



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

GOMOA WEST DISTRICT



Government of Canada
Gouvernement du 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 Gomoa West 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.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CHIPS:	Community Health Planning Services
DFATD	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (formerly CIDA)
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DPs:	Development Partners
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EU:	European Union
GDP:	Gross Domestic product
GSS:	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
HND:	Higher National Diploma
ICT:	Information and Communication Technology
JSS:	Junior Secondary School
JHS:	Junior High School
LI:	Legislative Instrument
MCE:	Municipal Chief Executive
MP:	Member of Parliament
SHS:	Senior High School
SSS:	Senior Secondary School
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organisations
PHC:	Population and Housing Census
PWDs:	Persons with disabilities
TLMs:	Teaching and Learning Materials
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
WC:	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Gomoa West District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 135,189 representing 6.1 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 44.7 percent and females represent 55.3 percent. In relation to type of locality 57,568 (42.6%) of the population live in the urban areas as against 77621(57.4%) in the rural areas.. The district has a sex ratio of 80.8. The population of the district is youthful (59.4%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (7.5%). The total age dependency ratio for the District is 94.2 with the age dependency ratio for males higher (105.4) than that of females (86).

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district 3.8. The General Fertility Rate is 105.3 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years which is the second highest for the region. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.1 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 9.9 per 1000. Accident/violence/homicide/suicide accounted for 13.3 percent of all deaths while other causes constitute 86.7 percent of deaths in the district. About four in ten (38.5%) of migrants living in the district were born in another region while 61.5 percent were born elsewhere in the Central Region. For migrants born in another region, those born in Western constitute 25.3 percent followed by Greater Accra with 21.1 percent and Eastern 17.8 percent.

Household Size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 132,833 living in 32,715 households. The average household size in the district is 4.1 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 39.6 percent. Spouses form about eight percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 23.3 percent of the total number of households in the district.

Marital status

Slightly above four in ten (41.5%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 36.3 percent have never married, 8.7 percent are widowed and 6.7 percent are divorced. By age 25-29 years, more than six in ten of females (63.5%) are married compared to 46.2 percent males. At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 62.1 percent while widowed males account for 14.3 percent. . Among the married, 41.9 percent have no education while about 9.1 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than

eight in ten of the married population (83.3%) are employed, 2.4 percent are unemployed and 14.3 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (68.5%) are economically not active with 3.4 percent unemployed.

Nationality and religion

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 97.6 percent. Those who have naturalised constitute 0.3 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.0 percent. The Gomoa West District is dominated by Christians (82.6%) with only 6.1 percent belonging to the Islam religion.

Literacy and education

Of the population 11 years and above, 66.7 percent are literate and 33.3 percent are non-literate. There is no variation between females (50.04%) and males (49.96%) who are literate. For the district as a whole, 19.8 percent of the population are literate in English only, 67.9 percent was literate in English and Ghanaian language, and 11.8 percent is literate in Ghanaian language only. Of the population aged 3 years and above (123,102) in the district, 28.6 percent has never attended school, 40.9 percent are currently attending and 30.5 percent have attended in the past.

Economic Activity Status

About 69.6 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 30.4 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.5 percent are employed while 4.5 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (44.6%), 19.4% perform household duties and 6.4 percent are disabled or too sick to work. 54.1 percent of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Occupation

Of the employed population, about 46 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 16 percent in service and sales, 21.6 percent in craft and related trade, and 10.9 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Of the population 15 years and older 70.6 percent are self-employed without employees, 14.3 percent are employees and 6.1 percent are contributing family workers. There are a higher proportion of female self-employed without employees (80.1%) than male self-employed without employees (56.4%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 91.3 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 4.4 percent.

Information and Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and above, 36.1 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 44.1 percent as compared to 30.3 percent of females. A little over two percent (2.3%) of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 233 households representing 1.4 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About 3.8 percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is higher (5.0%) than females (4.4%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 41.9 percent followed by physical disability (33.3%). A higher proportion of PWDs (59.8%) lived in the rural communities with 40.2 percent living in the urban areas. There are more females than males with sight and physical disability. Of the population disabled, 54 percent have never been to school with the highest group being those with physical disability (61.5%)

Agriculture

About one in two (48.6%) households in the district are engage in agriculture with 17 percent being in the urban areas and 72.5 percent being in the rural areas. Most households in the district (99.2%) are involved in crop farming and the highest proportion are found in the rural area (96.3%). Poultry (chicken) (58.2%) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The housing stock of Gomoa West District is 23,233 representing 6.7 percent of the total number of houses in the Central Region. The average number of persons per house is 5.7 consisting of 7.8 per house in the urban areas and 4.8 per house in the rural area. .

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Close to six in ten (59.3%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 25.8 percent are separate houses and 7.7 percent are semi-detached houses. Almost half (49.9%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 32.7 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household, 14.1 percent owned by other private individual and only 0,7 percent are owned by public or government. Slightly above one percent (1.2%) 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 blocks/concrete accounting for 62 percent followed by mud brick/earth constituting 29.9 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (85.1%) and mud/earth (12.4%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets (57.9%) and slate/asbestos (36.8%) are the main roofing material for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (68.1%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 19.1 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The two main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (mains) (70%) and kerosene lamp (24%). The main sources of fuel for cooking for most households in the district are wood (54.3%) and charcoal (34.6%). The proportion for wood is higher in the rural (73.6%) whereas the proportion for charcoal is higher in the urban (59.3%). The

four main sources of water in the district are public tap and pipe borne water, tanker supply/ vender provided and rain water

The commonly used toilet facility in the district is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 34.2 percent followed by pit latrine (19%). About 33 percent of the population in the district has no toilet facility. About a third of households in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house (27.3%) or shared open cubicle (27.1%) while 20 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 72.8 percent. About five percent households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 0.7 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (37.8%) and onto the street (43.7%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Gomoa West District was established in July, 2008 by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1896 following the division of the former Gomoa district into two, Gomoa West and Gomoa East Districts. Apam is its District capital.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Location

Gomoa West district stretches from Gomoa Antseadze in the west to Gomoa Bewadze in the east. It shares boundaries on the west with Ekumfi district, North-West by Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam district, North by Agona East and Gomoa East districts and East by Effutu Municipal, as well as the Atlantic Ocean in the south.

Size

The district covers a total land area of 458.5 square kilometres. Apam the district capital is 68 km from Cape Coast the regional capital and 69 km from Accra the National Capital.

Topography

The topography of the district is partially low-lying with land terrain principally being undulating. The average height of the land is about 8762m above sea level. It has gentle sloping land from south to the north. There are few hills in the forest areas especially in the northern part of the district and low land at the coastal plains in the south. Most of the hills are capped with rich rocks, and Kaolin. Gold is also suspected to be embedded within these rocks. The rocks found in the district are suitable for both building and constructional purposes and can therefore be exploited to the benefit of the district.

Rainfall

The district lies within the semi-wet equatorial region with mean annual rainfall between 1500mm to about 2000mm. It also experiences two raining seasons; the major one from March to July and the minor one from August to October with occasional minor deviation.

