



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

SEFWI BIBIANI-ANHWIASO- BEKWAI DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Philomena Nyarko
Government Statistician

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CEB	Children Ever Born
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CS	Children Surviving
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
DPCU	District Planning and Coordinating Unit
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EA	Enumeration Area
EU	European Union
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JSS	Junior Secondary School
JHS	Junior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
SHS	Senior High School
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
W.C	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 123,272 representing 5.2 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 49.4 percent and females represent 50.6 percent. A little less than three quarter (71.5%) of the population is rural. The district has a sex ratio of 97.5. The population of the district is youthful (39.8%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (4.5%). The total age dependency ratio for the district is 79.6, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (80.1) than that of females (79.1).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 3.2. The General Fertility Rate is 94.6 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the third lowest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 23.7 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 8.5 per 1000. The death rate for males is highest for age 70 and above representing 69 deaths per 1000 population while for the female; the highest death rate of 40 deaths per 1000 population is for the same age group. Majority of migrants (51.2%) living in the district were born elsewhere in the Western Region while 46.4 percent were born in another Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Ashanti Region constitute 30.4percent followed by Upper East with 14.5 percent and Central Region, 12.2 percent.

Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 120,505 with a total number of 27,961 households. The average household size in the district is 4.3 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 44.6 percent. Spouses form about 11.6 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 35.2 percent of the total number of household composition in the district.

Marital status

About four in ten (45.5%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 41.1 percent have never married, 3.4 percent are in consensual unions, 3.5 percent are widowed, 5.0 percent are divorced and 1.5 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (65.5%) are married compared to about two fifth of males (41.7%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 42.6 percent while widowed males account

for only 7.4 percent. . Among the married, 30.3 percent have no education while about 8.2 percent of the unmarried have never been to school.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 95.9 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.6 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.5 percent.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and older, 68.3 percent are literate in English and Ghanaian language and 19.1 percent are non-literate in English, and 12.0 non-literate in Ghanaian language. The proportion of males literate in English is higher (71.7 %) than that of females (64.3%).. Of the population aged 3 years and above who are currently attending school (50,377) in the district, 43.2 percent are in primary, 18.8 percent are in JSS/JHS while for those who have attended school in (41,568) the past 35.1 percent have attended JSS/JHS, and 27.2 percent had attended Middle school.

Economic activity status

About 72.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 27.6 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 96.4 percent are employed while 3.6 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (60.5%), 17.6 percent perform household duties and 4.1 percent are disabled or too sick to work. A little less than seven out of ten (66.1%) unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 62.8 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 12.2 percent as service and sales workers, 9.5 percent in craft and related trade, and 5.4 percent are engaged as plant and machine operators and assemblers.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 66.5 percent are self-employed without employees, 12.9 percent are contributing family workers, 1.7 percent are casual workers and 0.6 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Overall, men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the self-employed without employees, contributing family workers and apprentices. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 89.3 percent of the population followed by the private formal with 5.2 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 43.5 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 50.4 percent as compared to 36.8 percent of females. About 2.8 percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 1,334 households representing 4.8 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.9 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly lower (3.8%) than females

(4.0%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 44.5 percent followed by physical disability (19.7%). About 4.5 percent of the population with disability are in the rural localities as compared to 2.4 percent in urban localities. There are more females with sight, disabilities than males, while there are more males with physical and intellectual disabilities than females. Of the population disabled, 40.7 percent have never been to school while 45.4 percent have basic educational level.

Agriculture

As high as 74.9 percent of households in the district are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, eight out of ten households (82.5%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 57.4 percent of households are into agriculture. Most agriculture households in the district (98.2%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district.

Housing

The housing stock of Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District is 18,540 representing 4.9 percent of the total number of houses in the Western Region. The average number of persons per house is 6.5.

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Over half (53.9%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 32.0 percent are separate houses and 9.5 percent are semi-detached houses. More than half (57.6%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 19.0 percent are owned by relative not a household member; 18.1 percent are owned by other private individual and 1.0 percent are owned by public or government. One percent (1.0%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement/concrete accounting for 50.3 percent with mud/mud bricks or earth constituting 42.0 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (87.4%) and mud/earth (10.0%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (92.6 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (58.9%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 8.5 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 (72.0%), kerosene lamp (13.4%), and flashlight/torch (13.0%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (64.4%). The proportion for rural (76.8%) is higher than that of urban (35.9%). The four main sources of water in the district are borehole, pipe-borne outside dwelling, public tap/standpipe, and protected well. About three in ten households (31.7%) drink water from boreholes.

The most important toilet facility used in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 37.6 percent followed by pit latrine (36.1%). About 13.3 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. A little less than four out of ten households (36.8%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 30.4 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 70.6 percent. About 5.9 percent of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 4.3 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste liquid onto the compound (36.8%) and onto the street (43.8%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District is carved out of Sefwi-Wiaso District in 1988 by Legislative Instrument 1387. It is located between latitude 6° 3" N and longitude 2° 3" W. The district is boarded to the north by the Atwima Mponua District in the Ashanti Region, South by the Wassa Amenfi in the Western Region, West by the Sefwi Wiawso District in the Western Region and East by the Upper Denkyira West and Amansie Central in the Central Region and Ashanti regions respectively. (See figure 1.1) The total land area of the district is 833.7 km square.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Relief

The lowest and the highest points in the district are 350m and 660m above sea level. The Kanyerebo Mountain which is the highest (660m) in the Western region is also located between Atronsu and Awaso, near Sefwi Bekwai.

1.2.2 Vegetation

The district falls within the Equatorial Rain Forest Zone. The natural vegetation is moist-deciduous forest. The tree species such as Odum, Mahogany and Sapele form the basis of the flourishing Ghana Timber Industry. Hence, the district is a suitable location for the establishment of timber firms. There are eight forest reserves in the district with a total area of about 264 sq.km. These reserves which include the Merewa forest reserve could be developed in future to serve as tourist attractions in the district. Other reserves in the district are the Afao Hills Reserve, Anhwiaso South Reserve, Anhwiaso East Reserve, Anhwiaso North Reserve, Samtwitwi Reserve, TanoSuraw Reserve and TanoSuraw Extension Reserve.

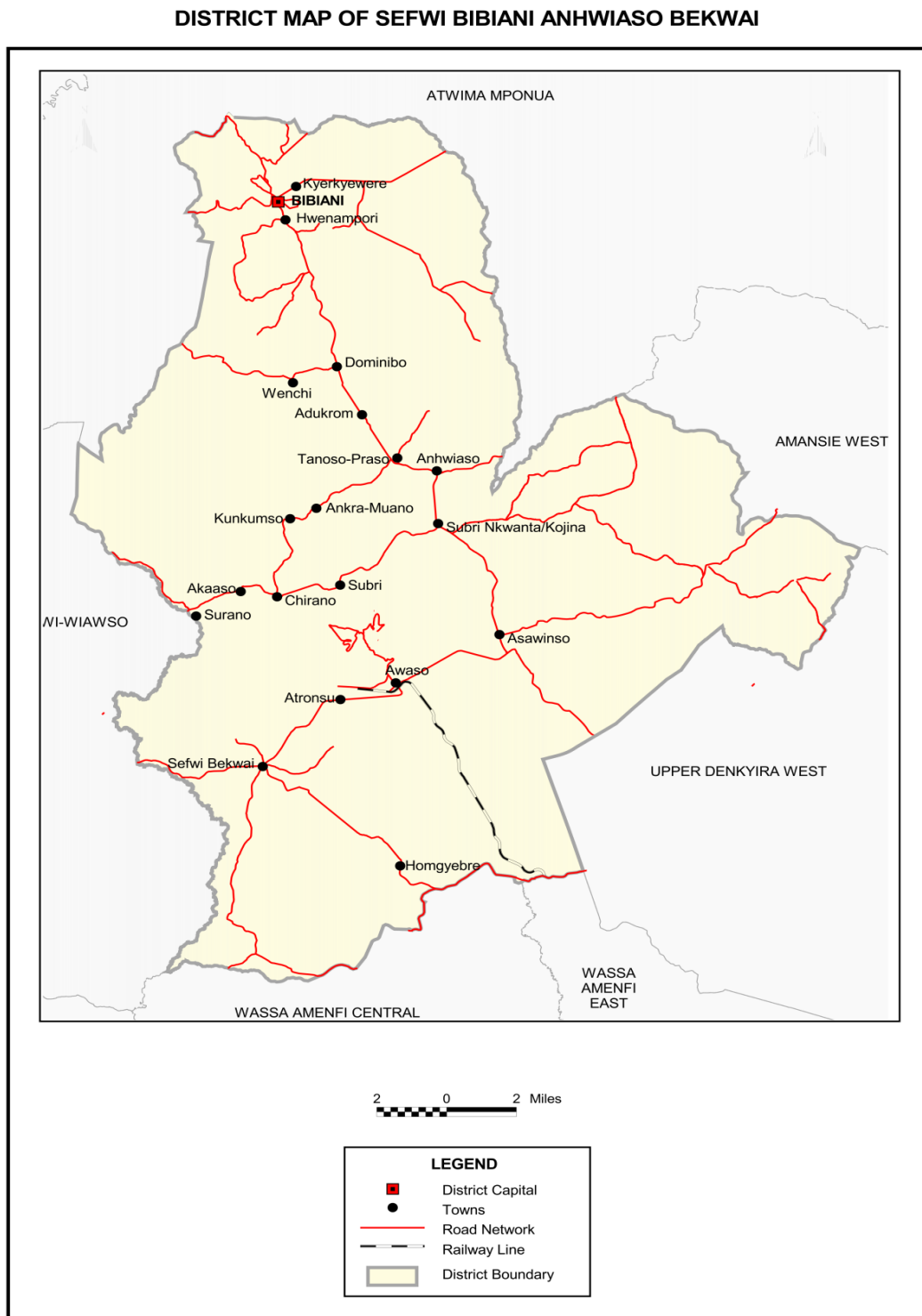
The major river that drained the district is River Ankobra. The Ankobra River takes its source from the Merewa forest reserves, rising north east of Wiawso, and flows about 120 miles (190 km) south to the Gulf of Guinea. Its entire course is in the southern part of Ghana.

The rivers are close to the forest and are large enough to be used for the establishment of irrigation schemes for farming activities all year round and production of potable water for the people in the district.

1.2.3. Climate

The district is also located in the equatorial climatic zone with annual rainfall averages between 1200mm and 1500mm. The pattern of the rainfall is bimodal, falling between March - August and September- October. Humidity is relatively high averaging between 75 percent in the afternoon and 95 percent in the nights and early mornings.

Figure 1.1: District Map of Sefwi Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.3 Political Administration

The District Chief Executive is the political head of the District. He is appointed by the President and approved by not less than two-thirds of the Assembly members. The District Coordinating Director is the Administrative Head of the District bureaucracy and chief advisor to the District Chief Executive (DCE). He is also the Secretary to the Assembly and ensures the effective implementation of the policies and decisions of the District Assembly.

Politically, the District has one constituency with an Assembly of fifty-four (54) members which includes the Honourable Member of Parliament for the area.

The Executive Committee is responsible for the performance of the executive and administrative functions of the Assembly.

The District is further subdivided into Eight (8) Area Councils and One (1) Town Council which assist in the performance of key roles.

1.4 Social and Cultural

1.4.1 Chieftaincy

The district has three (3) Traditional Councils, each headed by a Paramount Chief. These include the Anhwiaso Traditional Area, Sefwi Bekwai Traditional Area and Chirano Traditional Area. The Traditional Councils are the decentralized units of administration by traditional rulers and are used to mobilize the people at the local and community levels for development.

1.4.2 Ethnicity

The people are predominantly Sefwis but there are pockets of other tribes such as, Ewes, Brongs and a host of other ethnic groups particularly from the northern part of the country who for economic reasons are scattered all over the District.

1.4.3 Festivals

The main traditional festival celebrated is the Allue (yam) Festival, which is celebrated every year. It is celebrated by the people to offer thanks to God through the ancestors for his blessing for a bumper harvest and the abundance of food.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Agricultural Activities

The economy of the district is essentially agricultural. The agricultural sector is dominated by crop cultivation and employs 76 percent of the population. Out of 62 percent (54240ha) of the total arable land area available, only 45.5percent (39829ha) is currently under cultivation. Agricultural activities undertaken in the district include crop, livestock production and agro-processing.

There are two important marketing outlets in the district, namely, Bibiani and Bekwai. Fridays and Wednesdays are the market days for Bibiani and Bekwai respectively. Crops in the rural areas are conveyed to these markets on the market days for sale. Traders from all over Ghana patronize these markets. These markets create avenues for sale of agricultural produce. Despite these ready market places for sale of agriculture produce, much of the produce goes bad especially perishable ones due to lack of access and roads in the District.

Besides agricultural and mining activities there are services such as petty trading, hairdressing, barbering, tailoring and transport services in towns such as Bibiani, Sefwi Bekwai and Sefwi Anhwiaso. The District Assembly generates a lot of revenue through market tolls.

1.5.2 Mining Activities

The District has three mining companies in operation. They are Noble Gold Mines Limited, Chirano Gold Mines Limited and the Awaso Bauxite Company. These mining companies offer employment to some of the youth in the district and also provide revenue in the form of property rates to the District Assembly. To a greater extent, the Mining Companies have played a major role in the economic life of the district through the provision of health and educational facilities to the communities within the catchment area. As part of their social responsibility, they have also initiated malaria control programmes and the training of the youth in alternative livelihood programmes.

1.5.3 Financial Institutions

The District has a number of financial institutions which serve diverse needs of customers from all backgrounds. Notable among them are the SG-SSB, Merchant Bank, Sefwiman Rural Bank and the Amananor Rural Bank.

1.5.4 Tourism

Tourist attractions in the District worth noting are the mountains scenery at Bekwai, a mud fish pond at Bekwai and the conveyer belt of the Ghana Bauxite Company at Awaso. The source of the river Ankobra located in the Merewa forest reserve is also a potential site for tourist attraction.

