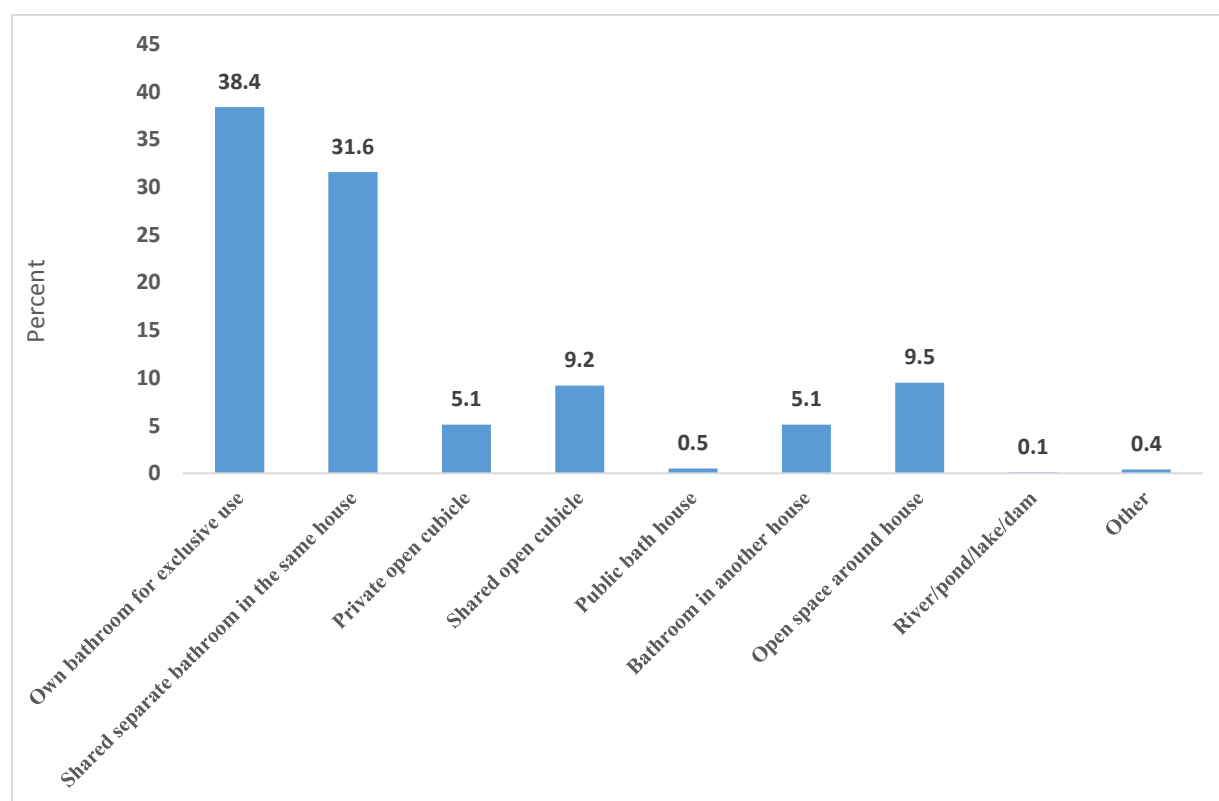
Table 8.11: Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality

Toilet facility/bathing facility	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	30,074	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	65,781	4,391	14.6	11.8	16.3
W.C.	839,611	74,100	1,173	3.9	7.0	2.0
Pit latrine	1,040,883	166,530	15,830	52.6	53.2	52.3
KVIP	572,824	34,822	1,484	4.9	7.3	3.4
Bucket/pan	40,678	2,263	54	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.)	1,893,291	207,221	6,817	22.7	19.1	24.9
Other	23,385	2,917	325	1.1	1.4	0.9
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	30,074	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	172,397	11,546	38.4	27.9	45.0
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	184,496	9,518	31.6	47.3	21.8
Private open cubicle	381,979	29,430	1,541	5.1	3.8	6.0
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	81,605	2,774	9.2	8.7	9.5
Public bath house	140,501	12,880	159	0.5	0.4	0.6
Bathroom in another house	187,337	32,531	1,534	5.1	3.0	6.4
Open space around house	372,556	34,738	2,868	9.5	8.2	10.4
River/pond/lake/dam	14,234	4,159	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	16,276	1,398	114	0.4	0.7	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

About 38 percent of the households have their own bathroom for exclusive use whilst 31.6 percent use shared separate bathroom in the house. It is observed that 9.2 percent use shared open cubicle and 9.5 percent use open space around the house. In the rural areas 45.0 percent of the households have own bathroom for exclusive use as compared to 27.9 percent in the urban areas. The use of shared separate bathroom in the same house is higher (47.3%) in the urban areas than in the rural areas (21.8%).