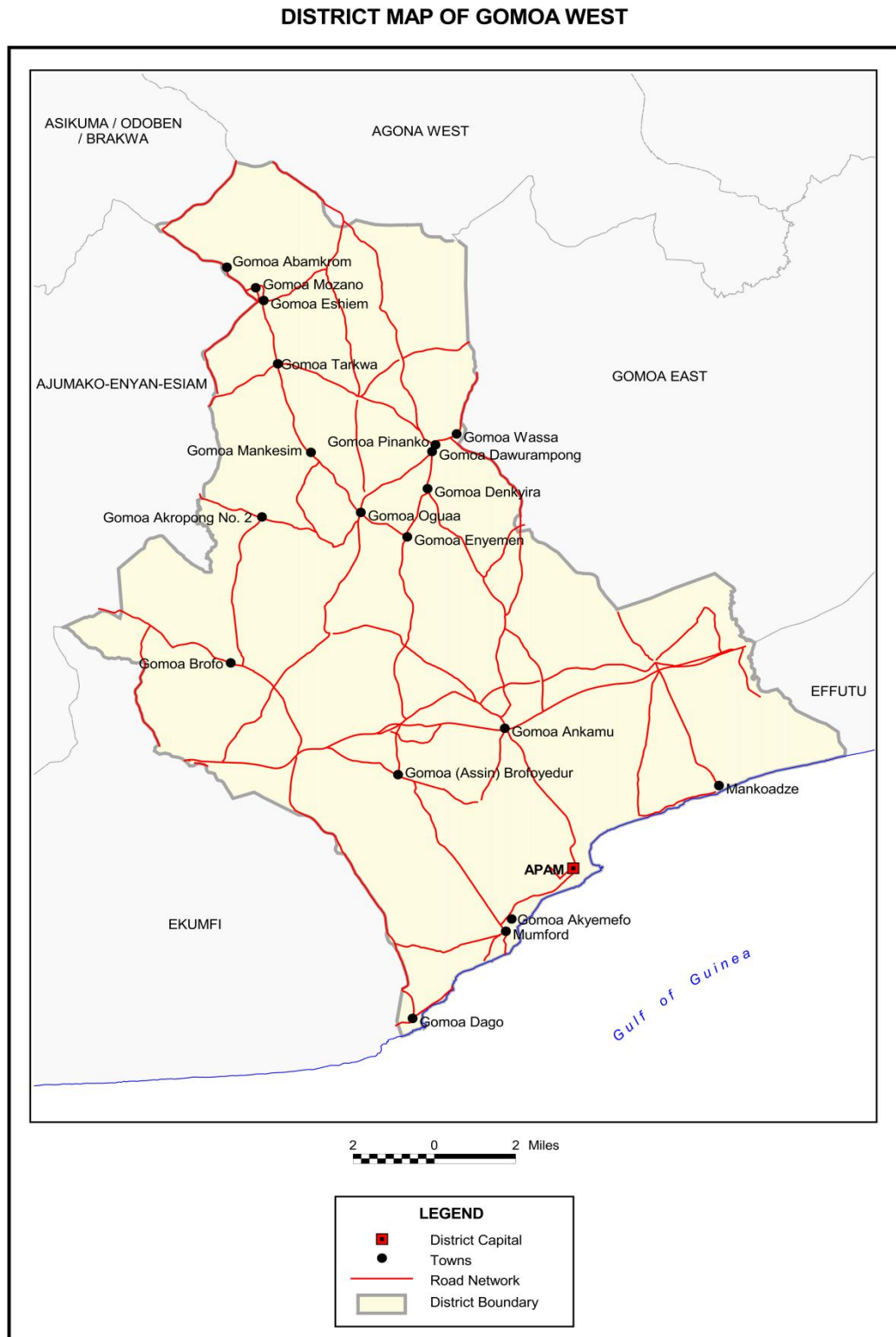
Temperature

During the rainy season there is brief interruption of the sun shine by thick cloud covers, which increases the temperature of the environment. The district on the average experiences an annual temperature of 29⁰ Celsius.

Relative Humidity

The relative humidity is influenced by the presence of large water bodies as a result of the proximity of the district to the ocean, rivers, lagoons and streams. Relative humidity ranges from 70 degrees in the northern sector and 80 degrees in the southern sector.

Figure 1.1: Map of Gomoa West District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.3 Vegetation

The two main vegetation zones are the coastal savannah and the moist semi-deciduous forest occupying the northern territory. Pockets of semblance of tropical rain forest exist at the extreme north and the eastern part around Eshiem and Dawurampong. The moist semi-deciduous forest is characterised by tall trees inter-spaced with grass cover, shrubs and soft wood species.

Climate change and disaster risk management

Emerging developments in our environment and climate dispensation needs increased attention. The district faces a greater challenge in dealing with environmental degradation as a result of flooding, insect infestation, indiscriminate felling of trees, charcoal burning, crop failure, bush burning, tidal waves or sea erosion, etc. all these have come about as result of mainly human activities in one form or the other. It is therefore incumbent on stakeholders dealing with climate change and disaster risk management to tackle the environmental degradation in a concerted manner.

1.3 Political Administration

Gomoa west is a single constituency district, made up of an urban council, two town councils and four area councils. The general assembly consists of fifty-three assembly members including the district chief executive and a member of parliament. It has thirty-six electoral areas constituting the elected members and fifteen government appointees. The district chief executive is both political and administrative head while the district co-ordinating director is the public administrator and secretary to the assembly. The presiding member is the speaker of the general assembly who presides over meetings of the assembly.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structure

Demographic Characteristics

The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded 135,189 as the population of the district which is about 6.1% of the regional population. There are 60,417 males which constitute 44.7 percent of the total population and 74,772 females which also constitute (55.3%). The population in the urban areas is 57,568 (42.6%) and in the rural areas we have 77,621 (57.4%).

Socio-cultural background

Gomoa state has two paramountcies namely Akyempim and Ajumako. The Akyempim has its seat at Gomoa Assin whilst Ajumako's seat is located at Gomoa Ajumako.

There are different ethnic groups in the district such, as Gomoa (Akan), Ga's, Krobos, Ewe, Kyiripon, Kotokoli, Moshie, Frafra among others who co-exist peacefully in their various settlements. Tuesdays and Fridays are sacred days when no fishing and farming activities are carried out. On such days communal works are done in the various communities like mending of fishing nets.

The people of the area have various religious beliefs with the major ones being Christians, Muslims, and traditional worshippers. The following festivals are observed by the people of Gomoa, Akwanbo, Ntokroko, Epa, "Ahobakumaa" & "Ahobakese". The district has an annual, colourful and exciting festival known as Akwanbo popularly known as "Gomoa, two weeks" which attracts a lot of people from all walks of life. The Akwanbo festivals is

usually observed in the month of August of every year. The festival helps to bring people back home for development. The Ntokroko Festival is used to make laws and this is celebrated in first week of November. The Epa festival is celebrated in October and is used to settle disputes. This is normally done outside the chief's palace.

1.5 Economy

The main economic activities of the people are farming that is crops and livestock, fishing, mining and quarrying, tourism, commerce and services, manufacturing and agro-processing.

Tourism

Tourism plays a leading role in the socio-economic development of the country. It is the third after gold and cocoa as the major foreign exchange earner in the country. However, tourism has failed to make any meaningful impact in the district economy as a result of its inability to identify and develop the few tourist sites found. There are few potential tourist attraction sites both cultural and environmental in nature, which when developed could place the district on the tourism map of Ghana. These include the Apam Fort Patience built by the Danes but was sold to the English in 1724. The Fort is being used as rest house and is being run by Ghana Museums Board. Gomoa Nduem is noted for categories of slave chains used by the colonial merchants who were into slave trade across some parts of Africa including Ghana. There is also strange rock at Dago where a huge rock is said to be resting on a tiny rock. There is spring water emanating from this strange rock which never dries up throughout the year and contains no saline content although it is located at the sea shore.

Occupation

The main occupation of the people is farming and fishing since the area lies in a forest and coastal belt respectively, where the land is fertile for the cultivation of cash crops like cocoa, coffee and food crops such as cocoyam, plantain, yam, banana and vegetables. The people are mainly artisans, auto and radio mechanics, sewing, and masonry, wood-carving, Beads-making, black smiting, sign-writing and painting.

Agriculture

The district has enormous agricultural potentials which is the back-bone of the economy. Apart from the main stable crops, the district is also endowed with rich soil suitable for the cultivation of water melon, tomatoes, pepper and pineapples as other non-traditional crops.

Livestock

Livestock farming is mainly on a small scale basis, with the exception of few commercial ones like Bifirst Farms, Alex Eyah Farms, Morris Farms, and others which operate on commercial basis.

Fishing

Fishing constitutes the main economic activity for the coastal communities. It employs about 5000 fishermen and 2500 women. Fishing communities include Mumford, Apam, Mankoadze, Abrekum and Dago.

Manufacturing and processing

A major manufacturing enterprise in the district is the Pozzolana Cement Factory at Gomoa-Mprumem. There are number of stone quarrying sites due to large deposits of rocks in the

district. Huge deposits of salt have given rise to siting of salt extraction centres at Apam and Mankoadze. The assembly in conjunction with an international NGO has put up a large cold store at Apam to process fish, although this facility is currently not operating at full capacity. The district is prepared to partner and support private entities to put the facility to its maximum capacity and harness other natural resources. There is also boat making and repairs at Mumford.

Infrastructure

Health

There are fourteen health facilities in the district made up of one Mission Hospital, one health centre, one reproductive and child health centre, two community clinics and one nutrition rehabilitation centre. In addition there are seven Community Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) zones. The district has also one private maternity home.

Education

The technological and socio-economic development of the District depends largely on access to quality education of its people. The district has 343 educational institutions, comprising 126 Nurseries/Kindergarten, 132 Primary, 77 Junior High Schools and 8 Senior High Schools.

Road

There are about thirty-nine feeder roads in the District with a total length of 390.25km comprising 240km and 150.25km engineered and un-engineered roads respectively. The highways roads are made up of 216km (93km tarred and 123km un-tarred). These roads are connected with Apam, the District capital. The road networks are generally good however, it the condition of these roads though averagely motorable throughout the year that leaves much to be desired. Several of them either need re-graveling, reshaping or sport improvement. Most of these roads link food production communities to market centres.

Energy

The main sources of energy in the District are wood fuel (firewood, charcoal), Kerosene, electric power, Petroleum and LPG. There are few filling stations located in Apam, Ankamu and Dawuramong with LPG distribution point in the District. We believe investors will take advantage and establish more with emergence of oil find and Ghana gas infrastructure project on going. Electricity is also a major source of energy for the quarry, industrial and domestic sectors. Currently all the communities in the district are connected to the national grid.