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

A large scale statistical operation, such as the 2010 Population and Housing Census required meticulous planning for its successful implementation. A working group of the Ghana Statistical Service prepared the census project document with the assistance of two consultants. The document contains the rationale and objectives of the census, census organization, a work plan as well as a budget. The project document was launched in

November 2008 as part of the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP) and reviewed in November 2009.

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

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

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

Greater Accra Region. Experience from the pre-tests was used to improve the final census questionnaire.

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

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

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

The week preceding the Census Night was used by field personnel to list houses and other structures in their enumeration areas. Enumerators were also mobilized to enumerate residents/inmates of institutions, such as, schools and prisons. They returned to the institutions during the enumeration period to reconcile the information they obtained from

individuals and also to cross out names of those who were absent from the institutions on Census Night. Out-door sleepers (floating population) were also enumerated on the Census Night.

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

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

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

The concepts and definitions in this report cover all sections of the 2010 Population and Housing Census questionnaires (PHC1A and PHC1B). The sections were: geographical location of the population, Household and Non-household population, Literacy and Education, Emigration, Demographic and Economic Characteristics, Disability, Information 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 recognised as such by the other household members. The head of household is generally the person who has economic and social responsibility for the household. All relationships are defined with reference to the head.

Household and Non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

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

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

Data was collected on school attendance for all persons three (3) years and older. School attendance refers to whether a person has ever attended, was currently attending or has never

attended school. In the census, school meant an educational institution where a person received at least four hours of formal education.

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

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

Fertility

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

Mortality

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

Agriculture

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

Housing Conditions and Facilities

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

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

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

1.7 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 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) is a de facto count of all persons who were present in Ghana on the census night (26th September, 2010). It was a de facto because people were counted in where they spent the census night, whether they were usual resident in that area or not. This chapter provides a description of the demographic characteristics of the district within the context of the 2010 PHC. The chapter specifically discusses the population size, density, the age-sex structure, dependency ratio, rural-urban composition, fertility and mortality as well as the migratory pattern in the district.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

The result of the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) shows that, the total population of the District is 123,272 with female population constituting 50.6 percent (Table 2.1).

2.3.1 Rural Urban Distribution

Table 2.1 indicates the district is predominantly rural. The rural population constitutes 71.5 percent whiles the urban only 28.5 percent.

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

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	123,272	60,855	62,417	97.5	35,137	88,135
0 - 4	16,999	8,565	8,434	101.6	4,410	12,589
5-9	16,410	8,291	8,119	102.1	4,326	12,084
10-14	15,715	7,854	7,861	99.9	4,539	11,176
15 - 19	14,114	7,190	6,924	103.8	4,336	9,778
20 - 24	11,574	5,451	6,123	89.0	3,496	8,078
25 - 29	9,758	4,433	5,325	83.2	3,027	6,731
30 - 34	7,908	3,878	4,030	96.2	2,371	5,537
35 - 39	6,829	3,342	3,487	95.8	1,996	4,833
40 - 44	5,694	2,943	2,751	107.0	1,660	4,034
45 - 49	4,583	2,379	2,204	107.9	1,319	3,264
50 - 54	3,830	1,856	1,974	94.0	1,119	2,711
55 - 59	2,234	1,219	1,015	120.1	672	1,562
60 - 64	2,128	1,101	1,027	107.2	548	1,580
65 - 69	1,176	562	614	91.5	307	869
70 - 74	1,723	733	990	74.0	374	1,349
75 - 79	847	401	446	89.9	226	621
80 - 84	861	341	520	65.6	175	686
85+	889	316	573	55.1	236	653
All Ages	123,272	60,855	62,417	97.5	35,137	88,135
0-14	49,124	24,710	24,414	101.2	13,275	35,849
15-64	68,652	33,792	34,860	96.9	20,544	48,108
65+	5,496	2,353	3,143	74.9	1,318	4,178
Age-dependency ratio	79.6	80.1	79.1		71.0	83.2

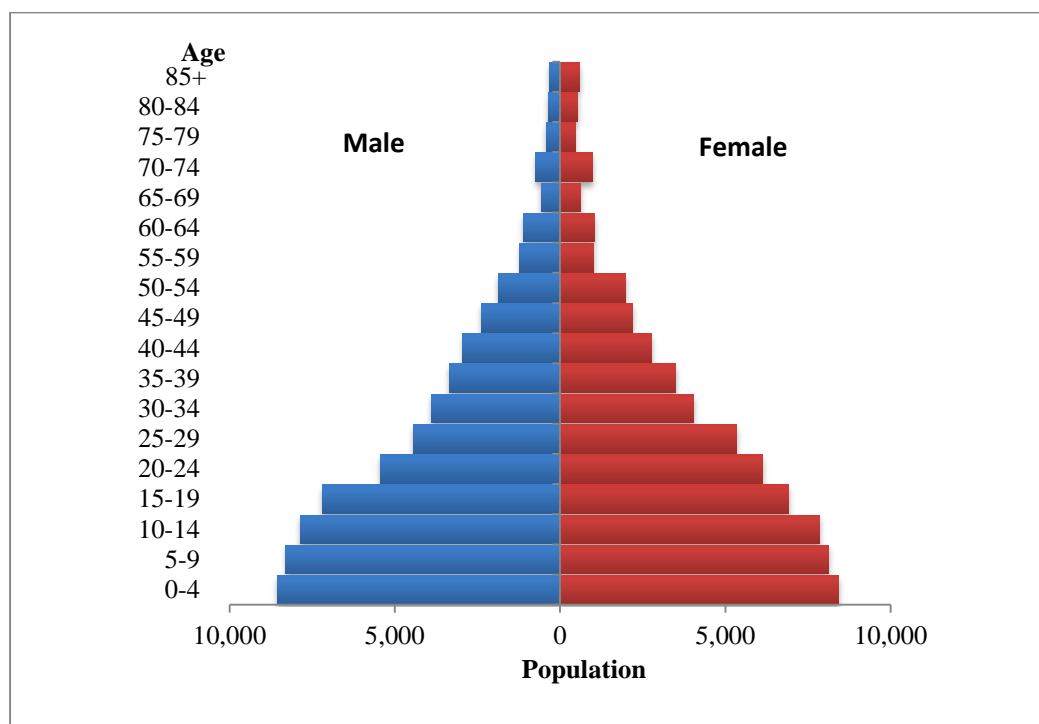
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age -Sex Structure

Table 2.1 discusses the age-sex structure of the population in the district. The age-sex structure shows a higher percentage of males than females for ages 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19. Thereafter the female population outnumbers that of the male population until age 35-39. Again from age group 40-44 the male population is higher until age 50-54 when the table turns in favour of females. At age group 55-59, the male population is higher while at ages 60-64 up to age 95-99 the female population exceeds that of males. The higher number of females than males in this category may be partly due to out migration of adult males or higher mortality levels for males in the district.

As shown in Figure 2.1, the age structure of the district shows a broad base that gradually declines with increasing age. The broad base of the population pyramid indicates that the population of the district is youthful. This means that much resource is needed for the provision of schools, health care facilities and employment opportunities for the youth. The age structure of the district is not much of a departure from the national pattern which is characteristic of most developing countries.

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid of Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.1 Sex Ratio

The district's sex ratio is 97.5 which means that for every 100 females, there are about 98 males (Table 2.1). The Table further reveals that the sex ratio decreases steadily with age. The sex ratio for 0-4 years is 101.6 and drops to 99.9 males to 100 females at ages 10-14 and increases to 103.8 at ages 15-19 years, 107.2 at ages 60-64 and finally drops to 55.1 males to 100 females at age 85+.

2.3.2 Age Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio refers to the proportion of the population within the younger age (0–14) and the older age group (65+) to those in the working age group (15–64). This ratio is used to measure the pressure or burden borne by those in the “economically productive” ages. Table 2.1 shows the dependency ratio for the District. Table 2.1 shows that the District has total age dependency ratio of 79.6 percent. This means that 100 persons in the working age group have to care for about 79 persons in the dependent age group. The age- dependency ratio for the male (80.1) is higher than the female (79.1). Again, the rural age-dependency ratio for the rural (83.2) is higher than the urban (71.0).

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Migration, fertility and mortality make up the components for population change. Fertility and mortality are used to determine the natural increase or decrease of the population. This section discusses fertility of women (12-49), children ever born and surviving, deaths in the households 12 months before the census and migration patterns in the Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District.

2.4.1 Fertility

Fertility is a function of a woman's fecundity (her physiological ability to conceive and bear children) and of social, cultural, economic, and health factors that influence reproductive choices. Table 2.2 presents data on fertility rates by districts in the Western Region. Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai has a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3.2. This means that a woman in the district who lives through all the reproductive ages and follows the age-specific fertility rates of a given time is likely to have three children in her lifetime. Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai has a General Fertility Rate (GFR) of 94.6 which means that 12 months prior to the census night, there were about 95 live births per 1000 women age 15-49. The district also has Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 23.7, implying there were about 24 live births per 1000 population in the 12 months preceding census night.

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,376,021	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	123,272	30,844	2,919	3.2	94.6	23.7
Bekwai						
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

Children ever born and Children surviving

Table 2.3 presents information on female 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child in the Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District. The Table shows that there are 42,600 female population 12 years and older in the district. The table indicates that 12 months prior to the census 111,463 children were born of the females 12 years and older of which 49.8 percent were males. The highest number of births occurred in the 60+ (26,872) year age group followed by the 35-39 (14,219) year group with the least number of births occurring in the 12-14 (24).

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

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	42,600	111,463	55,538	55,925	94,955	47,048	47,907
12 - 14	4,597	24	13	11	17	10	7
15 - 19	6,924	700	333	367	634	291	343
20 - 24	6,123	4,598	2,373	2,225	4,130	2,101	2,029
25 - 29	5,325	9,749	4,811	4,938	8,943	4,357	4,586
30 - 34	4,030	12,120	6,043	6,077	11,056	5,440	5,616
35 - 39	3,487	14,219	7,076	7,143	12,884	6,350	6,534
40 - 44	2,751	13,180	6,609	6,571	11,797	5,887	5,910
45 - 49	2,204	12,077	6,057	6,020	10,440	5,290	5,150
50 - 54	1,974	11,716	5,859	5,857	9,966	5,010	4,956
55 - 59	1,015	6,208	3,102	3,106	5,053	2,526	2,527
60 +	4,170	26,872	13,262	13,610	20,035	9,786	10,249

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Children surviving

Table 2.4 presents information on children surviving of female 12 years and older. The table shows that 94,955 children survived out of the 111,463 that were born. The table further shows that more female (47,907) survived than the males (47,048).

2.4.2 Mortality

Mortality refers to all deaths that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the Census Night. Mortality is the second major variable that shapes population trends. A population's age structure is an important factor influencing its death rate. Table 2.4 presents data on population, deaths in households and crude death rate by district. Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District recorded 1,053 deaths in all households in the 12 months prior to census night. The crude death rate of the district is 8.5. This means that in the 12 months prior to the census night the district recorded about 9 deaths per 1000 population in the district.

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

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
SekondiTakoradi Metropolis	559,548	2,721	4.9
Shama	81,966	590	7.2
Wassa East	81,073	926	11.4
TarkwaNsuaemMunicipal	90,477	351	3.9
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	974	6.1
WassaAmenfi East	83,478	589	7.1
WassaAmenfi 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-Anhwiaso-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
WassaAmenfi 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 rates by sex

Age-specific death rate is defined as the number of deaths of people in a specified age group per 1,000 population of that age group in a given year. This is computed as a ratio of deaths of people in a specified age group. Table 2.5 shows age and sex at which a person dies in a household in the district. The Table shows that 1,053 deaths occurred in the district of which 540 were male and 513 females. The table further shows that the highest of deaths occurred in the under 5 (433) age group representing 28.3 percent, followed by 70 years and older (107) age group and 20-24 age group (64). This shows that death rates are highest among the infants, young children and the elderly.

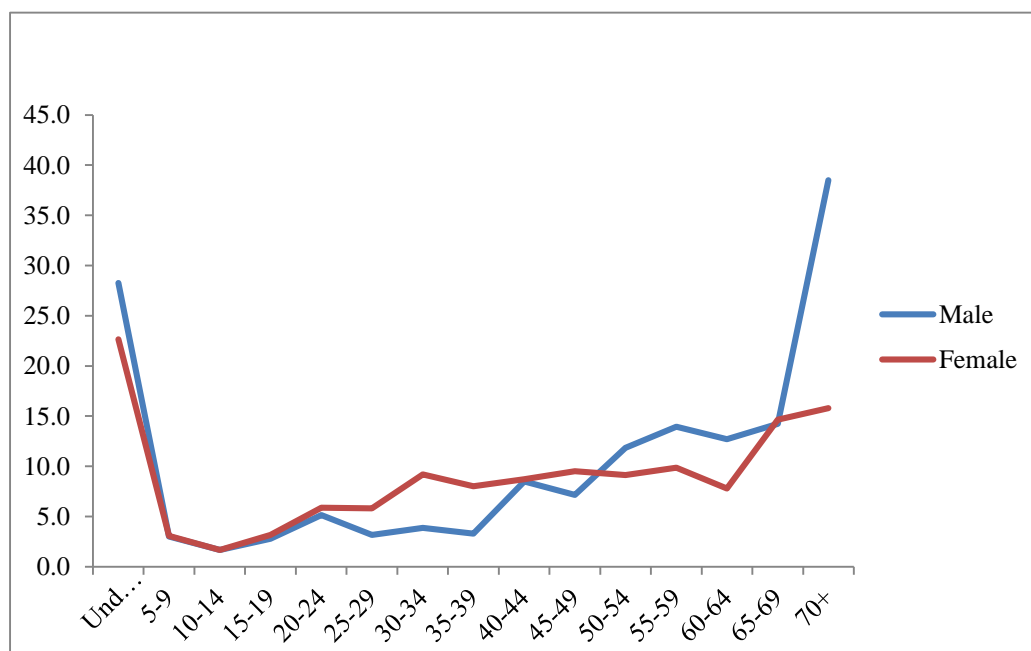
Table 2.5: Age specific death by sex of deceased person

Age Group	Total	Male		Female	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	1,053	540	8.9	513	8.2
Under 5	433	242	28.3	191	22.6
5-9	50	25	3.0	25	3.1
10-14	26	13	1.7	13	1.7
15-19	42	20	2.8	22	3.2
20-24	64	28	5.1	36	5.9
25-29	45	14	3.2	31	5.8
30-34	52	15	3.9	37	9.2
35-39	39	11	3.3	28	8.0
40-44	49	25	8.5	24	8.7
45-49	38	17	7.1	21	9.5
50-54	40	22	11.9	18	9.1
55-59	27	17	13.9	10	9.9
60-64	22	14	12.7	8	7.8
65-69	17	8	14.2	9	14.7
70+	109	69	38.5	40	15.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The data is graphically presented in Figure 2.2 shows that the death rates among females are higher than those of males in age groups 15-49 years, a possible indication of a relatively high maternal mortality in the district. However, in the age groups 45-49 years and 60-64 years, males tend to have considerably higher age-specific death rates than females. The Figure further shows that mortality among children is the highest in the district with the males slightly ahead of the females.