Figure 8.3: Type of bathing facility used by household



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 indicates that 71.0 percent of the household dispose of solid waste at the public dump (open space) with a proportion of 72.7 percent in the urban areas and 69.9 percent in the rural areas. Also, it is observed that 16.4 percent of the households in the urban areas dump solid waste at the public dump (container) compared to 3.4 percent in rural area. In the rural area about 12.0 percent of households dump solid waste indiscriminately as compared with 2.7 percent in the urban area.

The table further shows that 28.4 percent of liquid waste is thrown onto the street/outside, and this is higher in the rural areas (31.2%) than in the urban area (24.0%). The table further indicates that 12.0 percent of liquid waste is thrown into the gutter and this is higher among households in the urban area (21.7%) than households in the rural area (5.8%).

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	Municipality			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	30,074	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	45,630	1,370	4.6	3.0	5.5
Burned by household	584,820	32,348	1,189	4.0	3.7	4.1
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	116,994	2,525	8.4	16.4	3.4
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	280,109	21,348	71.0	72.7	69.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	53,725	2,481	8.2	2.7	11.8
Buried by household	182,615	19,641	948	3.2	1.1	4.4
Other	53,805	5,187	213	0.7	0.4	0.9
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	30,074	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	14,000	756	2.5	2.7	2.4
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	60,735	2,176	7.2	8.9	6.2
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,486	558	1.9	3.4	0.9
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	131,104	8,538	28.4	24.0	31.2
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	119,736	3,600	12.0	21.7	5.8
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	211,768	14,047	46.7	38.8	51.7
Other	38,294	4,805	399	1.3	0.5	1.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The dumping of solid and liquid waste has implications for the health, sanitation and development of the district. Some of these wastes get trapped in the gutters and this causes flooding in the district. This further causes damage to lives and properties and sometimes result in the death. The health and the well-being of people in the district are sometimes at risk in terms of diseases and other contagious illnesses brought about by some of these means of liquid waste disposal.

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Summary of Findings

The 2010 Population and Housing Census has provided relevant data (both social and economic indicators) needed to sensitize policy makers, planners and local government authorities to make informed decisions, aimed at the growth of the economy. This chapter therefore focuses mainly on the district's population, socio-economic and environmental findings and analyses, which are basic determinants of development, and their impact on policy decisions and planning. Suggestions are made for possible policy interventions.

Population Size

Sefwi-Wiawso has a population of 139,200 with 50.1 percent male and 49.9 percent female. Also, 35.8 and 64.2 percent resides in the urban and rural areas respectively. The age structure of the district's population is basically shaped by the effects of high fertility and decreasing mortality rate. The information shows that 41.2 percent of the total population of the Municipality is aged 0-14 years, while the proportion for those aged 60 years and above is 5.3 percent. This indicates that the Municipality has a youthful population. A similar pattern is observed for both sexes with slight variations.

Fertility

Of the female population of 69,447, 41,611 (29.9%) are aged 15-49 years with a total fertility rate of 3.7. This means that on the average, a female aged between 15-49 years will give birth to 3.71 children by the end of her reproductive years; the rate is higher than both the regional TFR of 3.57 and the national (TFR) of 3.28 and this has implications for the growth of the population in the district.

Mortality

Out of the total household deaths of 890,429, 48.2 percent were males and 461 (51.8%) were females. The under-five female death rate is higher than that of their male counterparts. However, the male death rates are higher than that of the females from age 35 years and above.

Marital Status

Majority (93.3%) of the population aged 12-24 years have never married. This could be attributed to the fact that they may be in school or in apprenticeship. However, 82.1 percent of the population aged 35-39 years are married whilst 25.5 percent of the population aged 65 and over are widowed.

Education

The proportion of the population that are not literate is higher among females (62.4 %) than the males (37.6 %). Among population aged 11 years and older, the 15-19 year-olds constitute the largest group that are literate in both English and Ghanaian Language,

followed by the age group 11-14 years who are literate in English only (25.6%). Nearly 29 percent of the populations aged 11 years and older are not literate.

The proportion of males in full time education is 67.8 percent as compared with 49.4 percent of females.