Telecommunication

Almost all the mobile networks are operational in the District. These are MTN, Tigo, Glo, Expresso, Vodafone, Kasapa, and Airtel. None of the communities has access to the services of land-line telecommunication.

Water distribution and supply

The current state of provision of portable water and appropriate practices in the district has been quite unsatisfactory. About 63.9 percent of the settlements have access to portable water supply system. Sources of water supply are mainly pipe borne, hand dug wells, bore holes and streams for their domestic chores. Most communities including the district capital at times rely on water tankers for water due to frequent interruption of water supply.

Investment opportunities

Investors are welcome to explore in areas of large deposits of quarry stones, salts, quality clay for ceramics and pozzolana cement, large tract of fertile arable land, long stretch of coastal beach to mention a few. The Assembly seeks to support investors to negotiate for acquisition of land and ensure proper tenancy terms and documentation in the interest of both land owners and investors

1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions

1.6.1 Introduction

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

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

1.6.2 Pre-enumeration activities

Development of census project document and work plans

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

Census secretariat and committees

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

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

taking critical decisions on the census in consultation with other national committees. The Census Coordinating Team, on the other hand, was responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Census programme.

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

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

Selection of Census topics

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

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

Census mapping

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

The Cartography Unit of the Census Secretariat collaborated with the Survey and Mapping Division of the Lands Commission and the Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Services (CERSGIS) of the Department of Geography and Resource Development, University of Ghana, to determine the viability of migrating from analog to

digital mapping for the 2010 PHC, as recommended in the 2000 PHC Administrative Report. Field cartographic work started in March 2008 and was completed in February 2010.

Development of questionnaire and manuals

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

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

Pre-tests and trial census

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

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

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

The trial census provided GSS with an opportunity to assess its plans and procedures as well as the state of preparedness for the conduct of the 2010 PHC. The common errors found during editing of the completed questionnaires resulted in modifications to the census

questionnaire, enumerator manuals and other documents. The results of the trial census assisted GSS to arrive at technically sound decisions on the ideal number of persons per questionnaire, number of persons in the household roster, migration questions, placement of the mortality question, serial numbering of houses/housing structures and method of collection of information on community facilities. Lessons learnt from the trial census also guided the planning of the recruitment process, the procedures for training of census field staff and the publicity and education interventions.

1.6.3 Census Enumeration

Method of enumeration and field work

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

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

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

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

Enumeration resumed in all districts when the questionnaire shortage was resolved and by 17th October, 2010, enumeration was completed in most districts. Enumerators who had finished their work were mobilized to assist in the enumeration of localities that were yet to be enumerated in some regional capitals and other fast growing areas. Flooded areas and other inaccessible localities were also enumerated after the end of the official enumeration

period. Because some enumeration areas in fast growing cities and towns, such as, Accra Metropolitan Area, Kumasi, Kasoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

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

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Demographic characteristics are facts about the make-up of a population; they are those attributes that vary within a geographic area. The demographics of a district can be viewed as essential information about the district. Population can be defined as the number of people living in a defined area at a particular time. Apart from knowing the total population of the area, it is necessary to look into its characteristics. Some of these characteristics may include sex and age distribution, age-sex structure, amongst others. One of the most important characteristics of a population is its age-sex structure. This could influence many demographic trends. An understanding of the age and sex structure of a population provides insights into changing population composition and highlights social and economic challenges. All levels of government need information on age and sex composition of the population in planning, development and in provision of services. For example data from the population size and distribution can guide the district in the placement of hospitals etc. This chapter describes the population size, age and sex composition of Gomoa west.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

Population distribution is the arrangement of the population in given area according to natural and environmental conditions and requirements of the society. It could also be said to be the arrangement or spread of people living in a given area or how the population of an area is arranged according to variables such as age, race, or sex This is usually described by the population density which is calculated by the rate between the numbers of people in an area to the total area.

2.2.1 Population by Size, Sex and type of locality

Table 2.1 shows the age structure by sex and type of locality. The data indicates that the total population of the Gomoa West District is 135,189 there are 60,417 males which constitutes 44.7 percent and 74,772 females which also form 55.3 percent of the population of the district.. The data indicates a sex ratio of 80.8 i.e. for about every 81 males counted within the population there are 100 females. The age group with the highest sex ratio (102.3) is 5-9 followed by 0-4 (101.1) and 10-14 (100.5) and the age group 95 and above has the least sex ratio of 30.6. The population of the district generally depicts characteristics of being youthful. This is because the district has a number of its population being quite young. The population within the age cohort 0-24 constitutes 59.4 percent, those within age 0-34 constitutes 70.8 percent of the entire population of the district The age group 95 and above has the least proportion (0.2%) of the total population of the district.

In relation to type of locality the data indicates that 57,568 (42.6%) of the population live in the urban areas as against 77621(57.4%) in the rural areas.

Table 2.1: Age structure by sex, and type of locality

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	135,189	60,417	74,772	80.8	57,568	77,621
0 - 4	20,176	10,141	10,035	101.1	8,545	11,631
9-May	18,102	9,156	8,946	102.3	7,575	10,527
14-Oct	17,180	8,613	8,567	100.5	6,996	10,184
15 - 19	14,557	7,088	7,469	94.9	6,525	8,032
20 - 24	10,218	4,385	5,833	75.2	4,831	5,387
25 - 29	8,578	3,644	4,934	73.9	3,991	4,587
30 - 34	6,962	2,919	4,043	72.2	3,368	3,594
35 - 39	6,629	2,615	4,014	65.1	3,000	3,629
40 - 44	5,696	2,242	3,454	64.9	2,537	3,159
45 - 49	5,036	2,043	2,993	68.3	2,060	2,976
50 - 54	5,205	1,945	3,260	59.7	1,996	3,209
55 - 59	3,298	1,288	2,010	64.1	1,283	2,015
60 - 64	3,432	1,242	2,190	56.7	1,211	2,221
65 - 69	2,292	801	1,491	53.7	846	1,446
70 - 74	2,877	879	1,998	44.0	1,020	1,857
75 - 79	1,610	499	1,111	44.9	587	1,023
80 - 84	1,539	420	1,119	37.5	560	979
85 - 89	837	232	605	38.3	321	516
90 - 94	675	197	478	41.2	211	464
95+	290	68.0	222	30.6	105	185

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3 Age Dependency Ratio

The relationship between the populations aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above and the population aged 15-64 years constitute age dependency, measured per 100 of the working age populations defined as the population aged between 15-64 years. The age-dependency ratio by sex and type of locality in the district is presented in Table 2.2. There is a relatively high age dependency ratio in the district 94.2 (94.2 persons per every 100 persons of the working age population). This means that at least every one person within the working age group has about one person in the dependent age group to cater for. From the table it could further be further imputed that the child dependency ratio of 79.7 is higher than the old age dependency ratio of 14.5. Meaning on the average, every ten working age persons cater for about 8 children, and also every ten working age persons work to cater for about two old age person. In terms of sex the male dependent ratio of 105.4 is higher than the female dependency ratio of 86.0 in the district.

In the urban areas the dependency ratio is 86.9 whilst it much higher 100.0 in the rural areas. This means the dependency ratio in the rural areas is much higher than the urban areas in the district. Thus in terms of dependency the rural working age person has more burden than the urban dweller.

2.3.1 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females in a population. A sex ratio greater than 100 indicates that there are more males than females. The sex ratio for the Gomoa West District as shown in Table 2.2 is 80.8. This means that there were more females than males in the District. In other words for every 81 males there are 100 females equivalent. The old age

sex ratio of 44.1 means the female population within that age bracket is about two times the number of males.

Table 2.2: Age dependency ratio by locality

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	135,189	60,417	74,772	80.8	57,568	77,621
0-14	55,458	27,910	27,548	101.3	23,116	32,342
15-64	69,611	29,411	40,200	73.2	30,802	38,809
65+	10,120	3,096	7,024	44.1	3,650	6,470
Age-dependency ratio	94.2	105.4	86		86.9	100

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Population size, Sex by type of locality

Table 2.3 shows population size by sex and type of locality of residence. The table shows that of the districts total population of 135,189 the male constitute 44.7 percent and female 55.3 percent. Also the total population in the urban areas is 57,568; this constitutes 42.6 percent of the district entire population. Out of this 44.6 percent are male and the remaining 55.4 are females. Similarly in the rural areas in the district we have a population of 77,621 which also constitute 57.4 percent of the population of the district. Out of this number 44.7 percent are males and the remaining 55.3 are females.