Figure 2.2: Mortality rate by sex and age



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Migration refers to change in usual place of residence. Migration is the physical movement by individuals or groups from one area to another, sometimes over long distances or in large groups. A migrant refers to a person whose usual place of residence is different from his/her place of birth or previous residence. Movement of people constantly in and out of a place at a particular time may be influenced by social, economic, political and situational factors. For the 2010 census, migration of the population is measured by combining data on the place of birth with place of enumeration and duration of stay at place of enumeration.

As shown in table 2.6, the migratory movement of people into the district is basically inter-regional. The table further indicates that there are 34,055 migrants in the Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District of which 17,432 are migrants from outside the region. The highest migrants are from Ashanti (4810) followed by Upper East (2292) and the least of the migrants coming from the Volta region (653). The district also recorded 815 international migrants. The table indicates that 32.1 percent of the migrants in district have stayed between 1-4 years, 34.9 percent have lived in the district for 10 years and beyond whereas 18.5 percent have been in the district between 5-9 years. The apparent high number of migrants in the district may be attributed to the presence of mineral deposits such as gold, bauxite and manganese and arable land for the cultivation of cash crops and other agricultural products.

Table 2.6: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	34,055	14.5	32.1	18.5	17.1	17.8
Born elsewhere in the region	17,432	14.7	31.0	18.2	17.2	18.9
Born elsewhere in another region						
Western	-	0	0	0	0	0
Central	1,929	14.4	25.6	18.4	20.6	21.0
Greater Accra	671	19.8	42.5	14.8	13.6	9.4
Volta	653	14.9	30.0	15.3	22.2	17.6
Eastern	1,346	16.6	29.2	16.9	16.1	21.2
Ashanti	4,810	13.1	30.3	17.0	17.4	22.2
Brong Ahafo	1,893	12.8	37.3	24.1	15.1	10.7
Northern	1,120	15.0	39.1	19.5	15.4	11.1
Upper East	2,292	13.5	37.0	19.9	17.5	12.1
Upper west	1,094	14.6	38.3	20.0	12.2	14.8
Outside Ghana	815	15.1	35.2	20.4	20.1	9.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The concept of household is widely used in censuses and surveys to identify and group of persons into basic units of enumeration. The household concept plays an important role as a minimum unit of living arrangements of the population. This chapter presents the size, composition, structure and other characteristics of households in the Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District. It also discusses the nationality as well as education and literacy of the population in the district.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Headship

In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, a household was defined as “a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house-keeping arrangements and recognize one person as the head of household” (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010: 26). Household size refers to the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex, or residential status. The 2010 census results show that Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai has a total household population of 120,505 and a total household of 27,961 with an average household size of 4.3 persons which is higher than that of Western regional average (4.2) but lower than the national average of 4.4. Table 3.1 shows that the rural average household size is higher (4.4%) than the urban areas (4.0). Average households per house of the district are 1.5.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Total		District		
	country	Region	Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	120,505	33,933	86,572
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	27,961	8,446	19,515
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4
Average household size	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.1 Household composition

Household composition therefore 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.

Table 3.2 shows that 23.2 percent of the district household population are household heads, 44.6 are children (son/daughter), 11.6 are spouses (wife/husband) with 1.8 constituting non-relatives to the households. The Table further shows that 31.7 percent of the household heads in the district are males compare 15 percent of the female heads. Wives constitute 21.2 percent compare to 1.8 husbands.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	120,505	100.0	59,415	100.0	61,090	100.0
Head	27,961	23.2	18,822	31.7	9,139	15.0
Spouse (wife/husband)	14,026	11.6	1,047	1.8	12,979	21.2
Child (son/daughter)	53,799	44.6	27,309	46.0	26,490	43.4
Parent/Parent in-law	808	0.7	103	0.2	705	1.2
Son/Daughter in-law	532	0.4	206	0.3	326	0.5
Grandchild	9,533	7.9	4,693	7.9	4,840	7.9
Brother/Sister	3,965	3.3	2,177	3.7	1,788	2.9
Step child	1,163	1.0	553	0.9	610	1.0
Adopted/Foster child	509	0.4	254	0.4	255	0.4
Other relative	6,069	5.0	2,923	4.9	3,146	5.1
Non-relative	2,140	1.8	1,328	2.2	812	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household population by structure

Household structure is the classification of ties of affiliation of persons who constitute households. The classification of households depend on whether it is a single person household, household that consists of head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or nuclear extended among other combinations. Table 3.3 presents information on household population by structure and sex in the Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District. From table 3.3, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and children) household has the highest proportion of 35.2 percent, followed by extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives) 20.8 percent and single parent extended. This means that though the nuclear family form the highest household structure in the district, the extended family system is also highly practiced in the district.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Head only	4,782	4.0	3,248	5.5	1,534	2.5
Head and a spouse only	2,372	2.0	1,193	2.0	1,179	1.9
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	42,412	35.2	21,765	36.6	20,647	33.8
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	25,018	20.8	12,450	21.0	12,568	20.6
Extended + non relatives	2,417	2.0	1,280	2.2	1,137	1.9
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	4,631	3.8	2,415	4.1	2,216	3.6
Single parent Nuclear	12,631	10.5	5,308	8.9	7,323	12.0
Single parent Extended	15,910	13.2	6,508	11.0	9,402	15.4
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,360	1.1	626	1.1	734	1.2
Head and other composition but no spouse	8,972	7.5	4,622	7.8	4,350	7.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a highly valued institution in the district and the country as a whole. Marriage is socially defined to include formal unions that are legally, traditionally or religiously sanctioned as well as cohabiting unions.

The distribution of the population aged 12 years and older by marital status in the district is presented in Table 3.4. The Table indicates that 45.5 percent of population 12 years and older are married, 41.1 percent have never married, and 3.1 percent are in informal union. The Table further shows that 5 percent of the population 12 years and older are divorced. Among the age groups, majority of married are within the 35-39 whereas the highest never married group occurred in 12-15 (93.7%) and the widowed group in 60+ (27.5%). More males (47.5%) than females (34.5%) are never married whereas more females (46.1%) than males (45%) are married.

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	83,340	100.0	41.1	3.4	45.5	1.5	5.0	3.5
12-14	9,192	100.0	93.7	0.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	14,114	100.0	90.9	1.7	6.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	11,574	100.0	63.7	6.3	26.8	1.2	1.9	0.2
25 - 29	9,758	100.0	32.2	7.1	54.7	1.6	3.9	0.5
30 - 34	7,908	100.0	13.7	5.2	72.2	2.5	5.4	0.9
35 - 39	6,829	100.0	5.8	3.5	81.1	2.3	5.7	1.6
40 - 44	5,694	100.0	4.0	3.3	79.6	2.2	8.2	2.7
45 - 49	4,583	100.0	2.7	2.4	78.8	2.5	9.3	4.4
50 - 54	3,830	100.0	2.1	1.5	75.1	2.4	11.4	7.5
55 - 59	2,234	100.0	2.1	1.5	73.2	2.5	12.0	8.8
60 - 64	2,128	100.0	2.3	1.2	65.4	3.3	14.1	13.6
65+	5,496	100.0	4.6	1.0	49.4	2.7	14.8	27.5
Male								
Total	40,740	100.0	47.5	3.1	45.0	0.9	2.6	0.9
12-14	4,595	100.0	93.3	0.3	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,190	100.0	95.0	0.6	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	5,451	100.0	82.9	4.3	12.0	0.4	0.4	0.0
25 - 29	4,433	100.0	48.1	7.3	41.7	0.9	1.9	0.1
30 - 34	3,878	100.0	20.2	6.2	68.6	1.6	3.1	0.3
35 - 39	3,342	100.0	8.4	3.8	82.4	1.4	3.1	0.7
40 - 44	2,943	100.0	5.8	3.7	84.0	1.4	4.2	1.0
45 - 49	2,379	100.0	3.7	2.7	85.5	1.8	5.3	1.0
50 - 54	1,856	100.0	2.9	1.8	85.7	1.5	6.3	1.9
55 - 59	1,219	100.0	2.6	2.1	85.2	1.8	5.8	2.4
60 - 64	1,101	100.0	3.0	1.7	81.0	2.6	8.4	3.3
65+	2,353	100.0	5.5	1.1	75.1	2.1	8.7	7.4
Female								
Total	42,600	100.0	34.9	3.7	46.1	2.1	7.3	5.9
12-14	4,597	100.0	94.1	0.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	6,924	100.0	86.8	2.8	9.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
20 - 24	6,123	100.0	46.5	8.1	40.0	1.9	3.2	0.3
25 - 29	5,325	100.0	19.0	7.0	65.5	2.2	5.6	0.8
30 - 34	4,030	100.0	7.5	4.1	75.7	3.4	7.7	1.6
35 - 39	3,487	100.0	3.3	3.2	79.8	3.2	8.2	2.3
40 - 44	2,751	100.0	2.1	3.0	75.0	3.0	12.4	4.5
45 - 49	2,204	100.0	1.5	2.0	71.5	3.2	13.7	8.1
50 - 54	1,974	100.0	1.3	1.2	65.1	3.3	16.3	12.8
55 - 59	1,015	100.0	1.4	0.7	58.7	3.3	19.4	16.5
60 - 64	1,027	100.0	1.7	0.6	48.7	4.0	20.4	24.7
65+	3,143	100.0	4.0	0.9	30.1	3.1	19.3	42.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 presents information on persons aged 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education. The Table shows that 59.8 percent have attained basic education, 23.1 percent have no formal education and only 0.8 have attained tertiary levels. The Table further shows that more than 50 percent of all the categories of the marital status have attained basic education with the exception of the widowed which recorded 25.6 percent. Among the widowed, 70.7 percent have no formal education which is the highest followed by the widowed (43.1%). Among the sexes, the proportion of males (15.5%) who have no education is lower than the females (30.4%). The proportion of the male who have attained the basic education (62%), secondary (15.4%) and Tertiary (1.3%) is higher than female (basic (57.8%), secondary (8.3%) and tertiary (0.2%)). It should be noted that education at all levels and among all the categories of the marital status favours the male than the female in the District.

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	Vocational/ Technical/ Commercial	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	83,340	100.0	23.1	59.8	11.8	1.5	3.0	0.8
Never married	34,218	100.0	8.2	67.9	19.4	1.3	2.5	0.7
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,817	100.0	23.6	59.7	10.4	1.6	3.6	1.2
Married	37,950	100.0	30.3	56.5	7.0	1.7	3.7	0.9
Separated	1,284	100.0	36.7	53.3	5.8	1.9	2.2	0.2
Divorced	4,164	100.0	43.1	50.3	3.2	1.6	1.7	0.1
Widowed	2,907	100.0	70.7	25.6	1.5	0.7	1.5	0.1
Male								
Total	40,740	100.0	15.5	62.0	15.4	1.6	4.2	1.3
Never married	19,335	100.0	8.7	65.1	21.3	1.1	2.8	1.1
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,259	100.0	17.3	59.8	14.1	1.5	5.3	2.0
Married	18,314	100.0	21.1	59.3	10.2	2.0	5.7	1.6
Separated	386	100.0	28.0	57.3	7.3	3.9	3.1	0.5
Divorced	1,071	100.0	25.8	62.1	7.0	1.8	3.1	0.3
Widowed	375	100.0	46.4	44.5	3.2	1.3	4.3	0.3
Female								
Total	42,600	100.0	30.4	57.8	8.3	1.5	1.8	0.2
Never married	14,883	100.0	7.6	71.5	16.9	1.7	2.0	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,558	100.0	28.8	59.6	7.4	1.6	2.2	0.5
Married	19,636	100.0	38.8	53.9	4.0	1.4	1.8	0.2
Separated	898	100.0	40.4	51.7	5.1	1.0	1.8	0.0
Divorced	3,093	100.0	49.1	46.2	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.1
Widowed	2,532	100.0	74.2	22.8	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1 Basic: Primary, Middle and JSS/JHS

2 Secondary: SSS/SHS and Secondary

3 Post Middle/Sec. Cert./Diploma: Teacher training/College of education, Agric., Nursing, University Diploma, HND, etc.

4 Tertiary: Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate or higher

3.4 Nationality

Nationality is defined as the country to which a person belongs. Ghanaian nationals are classified as Ghanaian by birth, dual nationality and by naturalization. Data on nationality and sex are presented in Table 3.6. As expected nearly all residents in the District (98.2%) are Ghanaians. This consists of 95.9 percent Ghanaian by birth, 1.7 percent Ghanaian with dual nationality and 0.6 percent Ghanaians by naturalization. The proportion of non-Ghanaians in the District is 1.7 percent comprising of ECOWAS nationals (0.8%), Africa other than ECOWAS nationals (0.5%) non-Africans (0.4%).

Females who are Ghanaians by birth (96.1%) are higher than the male counterparts (95.8%). Those with dual nationality, it is 1.7 percent each for both males and females.