Economic activity

Majority (71.3%) of the proportion of the population 15 years and older in the Municipality are economically active, while 28.7 percent are economically not active. More than 9 in every 10 persons of the population aged 15 years and above are employed, which is positive for the economic development of the Municipality.

Information Communication Technology

In the Municipality, 40.5 percent of the population 12 years and older own mobile phones. Also, about 2.1 percent of the population 12 years and older in the Municipality are using internet facility. Higher proportion of males than female own mobile phone and use internet facility. Only 3.5 percent of households own desktop or laptop computers. This is still low as the world is going global with internet as an important conduit for communication

Disability

In the Municipality, 2.0 percent of the population are disabled with 1.6 percent employed, 0.6 percent unemployed and 3.1 percent economically not active. Among those with disability, 43.2 percent have sight disability, followed by those with physical disability (26.1%) and hearing (17.2%) and speech (15.5%).

Agricultural activities

Seventy four percent (74%) of the households in the Municipality are engaged in agriculture; majority (98.8%) are engaged crop farming, with 25.7 percent of the households in the rural areas and 12.5 percent in the urban areas engaged livestock rearing.

Housing Condition

There are 23,246 houses, with a total of 30,074 households in the Municipality. The population per house in the rural locality is 5.5 and that of the urban is 6.6, both are higher than the national and regional averages. The proportion of households in the rural area is higher (61.4%) than in the urban areas (38.6%), with the average household per house being 1.2 in the rural areas and 1.6 in the urban areas. This could be as a result of urbanization and rural-urban migration for the purpose of education, business and work.

A high proportion of 51.5 percent use Mud brick/Earth material for the construction of outer wall of dwelling unit, followed by Cement blocks/Concrete with 41.8 percent. Bamboo, Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia scarcely used as material for the construction of outer wall. Also majority (82.8%) of the material for the construction of the floor is cement/concrete; 88.9 percent in the urban areas and 79.0 percent in the rural areas as compared with 18.9 percent of Earth/Mud in the rural areas and 8.5 percent in the urban areas. About 91.0 percent of the households use Metal Sheet for the construction of roof.

The three main source of lighting for dwelling units in the Municipality are electricity (59.0%), flashlight/torch (19.0%) and kerosene lamps (18.7%). The source of lighting for urban localities is electricity from the main grid, while the rural households rely on electricity (46.2%) and flashlight/torch (19.6%).

The main source of fuel for cooking is wood (66.5%), this is followed by Charcoal (19.9%). Electricity (0.3%) and Kerosene (0.3) are among the least fuel used for cooking. In the urban areas, 41.0 percent use wood as compared to 82.5 percent in the rural areas.

About 33 percent of the total households use the bore-hole/pump/tube well as the main source of drinking water; this is followed by public tap/standpipe (18.6%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling unit (15.0%). In the urban areas main source of drinking water is public tap/standpipe (27.8%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling unit (23.0%), while in the rural areas, the most source of drinking water is bore-hole/pump/tube well (43.9%) and river/stream (18.1%).

About 53.0 percent of the households use Pit Latrine, while 22.7 percent use Public Toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc.); 3.9 percent use W.C and 4.9 percent KVIP. A proportion of 71.0 percent of the household dispose of solid waste at the public dump (open space). Also 28.4 percent of liquid waste is thrown onto the street/outside; this is was higher in the rural areas (31.2%) than in the urban area (24.0%). Twelve percent of liquid waste is thrown into the gutter.

9.2 Conclusion

Sefwi-Wiawso Municipality is mostly rural and has a youthful population. The large proportion of the population aged 0-15 years would affect the level of dependency, which means less people working to cater for more people, thereby reducing savings amongst the population. New jobs have to be created for an ever-increasing number of new entrants into the labour force, thus putting a severe strain on the economy, and the development of the Municipality. It is also realized that most of the population 65 years and over are widowed. This would have implications on the well-being of this section of the population if they do not have the means to cater for the family.

Few of the population 15 years and older are disabled, but in terms of employment they are fewer. This would let them be at a disadvantage in catering for themselves and their family. It is also realized that literacy among the population 11 years and older, is higher among the females than males.

The use of internet facility is low in the Municipality. This could be due to the lack of access to the telecommunication networks to access the internet facility. In this age of technological reform, private sectors in ICT and telecommunication should be encouraged to extend their services to the Municipality to enable them enjoy the benefits that comes with using the internet facility.