Table 2.3: Population size by sex and type of locality

Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	135,189	100.0	57,568	100.0	77,621	100.0
Male	60,417	44.7	25,698	44.6	34,719	44.7
Female	74,772	55.3	31,870	55.4	42,902	55.3

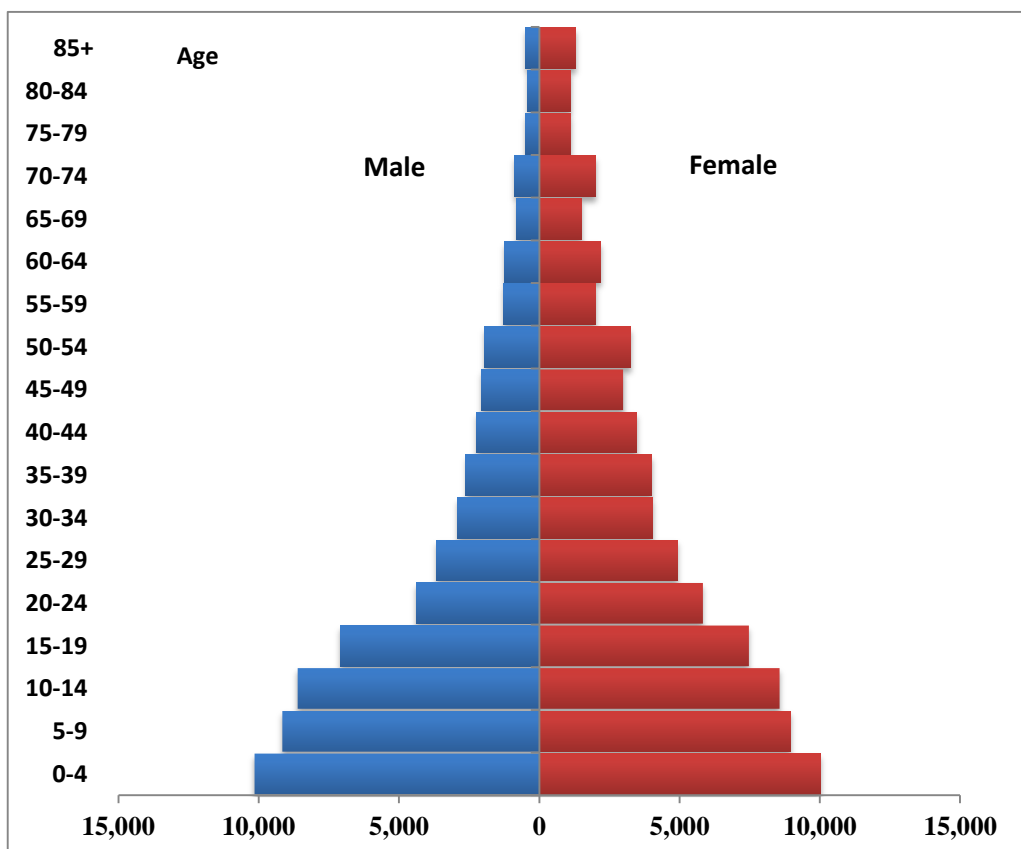
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Age-Sex Structure

The population pyramid is an important tool for analyzing age and sex composition or structure of a population. A population pyramid is a graphical illustration of the distribution of the population of the various age groups. The shape of the pyramid is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality and migration. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the narrow apex is determined by the severity of mortality and to some extent, migration. This type of pyramid normally depicts the population of a developing country.

Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid of Gomoa West District as per the 2010 PHC. The shape of a population pyramid provides important information about population composition. The shape closely mirrors that of the regional population pyramid. It has a broad base which gradually tapers off into the older ages. The broad base of the pyramid depicts a younger population consisting of large numbers of children and the narrow apex signifies a small older population. The population within each age cohort is highest at the base from 0-4. After this each successive age cohort records a lower population than the previous age cohorts, till the least is recorded for the age cohort 85 and above. In addition from age 0-14 the male dominates the female then from age 15 -85 and above there are more female than males. With increasing age, the proportion of males is slightly smaller than females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

2.5.1 Fertility

Table 2.4 provides reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district. Total fertility is the average number of live births among 1,000 women (15-49) in their child-bearing years. In other words, it is the average number of children a woman would bear throughout the whole of her productive years. According to the Table, Gomoa West District has a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3.8 whilst central region has TFR of 3.6.

The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the age groups 15-49. The crude birth rate (CBR) is also defined as the number of births in a given year divided by the number of people in the population in the middle of that year. In addition, the general fertility rate (GFR) for the Gomoa West District is 111.7, which is higher than the regional GFR (105.3). Also the crude birth rate (CBR) in the Gomoa West District is 27.1 (total number of births per 1000 population) and is higher than the central regional crude birth rate of 26.5.

Table 2.4 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	2,201,863	553,384	58,292	3.6	105.3	26.5
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Municipal	144,705	33,902	3,561	3.6	105.0	24.6
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	51,308	3,009	2.2	58.6	17.7
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	27,603	3,308	4.1	119.8	28.2
Mfantsiman	144,332	39,462	3,537	3.4	89.6	24.5
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	31,419	3,600	4	114.6	26.1
Gomoa West	135,189	32,740	3,657	3.8	111.7	27.1
Effutu Municipal	68,597	19,261	1,629	2.9	84.6	23.7
Gomoa East	207,071	54,787	6,159	3.7	112.4	29.7
Ewutu Senya	86,884	21,749	2,496	3.9	114.8	28.7
Agona East	85,920	20,368	2,408	4	118.2	28.0
Agona West Municipal	115,358	29,580	2,679	3.1	90.6	23.2
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	25,731	3,470	4.7	134.9	30.8
Assin South	104,244	23,709	2,986	4.3	125.9	28.6
Assin North Municipal	161,341	38,331	4,687	4.1	122.3	29.1
Twifo Ati Morkwa	61,743	15,283	1,822	4.1	119.2	29.5
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	18,690	1,972	3.5	105.5	27.1
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	13,789	1,862	4.5	135.0	31.0
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	55,131	13,308	1,411	3.6	106.0	25.6
Ekumfi	52,231	11,594	1,290	4.0	111.3	24.7
Awutu Senya East Municipal	108,422	30,770	2,749	3.0	89.3	25.4

Source: Computed from the 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 surviving

Table 2.5 shows female population aged 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of the child. There are 52,224 females aged 12 years and older in the district, Female (86,061) form 50.3 percent of the children ever born. The numbers of children ever born by these females are 170,974; the numbers of children surviving are 138,631. According to the Table, children ever born, increase with age, with those 60 years and older having the highest number of children ever born (35.2%) and the lowest from 12-14 years (0.01%). This could be as a result of older women having completed their reproductive cycles compared to younger women.

It can be observed from the table that there are more females children ever born than male children and also, there are more female children surviving (51.2%) than male children surviving (48.8%).

Total female children ever born are 50.3 percent of children ever born. Children surviving form about 81.1 percent of Children ever born (138,631), which could be interpreted to mean that most of the children born survived. For age group 12-14 years 72.7 percent (16) of the children born survived.

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

Age	Number of Female	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	52,224	170,974	84,913	86,061	138,631	67,700	70,931
10-14	5,000	22.0	8.0	14.0	16.0	8.0	8.0
15-19	7,469	1,076	536	540	947	457	490
20-24	5,833	5,550	2,836	2,714	5,020	2,499	2,521
25-29	4,934	10,115	5,064	5,051	9,205	4,535	4,670
30-34	4,043	13,454	6,801	6,653	12,024	6,023	6,001
35-39	4,014	16,482	8,152	8,330	14,720	7,282	7,438
40-44	3,454	17,042	8,585	8,457	14,771	7,343	7,428
45-49	2,993	16,020	7,954	8,066	13,530	6,627	6,903
50-54	3,260	19,057	9,450	9,607	15,576	7,644	7,932
55-59	2,010	11,894	5,851	6,043	9,523	4,567	4,956
60+	9,214	60,262	29,676	30,586	43,299	20,715	22,584

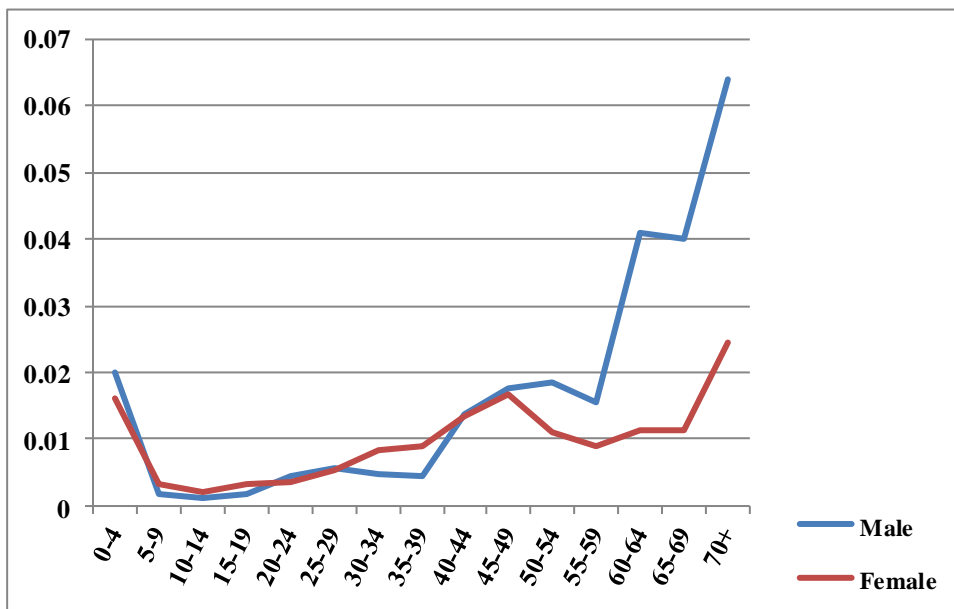
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.5.2 Mortality