Table 3.6: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	123,272	100.0	60,855	100.0	62,417	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	118,273	95.9	58,295	95.8	59,978	96.1
Dual Nationality	2,092	1.7	1,038	1.7	1,054	1.7
Ghanaian by naturalisation	684	0.6	349	0.6	335	0.5
ECOWAS	1,047	0.8	602	1.0	445	0.7
Africa other than ECOWAS	628	0.5	309	0.5	319	0.5
Other	548	0.4	262	0.4	286	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.7 indicates the population by religion and sex. The predominant religion of the people in the Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District is Christianity. The population who profess to be Christians is high (83.6%) followed by population not affiliated to any religion (8.5%) and Islam (5.8%). Among the Christian community, Pentecost/Charismatic (27.2%) is the highest denomination, followed by Protestant (22.3%), other Christians (17.2%) and Catholic (16.9%).

The Table further reveals that more females (87.4%) profess to be Christians than the males (79.8%). On the other hand, more males belong to the Islam, traditionalists and other religion compare to the female.

Table 3.7: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	123,272	100.0	60,855	100.0	62,417	100.0
No Religion	10,092	8.2	6,778	11.1	3,314	5.3
Catholic	20,881	16.9	9,789	16.1	11,092	17.8
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	27,429	22.3	13,191	21.7	14,238	22.8
Pentecostal/Charismatic	33,579	27.2	15,484	25.4	18,095	29.0
Other Christians	21,169	17.2	10,082	16.6	11,087	17.8
Islam	7,091	5.8	3,852	6.3	3,239	5.2
Traditionalist	850	0.7	541	0.9	309	0.5
Other	2,181	1.8	1,138	1.9	1,043	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a simple statement in any language with understanding. The ability to read and write is essential for the population and the nation, as literacy not only enables people to access information on what goes on in all spheres of life, but also enhances vertical mobility in society. The 2010 PHC collected information on literacy from the population 11 years and older. Table 3.8 presents information on literacy on persons 11 years and older in Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District.

The Table shows that 66,684 of persons 11 years and older are literate as against 19,358 who are not literate. Among the sexes, the male (35,711) population who are literate is higher than the female (30,973). The age group with the highest of persons who are literate is 15-19 age group (13,194) and 20-24 age group (9,953). A higher proportion (68.3%) of the population can read or write in English and Ghanaian Language. About one-fifth (19.1%) can read and write in the English language only while 12.0 percent of the population can read and write in at least one Ghanaian language

The table again indicates that very few of the population representing proportions less than 1 percent in all the age groups are literate in English, French and other Ghanaian languages. However, variations exist for the age groups in the male and female groups in this regard. The proportions literate in English among the females (20.7%) is higher than the males (17.8%). On the other hand, a higher proportion of the male (71.7%) population are literate in both English and Ghanaian language than the female (64.3%).

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

Sex	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	19,358	66,684	100.0	19.1	12.0	68.3	0.2	0.5
12-14	330	11,564	100.0	27.6	11.4	60.6	0.1	0.3
15-19	920	13,194	100.0	19.1	6.8	73.5	0.1	0.5
20-24	1,821	9,753	100.0	17.1	9.8	72.4	0.3	0.5
25-29	2,096	7,662	100.0	17.3	14.2	67.7	0.2	0.6
30-34	2,019	5,889	100.0	18.3	16.6	64.5	0.2	0.4
35-39	2,033	4,796	100.0	17.6	16.1	65.6	0.3	0.3
40-44	1,969	3,725	100.0	17.7	15.7	65.8	0.2	0.6
45-49	1,554	3,029	100.0	16.1	14.2	69.0	0.3	0.5
50-54	1,274	2,556	100.0	14.6	14.2	70.4	0.2	0.6
55-59	684	1,550	100.0	13.1	11.7	74.4	0.2	0.6
60-64	1,027	1,101	100.0	12.6	12.5	74.1	0.2	0.5
65+	3,631	1,865	100.0	14.6	15.1	69.9	0.1	0.3
Male								
Total	6,352	35,711	100.0	17.8	9.8	71.7	0.2	0.6
12-14	147	5,771	100.0	27.3	11.1	61.2	0.1	0.3
15-19	397	6,793	100.0	18.3	6.2	74.9	0.0	0.5
20-24	682	4,769	100.0	15.3	6.8	77.1	0.2	0.6
25-29	739	3,694	100.0	15.1	10.9	73.0	0.2	0.8
30-34	681	3,197	100.0	16.9	12.8	69.6	0.3	0.5
35-39	641	2,701	100.0	16.1	13.0	70.0	0.5	0.4
40-44	625	2,318	100.0	16.1	12.2	70.6	0.2	0.9
45-49	532	1,847	100.0	15.2	10.7	72.9	0.5	0.7
50-54	385	1,471	100.0	14.3	10.3	74.4	0.1	0.8
55-59	200	1,019	100.0	11.7	7.8	79.7	0.1	0.8
60-64	280	821	100.0	12.5	10.4	76.5	0.0	0.6
65+	1,043	1,310	100.0	13.4	12.3	73.8	0.1	0.4

Table 3.8: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status (cont'd)

Sex	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Female								
Total	13,006	30,973	100.0	20.7	14.5	64.3	0.2	0.4
12-14	183	5,793	100.0	27.8	11.7	60.0	0.2	0.3
15-19	523	6,401	100.0	19.8	7.5	72.0	0.2	0.5
20-24	1,139	4,984	100.0	18.8	12.6	67.8	0.3	0.5
25-29	1,357	3,968	100.0	19.4	17.3	62.8	0.2	0.4
30-34	1,338	2,692	100.0	19.9	21.1	58.5	0.1	0.3
35-39	1,392	2,095	100.0	19.5	20.2	60.0	0.1	0.2
40-44	1,344	1,407	100.0	20.2	21.5	57.9	0.2	0.2
45-49	1,022	1,182	100.0	17.4	19.6	62.8	0.1	0.1
50-54	889	1,085	100.0	15.0	19.4	65.0	0.2	0.4
55-59	484	531	100.0	15.8	19.4	64.2	0.4	0.2
60-64	747	280	100.0	12.9	18.9	67.1	0.7	0.4
65+	2,588	555	100.0	17.3	21.8	60.5	0.2	0.2

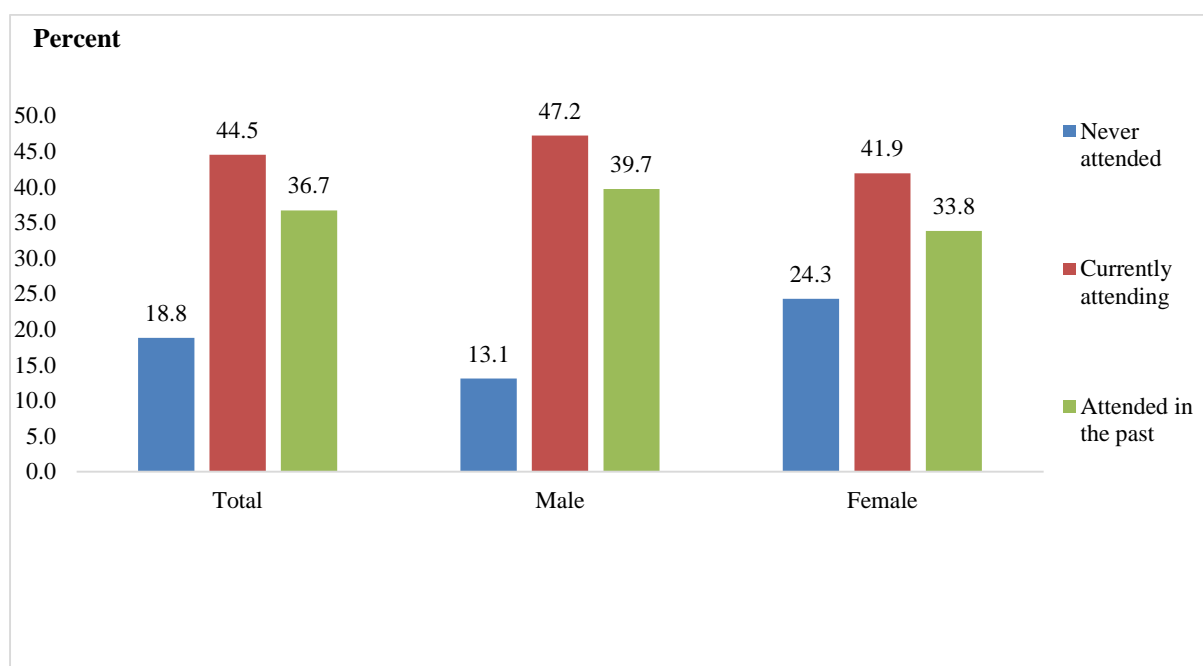
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.1 School attended currently and in the past

Education is an important aspect of societal development. It is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to fully develop individual capacities for societal well-being.

From the Figure 3.1, of persons 3 years and older 81.2 percent have ever been to school (currently attending and attended in the past), 18.2 percent have never been to school. Among the sexes, 86.9 percent of the male population 3 years and older have ever been to school compare to 75.7 percent of the females.

Figure 3.1: School attendants by sex for population 3 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 shows the level of educational attainment of population aged 3 years and older by sex. The data indicates that 11 percent of the population now in school are at the nursery level. The percentage is the same for both male and female (11.0%). Those currently in the kindergarten are 13.9 percent while 44.9 percent are at the primary level with a male proportion of 43.2 percent compared to that of females (46.8%). Only 18.9 percent are at the junior high school level with the male proportion being 18.8 percent and a female proportion of 18.3 percent. The table also indicates that the proportion currently in school and are at the SSS/SHS level is 9.7 percent with a higher percent for males (11.2%) than females (8.1%)

The further reveals that among those who attended school in the past, a high proportion (35.1) attained the primary level, 27.2 percent attained and tertiary forms below 5 percent (3.6%). Generally, there is also a clear gender disparity in education with many males (22,161) as against females (19,407.) have attended school in the past.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,377	100.0	26,357	100.0	24,020	100.0	41,568	100.0	22,161	100.0	19,407	100.0
Nursery	5,535	11.0	2,903	11.0	2,632	11.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	7,022	13.9	3,592	13.6	3,430	14.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	22,639	44.9	11,391	43.2	11,248	46.8	7,306	17.6	2,922	13.2	4,384	22.6
JSS/JHS	9,345	18.6	4,957	18.8	4,388	18.3	14,603	35.1	6,560	29.6	8,043	41.4
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	11,320	27.2	7,033	31.7	4,287	22.1
SSS/SHS	4,901	9.7	2,958	11.2	1,943	8.1	3,682	8.9	2,387	10.8	1,295	6.7
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	1,227	3.0	921	4.2	306	1.6
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	253	0.5	108	0.4	145	0.6	1,003	2.4	525	2.4	478	2.5
Post middle/secondary certificate	244	0.5	109	0.4	135	0.6	938	2.3	652	2.9	286	1.5
Tertiary	438	0.9	339	1.3	99	0.4	1,489	3.6	1,161	5.2	328	1.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The economic activity of the district has developed around important resources like food and cash crops and minerals, which in effect has necessitated the emergence of service rendering industries. The district is one of the leading producers of cocoa in the region and has the highest concentration of bauxite, which is still being actively mined. Also the rich tropical forest makes it one of the largest producers of raw and sawn timber as well as processed wood products. All these resources and industries have attracted migrants in search of jobs in the district, including gold and bauxite mining.

This chapter focuses on economic characteristics of the Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District. These include the employed the unemployed and economically not active population, 15 years and older by sex.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 4.1 shows the population 15 years and older by activity status and sex. The Table indicates that 72.4 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active whereas the economically not active constitutes 27.6 percent. The economically active population consists of the employed and the unemployed. The economically not active on the other hand, are those who did not work and were not seeking for work.

4.2.1 Economically active population

The economically active population who are employed constitute 96.4 percent with 3.6 percent being unemployed. Disaggregating by sex, the table shows that 72.4 percent of the male population are economically active whereas 27.6 percent are economically not active. Economically active male population in the district has the employed constituting 96.7 percent and the unemployed population being 3.3 percent. Out of the female population (38,003) in the district, on the other hand, had proportion of 72.4 percent being economically active and 27.6 percent being not economically active

Economically not active

Table 4.1 further shows that 17.6 percent of the economically not active population, did home duties (household chore), while 60.5 percent are in full time education and only 1.6 percent are on pension. For the economically not active male population, 70.6 percent are in full time education, while 3.7 percent are disabled/sick, 5.9 percent are too old/young and 6.0 percent constituted the others. The economically not active female population who did home duties (household chore) constitutes 23.4 percent while those in full time education constitutes 50.9 percent with pensioners accounting for less than one percent (0.8%).

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	74,148	100.0	36,145	100.0	38,003	100.0
Economically active	53,703	72.4	26,184	72.4	27,519	72.4
Employed	51,782	96.4	25,309	96.7	26,473	96.2
Worked	48,978	94.6	24,097	95.2	24,881	94.0
Did not work but had job to go back to	2,630	5.1	1,132	4.5	1,498	5.7
Did voluntary work without pay	174	0.3	80	0.3	94	0.4
Unemployed	1,921	3.6	875	3.3	1,046	3.8
Worked before, seeking work and available	651	33.9	276	31.5	375	35.9
Seeking work for the first time and available	1,270	66.1	599	68.5	671	64.1
Economically not active	20,445	27.6	9,961	27.6	10,484	27.6
Did home duties (household chore)	3,591	17.6	1,135	11.4	2,456	23.4
Full time education	12,377	60.5	7,037	70.6	5,340	50.9
Pensioner/Retired	321	1.6	237	2.4	84	0.8
Disabled/Sick	837	4.1	364	3.7	473	4.5
Too old/young	1,962	9.6	592	5.9	1,370	13.1
Other	1,357	6.6	596	6.0	761	7.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Economic activity status of persons 15 years and older by sex and age-group

Table 4.2 presents data on activity status by sex and age for persons 15 years and older. The data in table 4.2 indicate that 69.8 percent of the total population 15 years and older in the district are employed while 27.6 percent are economically not active. More than 50 percent of all the population within the various age groups are employed except the 15-19 age groups recorded the least (21.2 %).