The results shows that majority of the people are engaged in crop farming. The impact of a growing population on the environment is a source of concern. In trying to cope with an increasing number of people in the Municipality by feeding and raising their standard of living, forests in the Sefwi-Wiawso areas are being increasingly converted into agricultural lands, thus further depleting the already threatened forest cover of the district. It is indicated that livestock rearing is common among the rural areas.

In terms of main material for construction of outer wall, floor and roofing, the people in the Municipality are enlightened or have the financial means to use more quality materials for their floors. However especially in the rural areas, there is more room for improvement. People still live in poor housing conditions and slums, leading to congestion, sanitation and health issues.

Indiscriminate dumping of solid and liquid waste, especially in gutters and outside has implications for the health, sanitation and development of the district. Some of these wastes get trapped in the gutters and this causes flooding in the district. This further causes damage to lives and properties and sometimes result in the death.

9.3 Policy Implications

This section is focused on policy implications, from the findings and analyses.

It is known that a lower fertility rate enhances the availability of economic and social benefits to families and the community as a whole, and ensures better maternal and child health, as a result of proper spacing of births. Fertility rates therefore need to be reduced through deliberate policy interventions especially in terms of advocacy.

The government and the private sector involved in humanitarian activities should set up a fund to support and cater for the vulnerable, including the widowed and aged.

Efforts should be made to curb illiteracy at all levels in the Municipality. The gap between the males and females in terms of employment should be bridged with policy interventions. Policy interventions like girls empowerment through scholarships should put in place to address challenges in the educational system.

Although employed persons in the Municipality outnumber the unemployed, the government should put strategies and interventions in place in terms of skills acquisition for the youth. This would enable them to get access to jobs when they come out of school. In doing this the skills acquired should be included in their course work or syllabus and relevant to current skills demanded in the job market.

The percentage of persons with disabilities employed should be increased so that more persons with disability will be employed in order to enable them to fend for the families. Policies should also be amended to enable them access free education in selected academic institutions.

All the organisations and institutions should be made aware of the benefits of ICT and assist in formulating an ICT Policy document that can impact on the development of the Municipality and country. Training of the youth in the use desktop/laptop computers should be reinforced to enable the youth to be effective and efficient at school and the workplace. Some specific institutions in Ghana responsible for development of scientific and technological capabilities need to be strengthened and be focused on demand-driven initiatives in order to provide products to meet local needs.

There should be efforts by the government to mechanise crop farming and agriculture in the Municipality. Policy interventions in afforestation should be considered in the Municipality. Government and authorities should ensure that protected areas are preserved.

Private estate owners with the support of the government should be encouraged to invest in building houses at affordable prices in the rural localities. Private sectors involved in the construction and housing could organize training workshops for some of the officers in Land and Country Planning to educate the people in the rural areas on how to put up cheap and durable structure to protect them against natural disaster like heavy rains and flooding.

Private estate owners and landlords should be encouraged to at least have a W.C or KVIP in the houses built, so that households would easily have access to the facilities and to reduce the risk of contracting infections from the public toilets and other source of toilet facilities. The health and the well-being of people in the district are sometimes at risk in terms of diseases and other contagious illnesses. The government and authorities involved in ensuring the safety of our environment should reinforce the campaign and advocacy in order to educate the people in the district on sanitation and safer and hygienic ways to dump solid and liquid waste.

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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	135,568	100.0	48,130	100.0	87,438	100.0
Head only	4,943	3.6	2,367	4.9	2,576	2.9
Household with head and a spouse only	2,312	1.7	808	1.7	1,504	1.7
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	14,876	11.0	6,090	12.7	8,786	10.0
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	51,941	38.3	15,604	32.4	36,337	41.6
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	28,674	21.2	8,765	18.2	19,909	22.8
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,460	1.8	1,011	2.1	1,449	1.7
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	4,281	3.2	1,747	3.6	2,534	2.9
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	16,252	12.0	6,835	14.2	9,417	10.8
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,416	1.0	729	1.5	687	0.8
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	8,413	6.2	4,174	8.7	4,239	4.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/Disability type	Educational level attained										
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/ JHS	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Both Sexes											
Total	127,629	30,890	5,803	7,368	32,615	37,479	9,251	960	2,674	491	98
No disability	125,638	30,010	5,760	7,324	32,301	36,966	9,141	938	2,625	480	93
With a disability	1,991	880	43	44	314	513	110	22	49	11	5
Sight	873	345	24	17	126	263	49	14	27	3	5
Hearing	351	167	5	10	65	78	15	6	4	0	1
Speech	286	153	10	10	53	43	7	2	6	2	0
Physical	525	295	4	11	61	114	23	4	8	4	1
Intellectual	269	143	5	4	37	50	23	3	3	1	0
Emotional	244	133	5	8	27	47	20	2	1	1	0
Other	168	58	4	4	35	44	15	0	6	2	0
Male											
Total	63,900	12,132	2,974	3,740	16,295	20,382	5,693	461	1,717	419	87
No disability	62,874	11,771	2,947	3,714	16,115	20,078	5,628	450	1,678	408	85
With a disability	1,026	361	27	26	180	304	65	11	39	11	2
Sight	443	130	14	13	77	145	31	8	20	3	2
Hearing	178	68	5	6	39	46	9	2	3	0	0
Speech	171	74	9	6	37	30	5	2	6	2	0
Physical	261	111	2	7	34	73	19	4	6	4	1
Intellectual	127	55	3	2	20	30	12	1	3	1	0
Emotional	117	51	3	2	19	30	10	1	0	1	0
Other	90	25	3	2	19	24	9	0	6	2	0