Age Specific death rates

Figure 2.2 shows reported age specific death rates by sex. The data provides information on Mortality by Age and Sex. According to the chart, mortality is highest for those under 5 years old that is people aged 0-4 years, (367) 27.4 percent. The next is for those in the age group 70 + years (283) 21.1 percent. Furthermore, mortality is higher for females (679), 50.6 percent than for males (662), 49.4 percent. Thus the lower ages cohort records high mortality which declines as they age, then it begins to rise gradually from age cohort 25-29 but the rise becomes very sharp after age cohort 60-64 thus giving the chart a seemingly opened U shape. It must be noted that from age cohort 0-4 as the specific death declines the male specific death rates remains higher than the female throughout the period of the fall till age 25-29 when the female specific death rate rises to equal that of the male. However, from age 45-49 the male specific death rate begins to rise faster than that for the female until it reaches highest point at age 70 and older.

Figure 2.2: Reported age specific death rates by sex, 2010



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Death in household and crude death rate

Table 2.6 also depicts the total population, deaths in households and crude death rates. Out of a total number of deaths in households within the region 16,694, Gomoa West District recorded 1,341 deaths in households. Crude death rate per 1000 persons per year also stood at 9.9

The data shows that Gomoa West has a higher crude death rate compared to the regional crude death rate of 7.6 per 1000 persons per year

Table 2.6: Total Population, Deaths in households and Crude Death Rate

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
Region	2,201,863	16,694	7.6
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem Mun.	144,705	1,321	9.1
Cape Coast Metropolis	169,894	881	5.2
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	117,185	974	8.3
Mfantsiman	144,332	994	6.9
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	138,046	1,828	13.2
Gomoa West	135,189	1,341	9.9
Effutu Municipal	68,597	502	7.3
Gomoa East	207,071	1,121	5.4
Ewutu Senya	86,884	653	7.5
Agona East	85,920	668	7.8
Agona West Municipal	115,358	889	7.7
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	112,706	1,114	9.9
Assin South	104,244	753	7.2
Assin North Municipal	161,341	1,080	6.7
Twifo Ati Morkwa	61,743	339	5.5
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	72,810	542	7.4
Upper Denkyira West	60,054	414	6.9
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	55,131	455	8.3
Ekumfi	52,231	559	10.7
Awutu Senya East Municipal	108,422	266	2.5

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 population

Causes of death

Table 2.7 shows the cause of death by district. The table shows that 13.3 percent of deaths in Gomoa West are caused by Accidents/violence/homicide/suicide and 86.7 percent of deaths in the district are by other causes.

Data on the causes of death by district which occurred in the households by accidents, violence, homicides are presented in table 2.6. The data show that out of a total death of 1,341 within the district, 13.3 percent are death due to accident, violence, homicide and suicide whereas 86.7 percent are death due to other causes.

Table 2.7: Cause of death by district

District	Total deaths	Death due to	
		Accident/ violence/ homicide/suicide	All other causes
Central	16,694	14.1	85.9
Komenda-Edina-Egyafo-Abirem	1,321	11.3	88.7
Cape Coast	881.0	12.8	87.2
Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese	974.0	12.0	88.0
Mfantsiman	1,553	10.6	89.4
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	1,828	30.7	69.3
Gomoa West	1,341	13.3	86.7
Effutu	502.0	11.8	88.2
Gomoa East	1,121	10.2	89.8
Ewutu Senya	919.0	16.5	83.5
Agona East	668.0	8.8	91.2
Agona West	889.0	7.9	92.1
Asikuma-Odoben Brakwa	1,114	11.0	89.0
Assin South	753.0	12.0	88.0
Assin North	1,080	13.9	86.1
Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira	794.0	13.2	86.8
Upper Denkyira East	542.0	10.0	90.0
Upper Denkyira West	414.0	21.7	78.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Migration

Table 2.8 shows birthplace by duration of residence of migrants. The Table shows that 17.3 percent of migrants have lived in the district for less than one year, whilst 18.7 percent have lived in the district for twenty years or more.

Migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intention of settling in the new locality. The People involved in this movement either choose to move on their own volition (voluntary migration) or are forced or compelled to move (involuntary migration). Migration is as old as human history.

It is usually defined as any form of geographic or spatial movement which usually results in a change of place of usual residence, the movement is usually between clearly defined geographic units i.e. place of birth and current place of residence. The movement is usually over long distances and normally from one country to another referred to as international migration or from one locality in a country to another locality in the same country but possibly in a different region this is referred to as internal migration which is also more frequent. Migration could be by individuals, family units or in large groups.

The questions on migration in the 2010 PHC included place of birth, duration of residence, emigration and nationality. On the basis of the answers to the place of birth question, migrants are defined as persons who were enumerated in a different place from where they were born, while non-migrants were persons who were enumerated in the place they were born.

The data indicate that out of the total population of 135,189 in the district (27,561) 20.4 percent of them are migrants. Among these migrants 31.7 percent have stayed in the district for between one to 4 years, and 17.3 percent of them have been in the district not quite one year. However 15.7 and 16.6 percent have stayed in the district for between 5-9 years and 10-19 years respectively whilst 18.7 percent of them have been in the district for 20 or more years

Of the total number of migrants, 61.5 percent (16,963) were born elsewhere (that is outside the District) but in Central Region. This group of migrants forms the highest proportion of all migrants in the District. Amongst those born in Central region, 30.6 percent have resided in the district between 1-4 years. Also 20.8 percent have lived in the district for over 20 years.

Of the remaining 38.5 percent of migrants from other regions, from other regions those born in Upper West Region form the least of migrants (0.1%). The highest proportion of the migrants from the upper west region (43.8%) has stayed for between 1-4 years. This group also has the same proportion staying for 5-9 years and 20 years and above (3.1%). Also, 3.0 percent of the migrants (840) were born outside the country.

For all migrant groups, according to the data, the highest proportions have stay for 1-4 years and the least proportion stay for either 5-9 years or 20 + years. 11,208

Table 2.8: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (Percent)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	27,561	17.3	31.7	15.7	16.6	18.7
Born elsewhere in the region	16,963	16.9	30.6	15.3	16.4	20.8
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	2,679	16.2	34.5	17.2	17.4	14.7
Central	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Accra	2,240	21	34.4	12.5	17.7	14.4
Volta	959	17.8	30	16.2	18.7	17.3
Eastern	1,884	17.9	34.5	17.4	14.6	15.6
Ashanti	1,365	19.4	34.3	19	13.4	13.9
BrongAhafo	340	14.1	38.2	16.5	16.5	14.7
Northern	185	24.3	24.9	12.4	15.1	23.3
Upper East	74	31.1	28.4	20.3	14.8	5.4
Upper west	32	31.3	43.8	3.1	18.7	3.1
Outside Ghana	840	11.8	27.5	18.9	22.6	19.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

The welfare of a nation, the community and the people can be judged by the social characteristics of the population. Social characteristics include household groups and their characteristics such as the living arrangements, education, religious affiliation, and marital characteristics among others. This chapter assesses the social characteristics of the population of the Gomoa West District. In this chapter, attention will be focused on the household size, household composition and headship, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation and literacy and education within the District.

3.2 Household size, Composition and structure

A household is simply referred to as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house and share a common housekeeping arrangement as one unit. The relationship between the head of household and other members of the household could take any form depending on how the household members are related to the head either by blood or as house helps in which ever capacity. The choice of household head is prerogative of the household members. He/She is usually a member of the household who is recognised as such by the other members of the household. Generally, the head of household carries the economic and social responsibilities for the household. All relationships in the household are defined with reference to the head (PHC, 2010). The kind of inter-relationship that is found within the household gives rise to the structure of the household and the number of people who may constitute the household gives an indication of the size of the household.

3.2.1 Household Size and headship

Household size is the total number of persons in a household irrespective of age, sex or residential status. The welfare of household members sometimes tends to be linked to household size. This is because the resources that are available to the individual household members may be influenced by the size of the household. The information on household size is also important for planning purposes regarding provision of social amenities, among other services that are provided at household level (GSS -Eastern Regional report, 2010).