The proportion of males who are employed is 70.0 percent. The economically not active males constitute 27.6 percent. The proportion of employed females is 69.7 percent. The economically not active female is 27.6 percent. This means there is no much disparity between males and females in the District for economic activity.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed	Unemployed	Economically not Active
	Number	Total			
Total	74,148	100.0	69.8	2.6	27.6
15 - 19	14,114	100.0	21.2	2.0	76.8
20 - 24	11,574	100.0	57.6	5.7	36.6
25 - 29	9,758	100.0	82.4	4.7	12.9
30 - 34	7,908	100.0	90.5	2.5	7.0
35 - 39	6,829	100.0	93.6	1.3	5.2
40 - 44	5,694	100.0	93.7	1.1	5.2
45 - 49	4,583	100.0	94.3	1.2	4.5
50 - 54	3,830	100.0	94.2	0.4	5.3
55 - 59	2,234	100.0	93.8	0.8	5.4
60 - 64	2,128	100.0	83.1	3.0	13.9
65+	5,496	100.0	61.9	0.2	37.8
Male					
Total	36,145	100.0	70.0	2.4	27.6
15 - 19	7,190	100.0	19.8	1.7	78.5
20 - 24	5,451	100.0	52.8	5.2	42.0
25 - 29	4,433	100.0	82.9	4.8	12.3
30 - 34	3,878	100.0	92.8	2.3	5.0
35 - 39	3,342	100.0	94.6	1.3	4.1
40 - 44	2,943	100.0	95.4	1.0	3.6
45 - 49	2,379	100.0	95.5	1.3	3.2
50 - 54	1,856	100.0	96.1	0.4	3.6
55 - 59	1,219	100.0	94.1	0.9	5.0
60 - 64	1,101	100.0	83.4	4.0	12.6
65+	2,353	100.0	69.9	0.4	29.7
Female					
Total	38,003	100.0	69.7	2.8	27.6
15 - 19	6,924	100.0	22.7	2.3	75.0
20 - 24	6,123	100.0	61.9	6.3	31.8
25 - 29	5,325	100.0	82.0	4.7	13.3
30 - 34	4,030	100.0	88.3	2.8	9.0
35 - 39	3,487	100.0	92.6	1.3	6.1
40 - 44	2,751	100.0	91.8	1.3	6.9
45 - 49	2,204	100.0	93.1	1.0	5.9
50 - 54	1,974	100.0	92.5	0.5	7.0
55 - 59	1,015	100.0	93.5	0.6	5.9
60 - 64	1,027	100.0	82.8	1.9	15.3
65+	3,143	100.0	56.0	0.1	43.9

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

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 presents information on employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. Table 4.3 shows that the skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers are in majority (62.8%) in the district. This is followed by the service and sales workers (12.2%) and the third highest being craft and related trades workers with a proportion of 9.5 percent. The fourth highest occupation is the plant and machine operators and assemblers with proportion of 5.4 percent.

However, managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals, clerical support workers, Elementary occupations and other occupations form proportions below 5.0 percent.

Among the male population, skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers have the highest proportion (62.7%). This is followed by plant and machine operators and assemblers (10.6%), craft and related trades workers (10.4%) and professionals (5.3%). With regards to the females, skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers has the highest proportion (62.8) percent, this is followed by the sales and service workers (19.5%) and the craft and related trade workers with proportion of 8.7 percent.

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	51,782	100.0	25,309	100.0	26,473	100.0
Managers	613	1.2	312	1.2	301	1.1
Professionals	2,088	4.0	1,345	5.3	743	2.8
Technicians and associate professionals	653	1.3	530	2.1	123	0.5
Clerical support workers	295	0.6	186	0.7	109	0.4
Service and sales workers	6,297	12.2	1,127	4.5	5,170	19.5
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	32,497	62.8	15,859	62.7	16,638	62.8
Craft and related trades workers	4,943	9.5	2,627	10.4	2,316	8.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,805	5.4	2,671	10.6	134	0.5
Elementary occupations	1,563	3.0	626	2.5	937	3.5
Other occupations	28	0.1	26	0.1	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the employed person's workplace according to the 2010 PHC. Table 4.4 shows that in the industrial sector, the agriculture forestry and fishing industry employed most (63.2%) of the employed population, followed by wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry (10.2%) and the manufacturing industry employed 7.0 percent of the employed population. Male population employed in agriculture forestry and fishing industry have the largest proportion of 63.8 percent followed by the wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry with proportion of 6.4 percent and the mining and quarrying workers and the manufacturing industries (5.4%).

With regards to the industry of employed females, 62.6 percent are in the agriculture forestry and fishing industry. This is followed by the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry (13.9%) and the manufacturing industry and 8.5 percent respectively.

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	51,782	100.0	25,309	100.0	26,473	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	32,705	63.2	16,146	63.8	16,559	62.6
Mining and quarrying	1,500	2.9	1,378	5.4	122	0.5
Manufacturing	3,603	7.0	1,353	5.3	2,250	8.5
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	30	0.1	29	0.1	1	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	91	0.2	48	0.2	43	0.2
Construction	859	1.7	831	3.3	28	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,284	10.2	1,614	6.4	3,670	13.9
Transportation and storage	1,328	2.6	1,285	5.1	43	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,582	3.1	198	0.8	1,384	5.2
Information and communication	46	0.1	38	0.2	8	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	109	0.2	73	0.3	36	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	169	0.3	121	0.5	48	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	177	0.3	145	0.6	32	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	347	0.7	278	1.1	69	0.3
Education	1,753	3.4	1,067	4.2	686	2.6
Human health and social work activities	266	0.5	123	0.5	143	0.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	91	0.2	88	0.3	3	0.0
Other service activities	1,720	3.3	449	1.8	1,271	4.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	118	0.2	41	0.2	77	0.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Employment status refers to the status of a person in the establishment where he/she currently works or previously worked. Table 4.5 presents employment status of persons 15 years and older by sex in the Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai. It is seen from Table 4.5 that of the employed population 15 years and older, 66.5 percent are self-employed without employee(s). This is followed by the contributing family workers representing 12.9 percent and the employees (12.7%). Among the employed males 15 years and older in the district, Table 4.5 indicates that 63.6 percent are self-employed without employee(s), followed by employees (20.0 %) and contributing family workers (8.2%). Among the employed females, 69.2 percent are self-employed without employee(s). This is followed by the contributing family workers (17.4%).

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	51,782	100.0	25,309	100.0	26,473	100.0
Employee	6,602	12.7	5,057	20.0	1,545	5.8
Self-employed without employee(s)	34,423	66.5	16,109	63.6	18,314	69.2
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,560	3.0	821	3.2	739	2.8
Casual worker	881	1.7	679	2.7	202	0.8
Contributing family worker	6,682	12.9	2,075	8.2	4,607	17.4
Apprentice	1,225	2.4	383	1.5	842	3.2
Domestic employee (House help)	329	0.6	149	0.6	180	0.7
Other	80	0.2	36	0.1	44	0.2

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

4.6 Employment Sector

This section refers to the sector in which a person works. Table 4.6 shows that the private informal constitutes the major employment sector in the district accounting for about three-fourth (89.3 %) followed by the private formal sector (5.2%). The public (Government) sector employs 4.6 percent of the work force while semi-public/parastatal, NGOs (Local and International) and other International Organisations employ less than one percent. The Private Informal sector employs 83.4 and 94.9 percent of the male and female population respectively

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	51,782	100.0	25,309	100.0	26,473	100.0
Public (Government)	2,383	4.6	1,621	6.4	762	2.9
Private Formal	2,687	5.2	2,175	8.6	512	1.9
Private Informal	46,231	89.3	21,115	83.4	25,116	94.9
Semi-Public/Parastatal	277	0.5	245	1.0	32	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	181	0.3	135	0.5	46	0.2
Other International Organisations	23	0.0	18	0.1	5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has become fundamental and a basic tool in today's knowledge based information society and economy. The role of ICT in an emerging economy such as the district has become widely recognized at various levels and this is reflected in the promotion of ICT in all sectors of the economy. This chapter examines access to ICT technologies/facilities by sex in the Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District.

Information on ICT was collected from persons 12 years and older on ownership of mobile phones and usage of the internet. Again, households were asked of ownership of desktop/laptop computers and fixed telephone lines.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership in Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District. The proportion of the total (83,340) population 12 years and older who own mobile phones in the district is, 43.5 percent. Proportion of male population who own mobile phone constitute 50.4percent while that of females is36.8percent.

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

Sex	Population 12 years and older	Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	83,340	36,229	43.5	2370	2.8
Male	40,740	20,551	50.4	1,740	4.3
Female	42,600	15,678	36.8	630	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet Facility

Table 5.1 further shows that only 2.8 percent of the total population 12 years and older in the district use internet. Proportion of the male population using internet is 4.3 percent while that of female is1.5 percent. This means that more males use the internet than females in the District

5.4 Household ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

Fixed line telephones remain important to many, particularly at workplaces and parts where mobile phone network access is poor or non-existent. Table 5.2 shows households having fixed telephone lines by sex of household head. Of the total number of households (27,961) in the district only 0.3 percent have fixed telephone lines. The proportion of male headed households who have fixed telephone lines (0.4%) is more than the female headed households (0.2%).

Table 5.2: Household ownership of computers and fixed telephone lines

Sex	Number of households	Households having desktop/laptop computers		Households having fixed telephone lines	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,961	1,334	4.8	80	0.3
Male	18,822	1,067	5.7	66	0.4
Female	9,139	267	2.9	14	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.5 Household ownership of Desktop or Laptop computer

Table 5.2 shows that out of the 27,961 households in the district, 4.8 percent have desktop/laptops. The proportion of male headed households having computers is 5.7 percent and that of female headed household is 2.9 percent.

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities (PWD) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2012). As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential.

Disability is now considered a societal development issue because of its direct relationship to poverty. The development of a nation depends on the important contributions of not only a segment of the population but on the collective contributions of every individual, including PWDs. To this extent, government and civil society organizations in recent years have made progress in addressing disability issues, resulting in some positive gains in improving the lives of PWDs in Ghana. Notable among these is the Persons with Disability Act, 2006, (Act 715).

The Act deals with issues such as rights, employment, education, transportation, housing facilities, effective health care, adequate medical rehabilitation services, generation and dissemination of relevant information and participation of PWDs in cultural activities. Pursuant to the passage of the Disability Act 2006 (Act 715), the National Council on Persons with Disability was established in line with Article 41 of the Persons with Disability Act.

Additionally, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (2010 - 2013) Volume 1, also includes the development and implementation of an action plan to fulfil the provisions of the Persons with Disability Act and the development of targeted social interventions for PWDs. Currently, activities concerning PWDs are allocated a three percent share of the District Assembly Common Fund. This has brought some relief to PWDs, particularly those outside the formal sector of employment.

In an attempt to understand the situation of PWDs as a guide for policy formulation, the Ghana Statistical Service, for the first time, collected specific data on PWDs in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. This chapter discusses the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of PWDs. It describes PWDs with respect to, locality of residence, disability type and sex and activity status.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 presents population by, disability type and sex. The table reveals that out of a population of 123,272, 3.9 percent have one form of disability or the other. About, 44.5 percent of PWDs have sight disability, which is the most common type of disability followed by physical disability (19.7%), emotional disability (19.1%), intellect (13.6%), with speech (10.1%) being the lowest. Those with more than one form of disability accounted for 7.1 percent of PWDs.

The data on male and female PWDs by type of disability is shown in Table 6.1. The Table shows that the proportions of the female population with sight (46.2%) and hearing

disabilities (13.2%) are higher than those among male population with sight (42.6%) and hearing (12.0%) disabilities. However, among the disabled male population the percentage of PWD with speech (11.0%) and intellectual impairments (14.0%) are higher when compared to those in the female population (9.4% and 13.2%) with the same disabilities.

Table 6.1: Population by disability type and sex

Disability Type	Number	Percent		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	123,272	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	118,475	96.1	96.2	96.0
With disability	4,797	3.9	3.8	4.0
Sight	2,133	44.5	42.6	46.2
Hearing	606	12.6	12.0	13.2
Speech	486	10.1	11.0	9.4
Physical	943	19.7	20.7	18.7
Intellectual	650	13.6	14.0	13.2
Emotional	915	19.1	19.2	19.0
More than one form of disability	340	7.1	7.5	6.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Distribution of disability by type of locality

Table 6.2 shows the distribution of persons with disability by type of locality in the Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District. From table 6.2 visual / sight impairment is the most common type of disability among PWDs in both urban (50.9 %) and rural areas (43.1%). Proportion of PWDs with hearing impairments is higher in urban localities (13.4%) than in rural areas (12.5%). The percentage of PWD with emotional challenges is higher in urban areas (19.9%). Again the percentage of persons with other form of disability is higher in urban localities (9.7%) than in rural areas (6.5%). A similar trend is observed for the male and female at the locality level.

Table 6.2: Population with disability by type of locality

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male	Female
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Urban				
Total	35,137	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	34,300	97.6	97.7	97.6
With disability	837	2.4	2.3	2.4
Sight	426	50.9	50.3	51.5
Hearing	112	13.4	11.2	15.3
Speech	99	11.8	12.2	11.5
Physical	197	23.5	25.4	21.9
Intellect	90	10.8	12.4	9.3
Emotion	126	15.1	16.5	13.8
Other	81	9.7	9.9	9.5
Rural				
Total	88,135	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without disability	84,175	95.5	95.7	95.3
With disability	3,960	4.5	4.3	4.7
Sight	1,707	43.1	41.0	45.1
Hearing	494	12.5	12.2	12.8
Speech	387	9.8	10.7	8.9
Physical	746	18.8	19.7	18.0
Intellect	560	14.1	14.3	14.0
Emotion	789	19.9	19.8	20.1
Other	259	6.5	7.0	6.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and Activity Status

This section discusses the relationship that exists between persons with disability and economic activity status. Table 6.3 shows that out of a total population of (3,963) PWD 15 years and older, 65.7 percent are economically active out of which 64.5 percent are employed while 34.3 percent are economically not active.