Table A2: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education (Cont'd)

Sex/Disability type	Educational level attained										
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kinder garten	Primary	Middle/ JSS/ JHS	Sec./ SSS/ SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Female											
Total	63,729	18,758	2,829	3,628	16,320	17,097	3,558	499	957	72	11
No disability	62,764	18,239	2,813	3,610	16,186	16,888	3,513	488	947	72	8
With a disability	965	519	16	18	134	209	45	11	10	0	3
Sight	430	215	10	4	49	118	18	6	7	0	3
Hearing	173	99	0	4	26	32	6	4	1	0	1
Speech	115	79	1	4	16	13	2	0	0	0	0
Physical	264	184	2	4	27	41	4	0	2	0	0
Intellectual	142	88	2	2	17	20	11	2	0	0	0
Emotional	127	82	2	6	8	17	10	1	1	0	0
Other	78	33	1	2	16	20	6	0	0	0	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

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	30,074	135,568	67,955	67,613	44,177	23,031	21,146
Households engaged in agricultural activities	22,297	112,147	56,465	55,682	44,177	23,031	21,146
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	22,094	111,156	55,954	55,202	43,759	22,802	20,957
Households engaged in crop farming	22,040	110,841	55,802	55,039	43,635	22,734	20,901
Households engaged in tree growing	178	1,046	505	541	428	218	210
Agro forestry (tree planting)	178	1,046	505	541	428	218	210
Alligator pepper	32	175	82	93	79	32	47
Apples	35	146	66	80	101	44	57
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	17	124	66	58	50	27	23
Avocado	40	263	140	123	107	59	48
Banana	50	273	128	145	119	62	57
Beans	83	446	215	231	212	104	108
Black pepper	10	45	29	16	25	16	9
Black berries	4	29	15	14	12	6	6
Cabbage	24	177	95	82	68	38	30
Carrot	190	1,091	534	557	424	233	191
Cashew	154	731	401	330	314	171	143
Cassava	8,459	44,241	22,031	22,210	17,079	8,547	8,532
Citronella	109	534	261	273	193	105	88
Citrus	91	520	280	240	208	113	95
Cloves	5	31	11	20	20	9	11
Cocoa	20,438	103,439	52,151	51,288	40,726	21,229	19,497
Coconut	101	562	275	287	232	124	108
Cocoyam	2,681	14,086	7,087	6,999	5,767	2,854	2,913
Cocoyam / Taro (koko)	139	765	384	381	335	164	171
Coffee	3	24	19	5	5	2	3
Cola	11	60	27	33	19	12	7
Cotton	9	62	31	31	32	14	18
Cucumber	12	98	47	51	26	10	16
Egg plant	2	11	5	6	4	3	1
Garlic	4	27	14	13	6	4	2
Garden eggs	228	1,247	645	602	496	260	236
Ginger	1	5	3	2	2	1	1
Groundnut	13	78	39	39	30	16	14
Guava	7	36	17	19	13	7	6
Kenaf	4	18	6	12	10	4	6
Lemon grass	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Lettuce	1	9	5	4	2	1	1
Maize	932	5,415	2,705	2,710	2,000	1,039	961
Mango	12	61	32	29	36	19	17