Table 3.1 shows household size by locality. The total household population i.e. out of the district total population of 135,189 those who were enumerated from household in the district is 132,833 which constitute (98.3%), these were enumerated from 32,715 households living in a total of 23,233 houses. Out of the total of 23,233 households identified in the district, 7,177 (30.9%) households are living in the urban areas of the district and 16,056 (69.1%) living in the rural areas. The average number of households per house is 1.4 in the district. In the urban areas it is 1.9 and 1.2 in the rural areas. The average population per a house is 5.7 compared to the regional figure of 6.1 in the district, in the urban areas of the district it is 7.8 and 4.8 in the rural areas. The average household size for the district is 4.1 compared to 4.0 for the region; it is however, 4.2 in the urban areas and 4.0 in the rural areas of the district.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	135,189	57,568	77,621
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	132,833	56,140	76,693
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	23,233	7,177	16,056
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	32,715	13,497	19,218
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	5.7	7.8	4.8
Average household size	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.0

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

3.2.2 Household Composition and Sex

Table 3.2 shows households population by composition and sex. It looks at the number of household heads and the relationship of household members to the head and their sex. The highest proportion of household population is children (39.6%) while Adopted/Foster children constitute the lowest proportion (0.3%). Household heads make up 24.6 percent of the total household population. A little over 1 percent (1.1%) of the household population are not related to the head of the household by blood. Grand children constituted 14.9 percent of the household population whilst spouse form about 8.0 percent.

Among the male household population children (sons) constituted the highest proportion (42.5%) percent. Those who responded as heads of households constitutes 26.2 percent of the male household population and 16.4 percent are male grandchildren.

In relation to the female household population the highest proportion 37.3 percent are children (daughters) and the next highest proportion are the household heads 23.4 Percent. Spouse constitutes 23.4 percent whilst 0.3 percent of the male household population are staying with their parent/Parent in-law, 1.6 percent of female household population are staying with their Parent/parent-in-law in the households. The proportion of the household population constituted by adopted/foster children 0.3 percent for the district is the same among the male but marginally higher (0.4%) among the female household population. This could be an indication of how unpopular the issue of adoption/foster children is in the district.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	132,833	100	59,448	100	73,385	100
Head	32,715	24.6	15,574	26.2	17,141	23.4
Spouse (wife/husband)	10,564	8.0	1,447	2.4	9,117	12.4
Child (son/daughter)	52,641	39.6	25,287	42.5	27,354	37.3
Parent/Parent in-law	1,354	1.0	165	0.3	1,189	1.6
Son/Daughter in-law	598	0.5	180	0.3	418	0.6
Grandchild	19,778	14.9	9,735	16.4	10,043	13.7
Brother/Sister	4,996	3.8	2,376	4.0	2,620	3.6
Step child	904	0.7	468	0.8	436	0.6
Adopted/Foster child	422	0.3	167	0.3	255	0.4
Non-relative	1,495	1.1	763	1.3	732	1.0
Other relative	7366	5.6	3288	5.5	4080	5.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.3 Household Population by structure

Table 3.3 shows Household population by structure and sex. The data indicates that out of the total household population in the district, nuclear households (head, spouse and children) constitute 23.3 percent, which is the highest, it is followed by the single parent extended households structure with 25.7 percent and single parent nuclear is 14.1 percent. Household heads only constitute 5.0 percent of the households and households with heads and other composition but no spouse constitutes 11.9 percent. Also extended household (head spouse(s), children and heads relatives constitutes 13.4 percent, whilst 0.8 percent of households are made up of extended and non-relatives which is the lowest.

In relation to the sexes among the male household population heads only constitutes 6.4 percent. The nuclear households (head spouse and children constitutes) constitute 26.6 percent Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives) constitute 14.6 percent, whilst Single parent Extended constitute 21.4 percent. In relation to female headed household heads only constitutes 3.9 percent, the nuclear households constitutes 20.7 percent and single parent nuclear constitutes 15.3 percent whilst single parent extended constitutes 29.2.

All together nuclear family households constitute about 44.1 percent of the household structure and the extended family household structure constitute 55.9 percent.

The dominance of the nuclear household structure is an indication of the changing trend in the Ghanaian household structure. The importance of the extended household system is gradually waning off gradually giving way to the nuclear household structure. This situation notwithstanding, the dominance of the extended family system (55.9%) is probably an indication of the fact that the extended family system is still very common in the district and for that matter probably in the country.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	132,833	100	59,448	100	73,385	100
Nuclear family	58,575	44.1	28,190	47.4	30,385	41.4
Head only	6,682	5.0	3,828	6.4	2,854	3.9
Head and a spouse only	2,184	1.6	1,082	1.8	1,102	1.5
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	31,000	23.3	15,820	26.6	15,180	20.7
Single parent Nuclear	18,709	14.1	7,460	12.6	11,249	15.3
Extended Family	74,258	55.9	31,258	52.5	43,000	58.6
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	17,812	13.4	8,683	14.6	9,129	12.4
Extended + non relatives	1,069	0.8	554.0	0.9	515	0.7
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	3,529	2.7	1,673	2.8	1,856	2.5
Single parent Extended	34,161	25.7	12,739	21.4	21,422	29.2
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,852	1.4	700.0	1.2	1,152	1.6
Head and other composition but no spouse	15,835	11.9	6,909	11.6	8,926	12.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

A person's marital status indicates whether the person is married or not. The questions about marital status appear on many survey questionnaire and forms, including censuses. In the simplest sense, the only possible answers are married or single. However, Some unmarried

people object to describing themselves in such a simplistic manner as single, and often other options are given, this may include; divorced, widowed, cohabiting, living together, loose union, civil union, domestic partnership, and unmarried partners etc. In most research, surveys and censuses however, knowing that people are divorced, widowed, or in a relationship is more useful than simply knowing that they are unmarried. The category of married would also cover the situation of the person being separated. In many cases, people who are in a committed co-habiting relationship are said to be married, and some laws require them to do so.

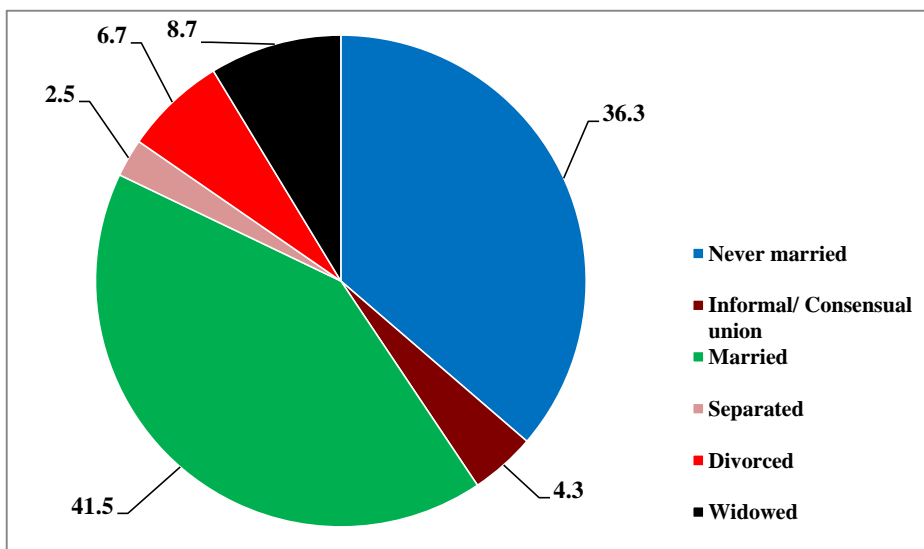
3.3.1 Marital Status of Persons 12 years and Older by Sex and Age

The chart below shows persons twelve years and older by marital status in the Gomoa West District. The population 12 years and older is 89,830. About a third (36.4%) of these indicated that they have never been in any form of marriage in their life. Whiles almost four in every ten said they are legally married and 4.3 percent are in informal or consensual relationship. Nearly one in every ten (9.2%) are either divorced (6, 7%) or separated (2.5%).

In the 2010 PHC questions on marital status was applicable only to persons 12 years and older. Figure 3.1 shows persons 12 years and older by marital status.

Distribution of marital status has implications for the size and distribution of households, as well as the demand for housing units and residential related services. According to the data, 41.5 percent of the population 12 years and older are married and this forms the highest proportion, with 4.3 percent living together or in a consensual union. The proportion never married is 36.3 percent and the separated 2.5 percent, the divorced constitute 6.7 percent and the widowed form 8.7 percent. This means that the proportion ever married but are presently not in any marital union is 15.4 percent, constituted by (the divorced 6.7 and widowed 8.7.) this is because the separated are technically still married till divorce is granted.

Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status by age and sex

Table 3.3 shows Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status. The table shows that 92.4 percent of the age group 12-14 has never married; only 6.8 percent of the age group 12-14 is married. The data also shows that 1.7 percent of persons in the age group 55-59 have never married while 58 percent of the same age group is married.

The data also indicates that 73.6 percent of the married population is in the age group 40-44. Among the male the highest proportion of divorce was recorded by the age cohort 65 and above 12.6 percent. Age groups of 12-29 for both sexes recorded high figures of people who have never been married however; this reduces significantly from age groups 30-34 and above. The reason for very high proportions of the population within the age cohort (12-19 years) and those within the age bracket 20-24 years have never been married could be as a result of schooling and apprenticeship training may account for the never married status of these young age cohorts.