Among the male population with disability, 69.4 percent are economically active of which 68.5 percent are employed while 30.7 percent are not economically active. Economically active PWDs females constitute 62.4 percent of which 61 percent are employed. PWDs females who are not economically active accounted for 37.6 percent.

With regards to type of disability and activity status, it is evident from the table that more than 50 percent of PWDs with each of the disability type are employed with the exception of physical disability which recorded 48.9 percent. Similar pattern is seen among the males and females. However, among the female who have speech impairment recorded less than 50 percent of the members being employed.

Table 6.3: Disability population 15 years and older by activity status

Sex/Disability type	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	74,148	100.00	51,782	69.8	1,921	2.6	20,445	27.6
No disability	70,185	100.00	49,226	70.1	1,875	2.7	19,084	27.2
With a disability	3,963	100.00	2,556	64.5	46	1.2	1,361	34.3
Sight	1,901	100.00	1,268	66.7	19	1.0	614	32.3
Hearing	480	100.00	287	59.8	6	1.3	187	39.0
Speech	325	100.00	172	52.9	9	2.8	144	44.3
Physical	828	100.00	405	48.9	10	1.2	413	49.9
Intellectual	479	100.00	303	63.3	6	1.3	170	35.5
Emotional	668	100.00	408	61.1	12	1.8	248	37.1
Other	286	100.00	208	72.7	4	1.4	74	25.9
Male								
Total	36,145	100.00	25,309	70.0	875	2.4	9,961	27.6
No disability	34,284	100.00	24,035	70.1	859	2.5	9,390	27.4
With a disability	1,861	100.00	1,274	68.5	16	0.9	571	30.7
Sight	857	100.00	626	73.0	9	1.1	222	25.9
Hearing	214	100.00	142	66.4	3	1.4	69	32.2
Speech	175	100.00	107	61.1	5	2.9	63	36.0
Physical	411	100.00	229	55.7	4	1.0	178	43.3
Intellectual	242	100.00	140	57.9	4	1.7	98	40.5
Emotional	316	100.00	190	60.1	4	1.3	122	38.6
Other	144	100.00	110	76.4	3	2.1	31	21.5
Female								
Total	38,003	100.00	26,473	69.7	1,046	2.8	10,484	27.6
No disability	35,901	100.00	25,191	70.2	1,016	2.8	9,694	27.0
With a disability	2,102	100.00	1,282	61.0	30	1.4	790	37.6
Sight	1,044	100.00	642	61.5	10	1.0	392	37.5
Hearing	266	100.00	145	54.5	3	1.1	118	44.4
Speech	150	100.00	65	43.3	4	2.7	81	54.0
Physical	417	100.00	176	42.2	6	1.4	235	56.4
Intellectual	237	100.00	163	68.8	2	0.8	72	30.4
Emotional	352	100.00	218	61.9	8	2.3	126	35.8
Other	142	100.00	98	69.0	1	0.7	43	30.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.4 describes the level of education and literacy among persons with disability who are three years and older. The table shows that 40.7 percent of the disable population, 3 years and older have never been to school, 45.4 percent have attained basic education and 9.6 percent have attained Sec/SHS and higher. The proportion (57.1%) of intellectual disability population is high compare to other types of disability. Among the emotional disability, 56 percent have attained basic education, 11.1 percent have attain sec/SHS and higher. The table further indicates that 28 percent of the male disable population, 3 years and older have no formal education compare to the female (52.3%). Similarly, more of the male disabilities (53.3%) have attained basic education compare to 38.2 percent of the female disable population in the district.

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

Sex/Disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Total	113,196	21,251	12,557	65,213	14,175	100.0	18.8	11.1	57.6	12.5
No disability	108,563	19,366	12,357	63,109	13,731	100.0	17.8	11.4	58.1	12.6
With a disability	4,633	1,885	200	2,104	444	100.0	40.7	4.3	45.4	9.6
Sight	2,103	898	68	913	224	100.0	42.7	3.2	43.4	10.7
Hearing	596	300	32	221	43	100.0	50.3	5.4	37.1	7.2
Speech	425	204	24	155	42	100.0	48.0	5.6	36.5	9.9
Physical	912	450	19	374	69	100.0	49.3	2.1	41.0	7.6
Intellectual	583	333	24	192	34	100.0	57.1	4.1	32.9	5.8
Emotional	859	264	71	444	80	100.0	30.7	8.3	51.7	9.3
Other	334	94	16	187	37	100.0	28.1	4.8	56.0	11.1
Male										
Total	55,836	7,318	6,495	32,863	9,160	100.0	13.1	11.6	58.9	16.4
No disability	53,622	6,698	6,389	31,683	8,852	100.0	12.5	11.9	59.1	16.5
With a disability	2,214	620	106	1,180	308	100.0	28.0	4.8	53.3	13.9
Sight	964	249	40	524	151	100.0	25.8	4.1	54.4	15.7
Hearing	269	107	9	120	33	100.0	39.8	3.3	44.6	12.3
Speech	226	95	11	86	34	100.0	42.0	4.9	38.1	15.0
Physical	460	153	7	245	55	100.0	33.3	1.5	53.3	12.0
Intellectual	294	142	14	111	27	100.0	48.3	4.8	37.8	9.2
Emotional	413	100	36	230	47	100.0	24.2	8.7	55.7	11.4
Other	167	30	11	97	29	100.0	18.0	6.6	58.1	17.4
Female										
Total	57,360	13,933	6,062	32,350	5,015	100.0	24.3	10.6	56.4	8.7
No disability	54,941	12,668	5,968	31,426	4,879	100.0	23.1	10.9	57.2	8.9
With a disability	2,419	1,265	94	924	136	100.0	52.3	3.9	38.2	5.6
Sight	1,139	649	28	389	73	100.0	57.0	2.5	34.2	6.4
Hearing	327	193	23	101	10	100.0	59.0	7.0	30.9	3.1
Speech	199	109	13	69	8	100.0	54.8	6.5	34.7	4.0
Physical	452	297	12	129	14	100.0	65.7	2.7	28.5	3.1
Intellectual	289	191	10	81	7	100.0	66.1	3.5	28.0	2.4
Emotional	446	164	35	214	33	100.0	36.8	7.8	48.0	7.4
Other	167	64	5	90	8	100.0	38.3	3.0	53.9	4.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

7.1 Introduction

In the 2010 PHC, an agricultural household was defined as one in which at least one person in the household is engaged in farming/fishing/animal husbandry. Four types of agricultural activities were identified: crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. This chapter discusses agricultural activities in the Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 indicates that the proportion of agricultural households is 74.9 percent out of the total household of 27,961 in the district. Among the agricultural households 82.5 percent are in the rural centres and 57.4 percent in the urban areas.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and type of locality

Type	Total		Urban	Rural
	Number	Percent		
Total Households	27,961		8,446	19,515
Households engages in Agriculture	20,938	74.9	57.4	82.5
Crop Farming	20,552	98.2	96.2	98.7
Tree Planting	45	0.2	0.3	0.2
Livestock Rearing	6,922	33.1	26.3	35.1
Fish Farming	47	0.2	0.0	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Farming Activities

As indicated in Table 7.1, there are 98.2 percent of households engaged in crop farming, 33.1 are into livestock rearing and 0.2 percent are involved in tree growing and fish farming respectively. At the locality level, there are more households engaged in crop farming (98.7%) and livestock rearing (35.1%) in the rural areas than the urban areas (96.2%) and (26.3%) for crop farming and livestock rearing respectively.

Distribution of livestock and keepers

Table 7.2 presents data on the distribution of livestock and keepers in the district. The main type of livestock reared in the district is chicken (63.8%), followed by goat (11.7%), sheep (11.1%) with fish farming accounting for just 3.7 percent. On the average, the district has about 20 animals per keeper. The number of keepers corresponds with the number of livestock with chicken recording the highest (50.3%) number of keepers, followed by sheep (20.6%), goat (20.0%). Fish farming recorded the highest average animals per keeper (251) followed by snail rearing (200).

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Type	Animals		Keepers		Average Animals per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	207,767	100.0	10,358	100.0	20
Beehives	133	0.1	10	0.1	13
Cattle	1,725	0.8	72	0.7	24
Chicken	132,604	63.8	5,208	50.3	25
Dove	137	0.1	8	0.1	17
Duck	4,569	2.2	275	2.7	17
Goat	24,298	11.7	2,071	20.0	12
Grass-cutter	544	0.3	27	0.3	20
Guinea fowl	2,161	1.0	72	0.7	30
Ostrich	123	0.1	12	0.1	10
Pig	3,608	1.7	199	1.9	18
Rabbit	1,129	0.5	100	1.0	11
Sheep	24,153	11.6	2,130	20.6	11
Silk worm	298	0.1	26	0.3	11
Snail	2,606	1.3	13	0.1	200
Turkey	365	0.2	37	0.4	10
Other	947	0.5	63	0.6	15
Fish farming	7,778	3.7	31	0.3	251
Inland fishing	569	0.3	3	0.0	190
Marine fishing	20	0.0	1	0.0	20

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census is the second national census, following the 2000 census, which collected a comprehensive housing data. The two censuses provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the nation. Among the issues covered were the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in construction, occupancy status, methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to meet Ghana's housing needs. This chapter discusses housing characteristics of Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District.

8.2 Housing Stock

There is often a relationship between socio-economic conditions of households and the quality of life of its members. As a unit for production and consumption of resources, the characteristics of a household such as size, composition, and economic base, have implications for aspects such as health, productivity, social interaction, welfare, security and general outlook.

From Table 8.1 there are a total of 18,540 houses in the district with urban areas forming 26.1 percent and rural areas constituting 73.9 percent. The data also show that there are 27961 households made up of 30.2 percent in urban and 69.8 percent in the rural areas in the district. Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai is a district with an average household size of 4.3 persons with the rural recording a slightly higher number of 4.4 persons and urban (4.0).

Population per house in the district is also 6.5, with 7.0 in the urban and 6.3 in the rural areas.

Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households

Categories	Total country		District				
			Region	Urban		Rural	
	Total	Number		Percent	Number	Percent	
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	120,505	33,933	28.2	86,572	71.8
Number of houses	3,392,745	380,104	18,540	4,838	26.1	13,702	73.9
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	27,961	8,446	30.2	19,515	69.8
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7		1.4	
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	6.5	7.0		6.3	
Average household size	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.0		4.4	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

*This excludes homeless and institutional population.

8.3 Type of Dwelling and ownership status

8.3.1 Type of occupied dwelling

Table 8.2 presents data on the type of dwelling unit occupied by households in the district.

The table indicates that the two types of dwelling units in the district are compound houses (53.9%) and separate houses (32.0%). Only 9.5 percent live in semi-detached houses and 2.8 percent live in flats or apartments.

Among the household headship, separate houses constitute 33.6 percent of male headed households and that of the female headed households is 28.9 percent. Concerning the compounds houses, more female headed households (58.3%) are likely to occupied compound houses than the male headed households. At the locality level, compound houses form 61.8 percent of the urban dwellings and 50.5 percent of the rural dwellings.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent				
Total	5,467,054	553,634	27,961	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	185,809	8,949	32.0	33.6	28.7	20.9	36.8
Semi-detached house	391,548	48,683	2,651	9.5	9.6	9.2	12.6	8.1
Flat/Apartment	256,355	33,980	794	2.8	3.1	2.3	3.2	2.7
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	259,471	15,070	53.9	51.7	58.3	61.8	50.5
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	13,962	204	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.9
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,158	23	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Tent	10,343	1,120	100	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,707	46	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,743	52	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,049	31	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	9,846	952	41	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership status

Table 8.3 depicts information on ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality. Dwellings owned by a household member constitute about 57.6 percent of the total number of houses in the District followed by houses owned by relative not a household member (19%) and other private individual (18.1%). Government/Public ownership and dwellings being purchased recorded 1 percent each. Among the dwellings owned by household member, male headed households own 58.9 percent with female headed households owning 41.9 percent. Ownership by household member continuous to be main ownership status at the locality level with rural areas recording 64.4 percent as against 41.9 percent in the urban areas. In the same way, dwellings owned by relative not a household member are very common in the rural (19.8 %) areas compare to urban areas (16.9%) in the district.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District					
			Total	Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	27,961	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned by household member	2,883,236	313,579	16,110	57.6	58.9	41.9	41.9	64.4
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	5,093	272	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
Relative not a household member	851,630	71,742	5,303	19.0	17.2	16.9	16.9	19.8
Other private individual	1,439,021	123,401	5,051	18.1	17.8	34.7	34.7	10.9
Private employer	83,610	15,343	458	1.6	2.1	0.8	0.8	2.0
Other private agency	21,123	2,689	83	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
Public/Government ownership	118,804	19,307	286	1.0	1.1	1.9	1.9	0.6
Other	24,000	2,480	398	1.4	1.6	2.6	2.6	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Occupied dwelling

Table 8.4 presents data on the type of dwelling unit occupied by households in the district.

The table indicates that the two types of dwelling units in the district are compound houses (53.9%) and separate houses (32.0%). Only 9.5 percent live in semi-detached houses and 2.8 percent live in flats or apartments.

Among the household headship, separate houses constitute 33.6 percent of male headed households and that of the female headed households is 28.9 percent. Concerning the compounds houses, more female headed households (58.3%) are likely to occupied compound houses than the male headed households. At the locality level, compound houses form 61.8 percent of the urban dwellings and 50.5 percent of the rural dwellings.

Table 8.4: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total	Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	27,961	553,634	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	8,949	185,809	32.0	33.6	28.7	20.9	36.8
Semi-detached house	391,548	2,651	48,683	9.5	9.6	9.2	12.6	8.1
Flat/Apartment	256,355	794	33,980	2.8	3.1	2.3	3.2	2.7
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	15,070	259,471	53.9	51.7	58.3	61.8	50.5
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	204	13,962	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.9
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	23	2,158	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Tent	10,343	100	1,120	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	46	3,707	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	52	1,743	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	31	2,049	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	9,846	41	952	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

Table 8.5 presents information on construction materials used for the dwellings in the district. The main materials used by households for the construction of dwelling unit are cement blocks (50.3%) and mud brick/ earth (42.0%). The use of cement blocks (72.4) for construction of outer walls is high in the urban areas than the rural areas (40.7 %). On the other hand, most houses in the rural (51.4%) areas are constructed with mud brick compared to 20.3 percent in the urban areas. Also, 2.0 percent of households in the rural areas in the district use burnt bricks as material for the construction of outer walls of dwellings while that in the urban areas it constitutes 3.1 percent of household.