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

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Millet	16	99	56	43	30	17	13
Nut meg	9	66	28	38	21	8	13
Oil palm	1,514	8,646	4,480	4,166	3,236	1,710	1,526
Okro	143	871	428	443	323	164	159
Onion	34	187	96	91	69	37	32
Pawpaw	50	281	132	149	86	33	53
Peas	24	165	79	86	52	24	28
Pepper	459	2,586	1,285	1,301	1,057	523	534
Pineapple	74	389	215	174	155	86	69
Plantain	9,300	48,351	24,088	24,263	18,795	9,428	9,367
Potatoes	29	199	91	108	76	35	41
Rice	245	1,275	691	584	539	301	238
Rubber	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Soya beans	3	22	13	9	6	3	3
Spinach	1	6	2	4	2	1	1
Sugarcane	22	130	60	70	47	25	22
Sun flower	1	12	7	5	4	2	2
Sweet pepper	2	20	8	12	2	0	2
Sweet potatoes	1	5	3	2	2	1	1
Tiger nut	9	48	27	21	19	9	10
Tobacco	84	385	215	170	131	79	52
Tomatoes	332	1,794	900	894	743	375	368
Water melon	4	20	12	8	15	10	5
Yam	1,477	8,191	4,178	4,013	3,317	1,713	1,604
Other (specify)	151	865	458	407	337	190	147

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community name	Total	Male	Female	Households	Houses
1	Asawinso	15,720	7,689	8,031	3,448	2,222
2	Sefwi Wiawso	10,832	5,175	5,657	2,816	1,639
3	Asafo	8,353	4,128	4,225	1,870	1,292
4	Boako	7,249	3,480	3,769	1,449	1,219
5	Dwinase	7,109	3,437	3,672	1,897	813
6	Anwiam	3,843	1,879	1,964	867	564
7	Kokokrom	3,771	1,897	1,874	900	594
8	Punikrom	3,171	1,566	1,605	649	530
9	Datano	3,164	1,557	1,607	646	495
10	Amafie	2,645	1,302	1,343	561	399
11	Aboduam	2,571	1,255	1,316	523	409
12	Ahwiaa	2,236	1,063	1,173	492	414
13	Sui	2,181	1,080	1,101	453	417
14	Bosomoiso	2,178	1,037	1,141	481	339
15	Ahokwaa	2,137	1,045	1,092	376	285
16	Anyinabrim	2,106	1,038	1,068	415	325
17	Paboase	2,019	1,007	1,012	368	290
18	Sefwi camp	1,787	884	903	352	316
19	Futa	1,687	894	793	312	261
20	Sefwi Ewiase	1,493	711	782	347	249

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/No.	Community name	Age group															
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Asawinso	2,051	2,122	2,283	1,916	1,578	1,324	971	926	712	504	428	256	206	106	134	203
2	Sefwi Wiawso	1,111	1,231	1,456	1,311	1,192	969	770	606	492	396	406	274	179	121	127	191
3	Asafo	1,154	1,129	1,038	936	737	620	541	453	428	323	304	173	148	91	127	151
4	Boako	961	929	1,109	867	611	524	470	435	341	269	215	129	114	73	89	113
5	Dwinase	908	874	869	836	666	624	523	435	372	277	215	160	117	60	72	101
6	Anwiam	600	583	554	407	328	253	230	204	180	113	95	81	69	40	39	67
7	Kokokrom	495	505	451	486	367	339	273	244	186	111	100	68	35	37	44	30
8	Punikrom	448	488	445	330	267	261	198	155	127	107	100	63	52	38	43	49
9	Datano	465	458	586	369	270	241	199	182	147	92	83	54	45	30	44	56
10	Amafie	364	386	330	328	237	185	169	151	106	83	108	44	45	29	34	46
11	Aboduam	323	375	373	295	225	200	247	144	101	77	77	58	46	24	42	49
12	Ahwiaa	320	289	254	226	203	189	126	155	115	84	86	25	52	23	39	50
13	Sui	342	334	291	212	160	160	136	156	91	63	80	35	31	14	29	47
14	Bosomoiso	292	292	252	268	202	192	134	125	104	69	63	58	31	22	40	34
15	Ahokwaa	355	338	307	208	170	147	120	115	77	82	59	28	27	19	35	50
16	Anyinabrim	261	290	295	248	178	135	141	108	111	86	58	44	41	25	29	56
17	Paboase	271	312	259	227	217	183	123	105	83	70	70	26	20	10	11	32
18	Sefwi camp	239	242	255	245	158	127	105	94	86	55	55	40	24	18	22	22
19	Futa	245	204	219	193	163	143	86	85	87	52	61	37	40	13	33	26
20	Sefwi Ewiase	185	187	187	163	169	117	101	91	63	52	50	24	24	13	26	41

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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