Overall, the married increases with age up to age 40-44 years where the highest proportion (73.6%) of the married is found and then it begins to declining at the older ages. Widowhood also increases with age and peaks at age 65 years and older with 47.5 percent. The high incidence of widowhood among the elderly population calls for policy action to ameliorate the impact of widowhood in the district.

For the sexes, there are more males (46.8%) who have never been married than females (28.8%). In contrast, a higher proportion of females are widowed (62.1%) compared to their male counterparts 14.3 percent. Separation and divorce were also more common among females (3.1% and 8.9 percent respectively) than males (1.7% and 3.6% respectively).

Table 3.3: 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	89,830	100.0	36.3	4.3	41.5	2.5	6.7	8.7
10 - 14	10,099	100.0	92.4	0.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	14,557	100.0	88.7	2.6	7.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
20 - 24	10,218	100.0	58.0	8.9	29.5	1.6	1.4	0.5
25 - 29	8,578	100.0	28.0	9.5	56.2	2.6	3	0.7
30 - 34	6,962	100.0	11.4	7.9	68.8	4	6.3	1.6
35 - 39	6,629	100.0	5.9	5.7	72.9	4.4	8.5	2.5
40 - 44	5,696	100.0	4.2	3.5	73.6	4.3	10.2	4.2
45 - 49	5,036	100.0	2.8	3.4	70.2	4.6	12.7	6.4
50 - 54	5,205	100.0	2.4	2.1	63.2	4.4	16	11.9
55 - 59	3,298	100.0	1.7	2.1	58	4.9	15.9	17.5
60 - 64	3,432	100.0	2.2	1.4	50.4	3.4	18.3	24.4
65+	10,120	100.0	2.4	1.0	33.1	2.5	13.5	47.5
Male								
Total	37,606	100.0	46.8	3.8	42.3	1.7	3.6	1.9
10- 14	5,099	100.0	92.1	0.9	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,088	100.0	93.8	0.7	5.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	4,385	100.0	79.7	4.7	14.8	0.5	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	3,644	100.0	42.1	9.2	46.2	1.5	0.9	0.2
30 - 34	2,919	100.0	17.4	9.2	66.8	2.7	3.4	0.5
35 - 39	2,615	100.0	8.7	6.9	76	3.4	4.1	0.8
40 - 44	2,242	100.0	6.6	3.7	80.2	3.3	5.4	0.8
45 - 49	2,043	100.0	3.7	4.2	79.3	4.0	7.2	1.6
50 - 54	1,945	100.0	3.8	2.2	80.2	2.7	9.0	2.1
55 - 59	1,288	100.0	2.3	3.0	78	4.0	9.3	3.3
60 - 64	1,242	100.0	3.1	2.0	75	2.7	11.8	5.2
65+	3,096	100.0	3.8	1.9	64.1	3.3	12.6	14.3
Female								
Total	52,224	100.0	28.8	4.6	40.9	3.1	8.9	13.7
10 - 14	5,000	100.0	92.6	0.7	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,469	100.0	84	4.5	9.8	0.9	0.4	0.4
20 - 24	5,833	100.0	41.7	12.1	40.6	2.4	2.4	0.8
25 - 29	4,934	100.0	17.6	9.7	63.5	3.5	4.6	1.1
30 - 34	4,043	100.0	7.0	6.9	70.3	5.0	8.4	2.4
35 - 39	4,014	100.0	4.1	5	70.9	5.1	11.4	3.6
40 - 44	3,454	100.0	2.7	3.4	69.3	5.0	13.2	6.5
45 - 49	2,993	100.0	2.1	2.8	63.9	5.0	16.5	9.6
50 - 54	3,260	100.0	1.6	2	53.1	5.3	20.2	17.7
55 - 59	2,010	100.0	1.3	1.4	45.1	5.4	20.1	26.6
60 - 64	2,190	100.0	1.6	1	36.4	3.8	21.9	35.2
65+	7,024	100.0	1.7	0.6	19.5	2.2	13.9	62.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.3 Marital status and level of Education.

Table 3.5 shows the population 12 years and older, by sex, marital status and level of education. Of the total population 12 years and older (89,830), 34.2 percent had no education, 55.0 percent had education up to the basic level, whilst 6.9 has secondary education and 1.2 has Vocational /Technical/commercial education and only 0.6 percent had Tertiary education. Also 41.9 percent of the married had no education and 49.4 percent have basic education, and 3.8 percent have secondary education whilst only 0.8 percent has attained tertiary education.

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

Sex/Marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./ Tech/ Comm	Post middle/ secondary certificate/ diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	89,830	100.0	34.2	55	6.9	1.2	2.1	0.6
Never married	32,632	100.0	9.1	74	13.5	1	1.9	0.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,818	100.0	29.2	60.8	6.2	1.4	2.0	0.4
Married	37,254	100.0	41.9	49.4	3.8	1.4	2.7	0.8
Separated	2,272	100.0	51.8	43.8	2.2	1.2	0.9	0.1
Divorced	6,018	100.0	58.9	36.6	1.9	1.1	1.4	0.1
Widowed	7,836	100.0	81.2	16.8	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.2
Male								
Total	37,606	100.0	21.5	63	9.5	1.6	3.4	1.0
Never married	17,589	100.0	8.6	72.8	14.6	1.1	2.3	0.6
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,421	100.0	23.1	61.7	8.3	1.8	4.2	0.9
Married	15,891	100.0	31.4	55.3	5.2	1.9	4.6	1.6
Separated	645	100.0	43.6	50.1	2.9	1.2	1.9	0.3
Divorced	1,360	100.0	41.5	49.2	3.5	2.5	2.9	0.4
Widowed	700	100.0	58.1	34.3	2.1	1.2	3.4	0.9
Female								
Total	52,224	100.0	43.4	49.2	5.2	0.8	1.2	0.2
Never married	15,043	100.0	9.6	75.3	12.3	1	1.5	0.3
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,397	100.0	32.8	60.3	4.9	1.1	0.7	0.2
Married	21,363	100.0	49.6	45	2.8	1	1.3	0.3
Separated	1,627	100.0	54.8	41.3	2	1.2	0.6	0.1
Divorced	4,658	100.0	64	33	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.1
Widowed	7,136	100.0	83.4	15.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

Among the married male persons 31.4 percent have no education 55.3 percent have basic education 5.2 percent have secondary education whilst 1.6 percent has tertiary education. Similarly among the married female 49.6 percent have no education 45.0 percent have basic education and 2.8 percent have secondary education whilst only 0.3 percent has tertiary education. The highest proportion that had no education (81.2%) is from among the widowed category. The highest proportion of the divorced also has no education (58.9%). This could mean that there is high incidence of divorce amongst the uneducated. Especially because the lowest proportion of the divorced (0.1%) have had tertiary education.

The proportion of married males who have no education is 31.4 percent and that of females is 49.6 percent showing that the uneducated married females are more, proportionally. This may be due to the fact that females marry early and that could affect their education. In the same vein, the proportion of married females with tertiary education is just 0.3 percent compared to the proportion of married males comprising 1.6 percent.

3.3.4 Marital status and economic activity status

This section takes a look at the population 12 years and older, their marital status and economic activity status. Table 3.6 shows Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status. The data indicates that out of the total population of 89,830

who are aged 12 years and older in the district 60.2 percent are employed and 2.8 percent are unemployed whilst 37.0 percent are economically not-active. Among the never married 28.1 percent are employed and 3.4 unemployed whilst 68.5 percent are economically not-active

In terms of sex, 57.6 percent of the males are employed and 2.8 percent are unemployed whilst 39.6 percent are economically not active. Among the married males 84.3 percent are employed, 1.9 percent of them are unemployed whilst 13.8 percent are economically not-active. Similarly among the female population 12 years and older 62.0 percent are employed and 2.9 percent are unemployed whilst 35.1 percent are economically not active. In addition among the married females 82.6 percent are employed and 2.8 percent are unemployed, whilst 14.6 percent are economically not active.