Wood, stone, landcrete, bamboo, palm leaf/ thatch (grass)/ raffia and other materials for the outer wall of dwellings recorded insignificant proportions in the district.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country Region		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,817,607	594,292	28,671	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	241,414	12,043	42.0	20.3	51.4
Wood	200,594	19,221	277	1.0	0.7	1.1
Metal sheet/Slate Asbestos	43,708	3,170	151	0.5	0.6	0.5
Stone	11,330	835	35	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,273	670	2.3	3.1	2.0
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	297,909	14,418	50.3	72.4	40.7
Landcrete	104,270	9,463	472	1.6	1.4	1.8
Bamboo	8,206	1,957	46	0.2	0.0	0.2
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	11,618	229	0.8	1.0	0.7
Other	39,206	3,432	330	1.2	0.4	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.6 indicates that cement/ concrete (87.4%) is the main construction material used for the floor of the dwelling units in the district by households and it is the same for both urban (88.9%) and rural (86.8) localities. The second main materials use for floor by households in the district is Earth/Mud (10%). At the locality level, the use of earth/mud is high in the rural areas (10.6%) than the urban areas (8.5%). Vinyl tiles, wood, burnt brick, terrazzo tiles, etc. are hardly use in the district.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country Region		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	553,634	27,961	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	77,859	2,798	10.0	8.5	10.6
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	450,286	24,438	87.4	88.9	86.8
Stone	32,817	2,432	134	0.5	0.4	0.5
Burnt brick	6,537	569	26	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	2,848	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	4,158	88	0.3	0.5	0.2
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	6,608	309	1.1	1.0	1.2
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	7,055	44	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other	15,567	1,819	105	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

In the case of main material for roofing, Table 8.7 shows that 92.6 percent of dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets. This is less common in the urban areas (91.7%) compared to rural areas (92.9%). Thatched and slate/ asbestos constitute 2.0 percent of roofing materials in the district with 2.2 percent and 1.6 percent of roofing materials used in the rural and urban areas respectively.

Table 8.7: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,817,607	594,292	28,671	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,795	162	0.6	0.2	0.7
Wood	45,547	4,333	238	0.8	0.8	0.8
Metal sheet	4,152,259	375,579	26,543	92.6	91.7	92.9
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	90,669	441	1.5	3.2	0.8
Cement/Concrete	141,072	35,736	237	0.8	1.1	0.7
Roofing tile	31,456	2,538	13	0.0	0.1	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	32,363	242	0.8	0.6	0.9
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	43,836	570	2.0	1.6	2.2
Other	35,935	4,443	225	0.8	0.7	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.8 shows that 58.9 percent of households in the district occupy one room, an indication of households overcrowding in sleeping room in the district. About a quarter (22.1%) of households occupies two rooms and 9.1 percent occupy three rooms. Households that occupy four rooms or more constitute 9.8 percent. On the part of those who occupy single room, a single member household constitutes 89.9 percent. The table further shows that 21.9 percent and 22.4 percent of the ten or more member households occupy two rooms and three rooms respectively.

Table 8.8: 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	27,961	100.0	58.9	22.1	9.1	4.7	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.6
1	4,782	100.0	89.9	5.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
2	3,690	100.0	78.0	15.7	2.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.3
3	3,689	100.0	67.9	21.1	5.8	2.2	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.5
4	3,912	100.0	61.3	23.8	7.7	3.1	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.6
5	3,575	100.0	53.1	28.2	10.2	5.2	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5
6	2,691	100.0	43.8	31.0	14.9	6.3	2.2	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.3
7	2,057	100.0	32.7	35.3	16.9	9.5	2.6	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.2
8	1,479	100.0	25.9	33.9	20.4	10.0	5.1	2.4	1.1	0.1	1.1
9	896	100.0	17.4	32.9	21.7	14.3	6.5	3.8	1.3	0.6	1.6
10+	1,190	100.0	8.5	21.9	22.4	18.7	11.4	8.3	2.6	2.3	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

The quality of life of persons depends, among other factors, upon the amenities and assets available to them. Though remarkable achievements have been made in extending basic amenities to the people in the district, there are still number of areas of deprivation, which require urgent attention.

Electricity as the main source of lighting is available to 72.0 percent of households. This is followed by kerosene lamp (13.4%) and flashlight/torch (13.0%) firewood, crop residue, gas lamp, solar energy, candle, are other sources of lighting for households in the district (Table 8.9). Electricity (mains) as the main source of housing is high in the urban (78.4%) area than the rural (69.2%). On the other hand, the use of flashlight/torch is high in the rural areas (14.9%) compare to the urban areas (8.6%).

Table 8.9: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality

Main source of light	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	553,634	27,961	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	360,079	20,122	72.0	78.4	69.2
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,931	211	0.8	0.9	0.7
Kerosene lamp	971,807	67,662	3,733	13.4	11.0	14.4
Gas lamp	9,378	915	45	0.2	0.2	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	928	35	0.1	0.1	0.1
Candle	41,214	2,085	96	0.3	0.4	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	114,514	3,623	13.0	8.6	14.9
Firewood	13,241	1,055	46	0.2	0.2	0.1
Crop residue	4,623	315	14	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	11,739	1,150	36	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The three main sources of energy for cooking in the district as presented in Table 8.10 are wood (64.4%), charcoal (18.9%) and gas (9.6%). This means that 83.3 percent of the households in the district use wood products (wood and charcoal) which may have an adverse effect on the environment. Firewood remains the main source of cooking fuel for rural localities (76.8%) while charcoal, was the most common energy source in urban localities (35.9%).

The use of gas as a source of energy for cooking is substantially higher in urban areas (19.5%) than rural areas (5.3%). Also, electricity as a source of energy for cooking is minimal in both urban (0.4%) and rural areas (0.3%).

Table 8.10: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country Region		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	27,961	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,196	1,594	5.7	6.3	5.4
Wood	2,197,083	267,976	18,015	64.4	35.9	76.8
Gas	996,518	82,912	2,678	9.6	19.5	5.3
Electricity	29,794	3,314	84	0.3	0.4	0.3
Kerosene	29,868	2,413	98	0.4	0.8	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	164,627	5,297	18.9	36.9	11.2
Crop residue	45,292	1,864	159	0.6	0.2	0.7
Saw dust	8,000	597	25	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal waste	2,332	211	9	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	524	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	27,961	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,816	2,098	7.5	7.5	7.5
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	258,116	14,125	50.5	39.0	55.5
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	43,983	1,992	7.1	7.3	7.0
Enclosure without roof	117,614	6,279	481	1.7	1.6	1.8
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	26,140	1,249	4.5	3.4	4.9
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	3,685	53	0.2	0.4	0.1
Verandah	1,173,946	115,053	4,944	17.7	31.4	11.8
Open space in compound	1,115,464	60,015	2,928	10.5	8.9	11.2
Other	21,007	1,547	91	0.3	0.5	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The distribution of cooking spaces is also presented in table 8.10. The proportion of dwelling units with no cooking space is 7.5 percent of all households in the district. About half (50.5%) have separate rooms for exclusive use of the household, 17.7 percent of households use veranda as space for cooking and 10.5 percent also cook in the open space. A percentage of 7.1 have separate rooms for cooking but shared with other households. At the locality level, separate room for exclusive use by household is high in the rural areas (55.5%) compare to the urban areas (39%). On the other hand, the use verandah as space for cooking is common among urban (31.4%) households than the rural households (11.8%).

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

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members.

Table 8.11 shows the distribution of households according to main source of water for drinking. Bore-hole/pump/tube well (31.7%), pipe-borne water outside dwelling (23.8%) and Public tap/Standpipe (18.7%) are the major sources of water for drinking in the district. A percentage of 7.2 households also rely on river/stream as a source of water for drinking.

Most rural households (39.9%) depend on bore-hole/pump/tube well for drinking as against 12.8 percent in the urban areas. On the other more of the urban households (32.7%) use pipe borne outside dwelling compare to the rural households (19.9%).

Table 8.11: Main source of water for drinking

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	27,961	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	58,258	1,247	4.5	6.2	3.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	108,321	6,647	23.8	32.7	19.9
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	90,198	5,221	18.7	24.4	16.2
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	100,915	8,869	31.7	12.8	39.9
Protected well	321,091	39,026	2,741	9.8	15.9	7.1
Rain water	39,438	707	13	0.0	0.0	0.0
Protected spring	19,345	1,857	197	0.7	0.2	0.9
Bottled water	20,261	1,734	64	0.2	0.4	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	30,053	340	1.2	2.5	0.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	3,328	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	22,976	353	1.3	1.3	1.3
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,850	130	0.5	0.0	0.7
River/Stream	502,804	90,453	2,002	7.2	3.2	8.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	3,517	130	0.5	0.2	0.6
Other	3,972	441	1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 10.12 presents information of source of water for domestic use by households in the district. The main source of water for domestic use by households in the district is bore-hole/pump/tube well (32%), followed by pipe-borne outside dwelling (21.5%) and public tap (16.9%). At the locality level, more rural households (38.6%) depend on bore-hole/pump/tube well for domestic use whiles the main source of water for domestic use for the urban households (28.3%) is pipe-borne outside dwelling.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	27,961	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	61,523	1,117	4.0	6.0	3.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	100,763	6,003	21.5	28.3	18.5
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	85,182	4,731	16.9	20.6	15.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	104,503	8,954	32.0	16.9	38.6
Protected well	465,775	61,075	3,726	13.3	21.3	9.9
Rain water	39,916	1,171	80	0.3	0.2	0.3
Protected spring	18,854	1,860	135	0.5	0.2	0.6
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	3,467	50	0.2	0.2	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	30,543	582	2.1	2.1	2.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,885	123	0.4	0.0	0.6
River/Stream	588,590	96,641	2,289	8.2	3.6	10.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,644	145	0.5	0.2	0.6
Other	10,302	1,377	26	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

In general, households in the district use mainly public toilet facility (37.6%) or pit latrine (36.1%) as shown in table 8.13. Public toilet facility is the most widely used in both the urban (39.8%) and rural (36.7%) areas in the district. It is important to indicate that 13.3 percent of households have no toilet facilities and therefore resort to bush/beach/field. The use of bucket or pan (0.4%) as a toilet facility is less common in the urban (0.3%) and the rural (0.4%) areas in the district.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	27,961	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	65,781	3,732	13.3	8.7	15.4
W.C.	839,611	74,100	1,254	4.5	6.8	3.5
Pit latrine	1,040,883	166,530	10,088	36.1	35.1	36.5
KVIP	572,824	34,822	2,165	7.7	9.2	7.1
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,263	100	0.4	0.3	0.4
Public toilet (WC,KVP,PitPan etc.)	1,893,291	207,221	10,515	37.6	39.8	36.7
Other	23,385	2,917	107	0.4	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.14 indicates that the main bathing facility use by households in the district is shared separate bathroom in the same house (36.8%) followed by percent of households have own bathroom for exclusive use for bathing (30.4%). Nearly one-in ten (9.9%) share open cubicle for bathing and 6.8 percent of households use bathrooms in another house. The pattern is the same for both rural and urban areas except for the situation where households bathe in another house which seems less common in urban areas (3.1%) compared with rural (8.3%).

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	27,961	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	61,523	1,117	4.0	6.0	3.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	100,763	6,003	21.5	28.3	18.5
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	85,182	4,731	16.9	20.6	15.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	104,503	8,954	32.0	16.9	38.6
Protected well	465,775	61,075	3,726	13.3	21.3	9.9
Rain water	39,916	1,171	80	0.3	0.2	0.3
Protected spring	18,854	1,860	135	0.5	0.2	0.6
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	3,467	50	0.2	0.2	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	30,543	582	2.1	2.1	2.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,885	123	0.4	0.0	0.6
River/Stream	588,590	96,641	2,289	8.2	3.6	10.2
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	3,644	145	0.5	0.2	0.6
Other	10,302	1,377	26	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

Solid waste can be a health hazard if not properly disposed of. Table 8.15 shows that seven out of every ten (70.6%) households in the district dispose of solid waste at a public dump (open space) with urban (62.8%) and rural (73.9%). The Table further indicates that 11.4 percent of households dump their solid waste while 5.9 percent dispose of their solid waste indiscriminately. Burning of solid waste as a method of disposal is 3.5 with 4.3 percent of their solid waste being collected.

The use of public dump as a method for waste disposal by households is high in rural areas (73.9%) compare to the urban areas (62.8%). Public dump as a method of solid waste disposal is common among urban households (21.2%) compare to the rural households (7.2%).

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	27,961	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	45,630	1,195	4.3	5.6	3.7
Burned by household	584,820	32,348	979	3.5	4.5	3.1
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	116,994	3,190	11.4	21.2	7.2
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	280,109	19,737	70.6	62.8	73.9
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	53,725	1,660	5.9	3.1	7.2
Buried by household	182,615	19,641	1,103	3.9	2.4	4.6
Other	53,805	5,187	97	0.3	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Liquid waste is produced as a result of cooking, bathing and washing, among others. If it is not properly disposed of it could lead to widespread of diseases such as malaria, cholera etc. Table 8.16 presents information on liquid waste disposal by households in the district. Disposing of liquid waste onto the streets is the common method (43.8%) of liquid disposal in the district followed by thrown onto compound (26.8%). In the rural areas of the districts almost half of households (43.4%) throw their liquid waste onto the streets compare with 44.6 percent of the urban households.

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

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	27,961	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	14,000	547	2.0	0.5	2.6
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	60,735	1,778	6.4	5.0	6.9
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,486	293	1.0	1.0	1.1
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	131,104	12,248	43.8	44.6	43.4
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	119,736	2,752	9.8	17.5	6.5
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	211,768	10,300	36.8	31.2	39.3
Other	38,294	4,805	43	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The Government of Ghana has operated the decentralized system of development since 1980 with the District Assembly, as the planning authority, expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of district plans, programmes and projects the district assemblies and the various organs are expected to carry out medium and long term planning, including integration of population policies and issues as they pertain to the needs of particular districts and communities.

The population census is the primary source of information about the population and its characteristics. The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) collected data on the demographic, social and economic characteristics, and housing conditions of the entire population of the Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District. The census covered all localities, towns, settlements, and residential areas within the District. The district report provides detailed analysis of the 2010 census data at the district level. The aim is to provide useful data and analysis for planners and policy makers in crafting and implementing evidence-based strategies for development in the District. This chapter therefore focuses on the key findings of the report, conclusion and policy implications.

9.2 Summary of findings

Demographic characteristics

The population and housing census put the population of the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District as 123,272, with 50.6 percent constituting females. The district is predominantly rural with only 28.5 percent located in the urban areas. The district's sex ratio is 97.5 which means that for every 100 females, there are about 98 males.

The age structure of the district's population shows a relatively young population, with 39.8 percent falling with 0-14 years. Death rates among females are higher than those of males in age groups 15-49 years, a possible indication of a relatively high maternal mortality in the district. Generally, mortality among the under 5 children and elderly is high in the district with the males slightly ahead of the females.

Social Characteristics

The data shows that 23.2 percent of the district household population are household heads with 44.6 being children (son/daughter) and 11.6 percent are spouses (wife/husband). The data indicates that 45.5 percent of population 12 years and older are married and 41.1 percent have never married. The predominant religion in the district is Christianity accounting for 83.6 percent. Among the population 11 years and older, 68.3 percent are literate in both English and Ghanaian language, followed by those who are literate in English only (19.1%). Of the population 3 years and older about 19 percent have never attended any formal school while 44.5 percent are in school now with almost 37.0 percent had attended school in the past.

Economic Characteristics

Majority (72.4%) of the population 15 years and older in the district are economically active. About 96 percent of the economically active population are employed. Among the employed population in the district, 62.8 percent are engaged in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery.

Information Communication Technology

About 2.8 percent of the population 12 years and older in the district use internet facility. The proportion of the total (83,340) population 12 years and older who own mobile phones in the district is 43.5 percent. Also, only (4.8%) of households in the district have desktops/laptops.

Disability

In the district 3.9 percent of the population are persons with disability. Among the disability population 15 years and older, 64.5 percent are employed. Disability population 3 years and older, 40.7 percent have never attended school with 45.4 percent attained the basic level of education.

Agriculture Activity

Majority (74.9%) of households in the district are into agriculture, for which 98.2 percent are crop farmers. Among the agricultural households, 82.5 percent are in the rural centres and 57.4 in the urban areas.

Housing Conditions

There are a total of 18,540 houses in the district with urban areas forming 26.1 percent and rural areas constituting 73.9 percent with the average number of household per house being 1.5 and number of persons per house is 6.5. Majority (53.9%) of households live in compound houses. About 58 percent of dwelling units are owned by household member.

A high proportion of households (50.3%) use cement/concrete for outer walls of dwelling units. Also majority of households (87.4%) used cement/concrete for construction of floor. About 92.6 percent of the dwelling units in the district use metal sheet as roofing material while 59 percent of households sleep in one room showing clear overcrowding. The main source of lighting by households is electricity (mains) accounting for 72 percent, 83.3 percent use wood products as the main source of cooking fuel and more than half of the households cook at separate room for exclusive use. The main source of drinking water is bore-hole/pump/tube well; 37.6 percent of the households use public toilet and additional 13.3 percent have no toilet facility and therefore use bush/beach/field etc.

About 36.0 percent of the households use pit latrine, while 37.6 percent use public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan etc. A high proportion of 70.6 percent of the household dispose of solid waste at the public dump (open space) while 43.8 percent of households dispose of their liquid waste by throwing them onto the street/outside. More household (70.6%) in the district dispose their solid waste through Public dump (open space) the percentage is higher in the rural areas (43.4%) than the urban area (44.6%).

9.3 Conclusion

The Sefwi Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District is one of the 22 administrative districts in the Western Region. The majority of the population resides in rural localities. The population is largely youthful, with a potential to continue to grow in view of the relatively high fertility

rate. The majority of the economically active population is employed with the highest proportion engaged in agricultural activities. Access to ICT is visually absent in the District as access to the facilities such as internet and computers/laptops is very limited in the District. The prevalence of disability is quite low with sight disability recording the highest type of disability. The levels of educational attainment and literacy rates are comparatively lower among the PWDs.

Agricultural production is the mainstay of the district economy with most households engaged in crop farming. The proportion of all the agricultural households in rural localities is higher than urban localities. Most of the households in the District depend mostly on one or two sleeping rooms, indicating that overcrowding exists in the households. Fire wood and charcoal are mostly use as source of cooking fuel by households in the district which can further lead to depleting the already threatened forest cover of the district. On the average the majority of all dwellings in the District are owned by household members. Access to amenities and facilities such as water and electricity particularly in rural areas within the dwellings is lacking or limited.

9.4 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 reduce the number of persons who are not literate. The gap between the males and females in terms of education should be bridged with policy interventions. Policy interventions like girls empowerment through scholarships should be put in place by the District Assembly to address challenges in the educational system.

Although a reasonable number of the working force are employed, the government should put in strategies and interventions in place in terms of skills acquisition for the youth. This would create enabling atmosphere for more jobs and further reduce unemployment in the district and also enable the youth to get access to jobs when they come out of school.

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 the development of the district and country. Training of the youth in the use of computers should be reinforced to enable the youth to be computer literate.

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 agriculture in the district. Policy interventions in afforestation should be considered in the district. Government 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 district.

Private estate owners and landlords should be encouraged to at least have a W.C or KVIP in their houses so that households would easily have access to toilet facilities and thereby reducing the risk of contracting infections from public toilets and other sources 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.

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

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Household Composition by type of locality

Household Composition	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	120,505	100.0	33,933	100.0	86,572	100.0
Head only	4,782	4.0	1,673	4.9	3,109	3.6
Household with head and a spouse only	2,372	2.0	726	2.1	1,646	1.9
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	12,631	10.5	4,286	12.6	8,345	9.6
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	42,412	35.2	10,953	32.3	31,459	36.3
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	25,018	20.8	6,003	17.7	19,015	22.0
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	2,417	2.0	817	2.4	1,600	1.8
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	4,631	3.8	1,342	4.0	3,289	3.8
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	15,910	13.2	4,299	12.7	11,611	13.4
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,360	1.1	620	1.8	740	0.9
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	8,972	7.4	3,214	9.5	5,758	6.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: 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	27,961	120,505	59,415	61,090	41,894	20,751	21,143
Households engaged in agricultural activities	20,938	99,953	49,180	50,773	41,894	20,751	21,143
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	20,557	98,274	48,376	49,898	41,199	20,412	20,787
Households engaged in crop farming	20,552	98,261	48,370	49,891	41,191	20,407	20,784
Households engaged in tree growing	45	212	108	104	97	48	49
Agro forestry (tree planting)	45	212	108	104	97	48	49
Alligator pepper	10	41	22	19	13	8	5
Apples	22	117	56	61	51	20	31
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	10	55	25	30	33	16	17
Avocado	14	85	44	41	46	22	24
Banana	70	325	171	154	135	63	72
Beans	133	728	363	365	312	156	156
Black pepper	11	62	25	37	27	11	16
Black berries	6	11	5	6	9	5	4
Cabbage	22	153	83	70	47	26	21
Carrot	75	301	155	146	127	65	62
Cashew	59	279	149	130	117	54	63
Cassava	12,325	61,365	29,907	31,458	25,446	12,200	13,246
Citronella	38	150	68	82	70	34	36
Citrus	78	431	231	200	176	97	79
Cloves	5	14	9	5	12	9	3
Cocoa	17,517	85,074	41,913	43,161	35,863	17,813	18,050
Coconut	176	956	514	442	349	203	146
Cocoyam	2,914	15,219	7,499	7,720	6,506	3,121	3,385
Cocoyam /Taro (koko)	386	1,931	925	1,006	808	394	414
Coffee	9	51	19	32	19	12	7
Cola	10	34	15	19	19	10	9
Cotton	4	24	11	13	7	3	4
Cucumber	5	16	10	6	10	7	3
Egg plant	12	71	43	28	38	19	19
Garlic	3	24	17	7	6	3	3
Garden eggs	287	1,559	784	775	674	355	319
Ginger	8	50	26	24	19	9	10
Groundnut	20	117	50	67	43	19	24
Guava	24	175	95	80	65	34	31
Kenaf	1	3	1	2	1	1	0
Lemon grass	1	8	5	3	2	1	1
Maize	1,151	6,034	2,972	3,062	2,573	1,308	1,265

Table A2: 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
Mango	9	21	13	8	12	10	2
Melon (agusi)	2	3	2	1	2	2	0
Millet	2	10	5	5	6	3	3
Nut meg	8	63	28	35	24	9	15
Oil palm	5,887	30,758	15,529	15,229	13,352	6,687	6,665
Okro	328	1,780	857	923	735	360	375
Onion	63	333	183	150	131	67	64
Pawpaw	30	123	70	53	57	31	26
Peas	54	243	124	119	108	59	49
Pepper	788	4,117	2,030	2,087	1,723	830	893
Pineapple	100	491	256	235	209	112	97
Plantain	13,549	67,347	32,891	34,456	27,908	13,424	14,484
Potatoes	17	105	40	65	43	21	22
Rice	260	1,526	845	681	636	371	265
Rubber	5	17	8	9	8	5	3
Shallot	1	4	1	3	0	0	0
Soya beans	2	11	5	6	4	3	1
Spinach	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Sugarcane	46	247	128	119	109	67	42
Sweet pepper	1	8	4	4	3	2	1
Sweet potatoes	1	5	2	3	2	1	1
Tiger nut	13	76	37	39	30	16	14
Tobacco	3	18	7	11	12	5	7
Tomatoes	592	3,022	1,448	1,574	1,325	620	705
Water melon	13	65	32	33	29	16	13
Yam	1,809	9,284	4,701	4,583	4,204	2,092	2,112
Other (specify)	222	1,185	621	564	523	280	243

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A3: Total population, sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

No.	Community Name	Sex			Households	Houses
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	Bibiani	18,517	9,073	9,444	4,214	2,848
2	Sefwi Bekwai	10,607	5,010	5,597	2,759	1,126
3	Awaso	6,013	2,891	3,122	1,473	864
4	Humjibre (Homgyebre)	4,492	2,189	2,303	976	609
5	Anhwiaso	3,772	1,887	1,885	856	519
6	Asawinso	3,178	1,465	1,713	624	381
7	Hwenampori	3,127	1,491	1,636	824	450
8	Tanoso-Praso	2,800	1,369	1,431	647	420
9	Wenchi	2,668	1,292	1,376	617	356
10	Chirano	2,644	1,314	1,330	606	435
11	Subri Nkwanta/Kojina	2,561	1,266	1,295	533	373
12	Surano	2,549	1,317	1,232	513	394
13	Kunkumso	2,219	1,133	1,086	439	354
14	Atronsu	1,988	934	1,054	542	285
15	Subri	1,946	970	976	442	362
16	Akaaso	1,867	868	999	410	303
17	Kyerkyewere	1,855	932	923	443	262
18	Ankra-Muano	1,754	919	835	382	262
19	Adukrom	1,657	838	819	352	268
20	Dominibo	1,609	787	822	347	235

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

No.	Community Name	Age group																
		All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Bibiani	18,517	2,321	2,344	2,511	2,253	1,837	1,599	1,291	1,048	842	638	573	315	281	139	198	327
2	Sefwi Bekwai	10,607	1,279	1,260	1,289	1,279	1,130	977	724	638	523	406	316	212	170	105	110	189
3	Awaso	6,013	810	722	739	804	529	451	356	310	295	275	230	145	97	63	66	121
4	Humjibre (Homgyebre)	4,492	561	590	595	559	385	338	246	237	216	210	155	85	75	55	73	112
5	Anhwiaso	3,772	516	532	469	386	360	289	243	220	171	142	110	79	69	55	52	79
6	Asawinso	3,178	462	451	436	361	284	212	181	165	158	116	108	51	46	25	46	76
7	Hwenampori	3,127	412	431	370	340	408	311	219	158	138	84	69	37	32	28	33	57
8	Tanoso-Praso	2,800	362	374	372	351	229	218	171	168	141	112	90	37	39	19	42	75
9	Wenchi	2,668	416	353	586	264	279	212	173	147	125	72	63	49	54	10	45	91
10	Chirano	2,644	359	360	325	301	252	201	165	166	103	111	85	50	42	21	46	57
11	Subri Nkwanta/Kojina	2,561	363	351	346	290	247	195	247	120	111	82	81	46	47	30	40	52
12	Surano	2,549	353	355	358	284	226	180	176	162	107	87	63	42	50	25	30	51
13	Kunkumso	2,219	322	278	251	294	186	156	158	124	91	85	90	28	55	20	37	44
14	Atronsu	1,988	309	223	226	207	149	164	137	112	98	68	69	54	38	44	33	57
15	Subri	1,946	278	260	262	219	172	154	123	82	83	74	72	30	42	31	31	33
16	Akaaso	1,867	271	263	242	215	170	126	110	116	103	53	52	22	29	15	31	49
17	Kyerkyewere	1,855	260	231	238	186	176	180	130	121	86	67	51	32	20	11	31	35
18	Ankra-Muano	1,754	263	269	201	195	162	125	105	88	63	68	68	30	34	18	20	45
19	Adukrom	1,657	236	243	211	170	158	119	126	84	74	49	51	26	30	21	28	31
20	Dominibo	1,609	216	230	195	190	137	162	103	77	67	49	46	36	35	10	32	24

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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