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

Sex/Marital Status	All status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	89,830	100.0	54,044	60.2	2,537	2.8	33,249	37
Never married	32,632	100.0	9,170	28.1	1,111	3.4	22,351	68.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	3,818	100.0	2,902	76	216	5.7	700	18.3
Married	37,254	100.0	31,033	83.3	895	2.4	5,326	14.3
Separated	2,272	100.0	1,766	77.7	84	3.7	422	18.6
Divorced	6,018	100.0	4,700	78.1	141	2.3	1,177	19.6
Widowed	7,836	100.0	4,473	57.1	90	1.1	3,273	41.8
Male								
Total	37,606	100.0	21,663	57.6	1,045	2.8	14,898	39.6
Never married	17,589	100	5,216	29.7	632	3.6	11,741	66.8
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	1,421	100	1,213	85.4	56	3.9	152	10.7
Married	15,891	100	13,397	84.3	295	1.9	2,199	13.8
Separated	645	100	499	77.4	17	2.6	129	20
Divorced	1,360	100	980	72.1	36	2.6	344	25.3
Widowed	700	100	358	51.1	9	1.3	333	47.6
Female								
Total	52,224	100	32,381	62	1,492	2.9	18,351	35.1
Never married	15,043	100	3,954	26.3	479	3.2	10,610	70.5
Informal/Consensual union/Living together	2,397	100	1,689	70.5	160	6.7	548	22.9
Married	21,363	100	17,636	82.6	600	2.8	3,127	14.6
Separated	1,627	100	1,267	77.9	67	4.1	293	18
Divorced	4,658	100	3,720	79.9	105	2.3	833	17.9
Widowed	7,136	100	4,115	57.7	81	1.1	2,940	41.2

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

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 depicts the population by nationality and sex of the people in Gomoa West District the data indicate that 97.6 percent of the population are Ghanaians by birth, 1.1 percent have dual nationality (Ghanaian and other nationality), and 0.3 percent are Ghanaian by naturalization. In all, 99.0 percent of the population of the district is Ghanaian. This trend repeats itself in terms of the sexes. The non-Ghanaian population is from ECOWAS (0.4 %), Africa other than ECOWAS is 0.3 percent and “other” outside Africa is also 0.3 percent. The

difference between male and female non-Ghanaians is very marginal, just about 0.1 percent in the case of Africa other than ECOWAS.

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	135,189	100.0	60,417	100.0	74,772	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	131,791	97.6	58,902	97.5	72,889	97.5
Dual Nationality	1,501	1.1	660	1.1	841	1.1
Ghanaian by naturalization	455	0.3	199	0.3	256	0.3
ECOWAS	563	0.4	264	0.4	299	0.4
Africa other than ECOWAS	449	0.3	185	0.3	264	0.4
Other	430	0.3	207	0.3	223	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

Table 3.8 shows the population by religion and sex of the Gomoa West. According to the data, all Christian groups summed together form 82.6 percent of the population and they have been grouped into four categories- The largest religious group is the Pentecostal/charismatic with 25.8 percent of the population. This is followed by the other Christians with 24.8 percent then the Protestants constitute 23.6 percent and the Catholic is 8.4 percent. Muslims make up 6.1 percent of the population, Traditionalists constitute 1.2 percent whilst other religions form just about 2 percent. There are also about 8.2 percent of the people who have no religion.

The Pentecostal/charismatic group has the highest proportion of males (25.1%) and the highest proportion of females (26.3%). For all religious groups there are more females than males, except traditional religion and for which the male constitute 1.4 percent of the male population and the female constitute 1.0 percent of female population.

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	135,189	100.0	60,417	100.0	74,772	100.0
No Religion	11,073	8.2	6,204	10.3	4,869	6.5
Catholic	11,352	8.4	5,044	8.3	6,308	8.4
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	31,848	23.6	13,848	22.9	18,000	24.1
Pentecostal/Charismatic	34,827	25.8	15,162	25.1	19,665	26.3
Other Christians	33,471	24.8	14,314	23.7	19,157	25.6
Islam	8,290	6.1	3,872	6.4	4,418	5.9
Traditionalist	1,622	1.2	849	1.4	773	1
Other (Specify)	2,706	2	1,124	1.9	1,582	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

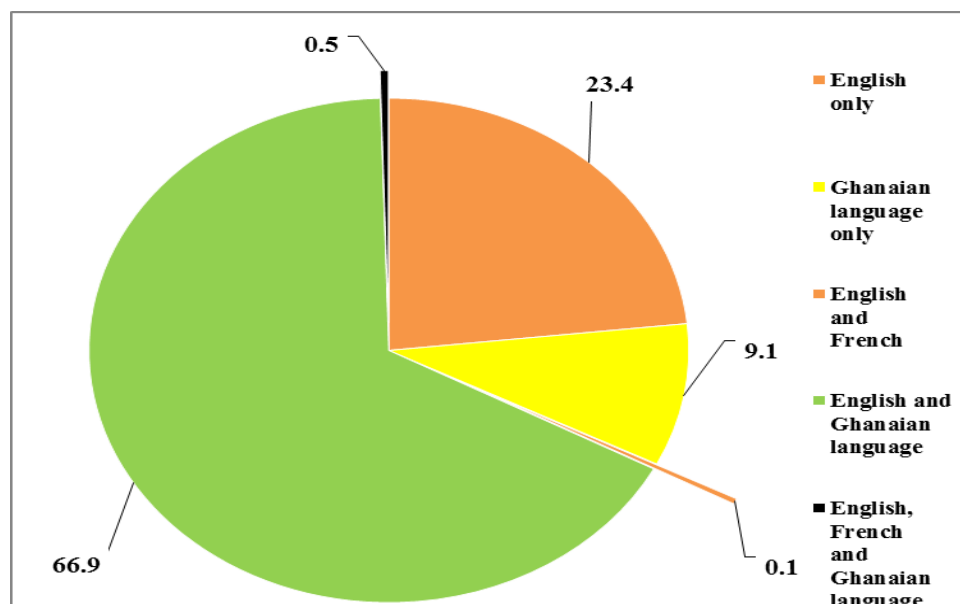
3.6 Literacy and Education

Generally, literacy refers to a person's ability to read and write in any language with understanding. The ability to read and write is very vital for the district and the nation as a whole, as literacy not only facilitates access to information but also enhances society's advancement.

3.6.1 Literacy

The 2010 Population and Housing Census collected information on literacy in three languages namely Ghanaian language, English language and French. Figure 3.2 depicts the distribution of the population according to the language in which they are literate. For the district as a whole, 19.8 percent of the population are literate in English only, 67.9 percent was literate in English and Ghanaian language, and 11.8 percent is literate in Ghanaian language only. Only 0.2 percent could read and write in English and French and in all the three languages (0.3%).

Figure 3.2: Population 11 years and older by literacy status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 3.9 shows the population 11 years and older by sex age literacy status. The data indicates that 66.7 percent of persons aged 11 years and older are literate and 33.3 percent are not literate. Though the percentage of literate persons aged 11 years and older is high, it is still below the regional percentage of 78.2 percent.

The data indicates further that the age cohort 11-14 had the highest proportion of 32.6 percent literate persons in English only. In addition 7.6 percent of them are literate in Ghanaian language only and 59.5 percent of them are literate in English and Ghanaian language. In terms of sex that age cohort among the male had the highest proportion 30.7 percent of literate in English only, 7.4 percent in Ghanaian language only and 61.7 percent in English and Ghanaian language. Among the females this age cohort (11-14) recorded 34.6 percent literacy in English only, 7.9 percent in Ghanaian language only, and 57.3 percent in English and Ghanaian language.

The data further shows that a higher proportion of the population in all the age groups could read write and understand English and Ghanaian language more than in English only or Ghanaian language only.

Those who can read write and understand English, French and Ghanaian language in the district account for less than one percent in all the age groups for both sexes. Comparatively there are more literate females 50.04 percent than literate males 49.96 percent in the district.

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

Sex/Age group	None (Not literate)	Literate						
		Number	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English French and Ghanaian Language
Both Sexes								
Total	30,921	61,834	100.0	23.4	9.1	66.9	0.1	0.5
10-14	646	12,378	100.0	32.6	7.6	59.5	0.1	0.2
15-19	1,038	13,519	100.0	24.2	5.6	69.6	0.1	0.5
20-24	1,719	8,499	100.0	21.9	6.9	70.4	0.2	0.5
25-29	2,279	6,299	100.0	22.8	10.1	66.4	0.1	0.5
30-34	2,544	4,418	100.0	22.3	11.2	65.9	0.1	0.5
35-39	2,993	3,636	100.0	20.4	14.0	65.3	0.1	0.3
40-44	2,736	2,960	100.0	19.8	15.3	64.2	0.1	0.6
45-49	2,444	2,592	100.0	19.6	12.9	66.7	0.1	0.7
50-54	2,717	2,488	100.0	15.8	12.9	70.5	0.1	0.7
55-59	1,706	1,592	100.0	14.8	11.6	73.1	0.0	0.5
60-64	2,228	1,204	100.0	10.6	11.8	77.2	0.0	0.4
65+	7,871	2,249	100.0	11.8	12.7	74.7	0.1	0.6
Male								
Total	8,168	30,891	100.0	20.2	7.7	71.5	0.1	0.5
10-14	323	6,229	100.0	30.7	7.4	61.7	0.1	0.1
15-19	393	6,695	100.0	21.4	5.3	72.9	0.0	0.3
20-24	521	3,864	100.0	17.9	5.3	76.0	0.3	0.5
25-29	748	2,896	100.0	20.3	8.3	70.6	0.2	0.7
30-34	765	2,154	100.0	18.3	8.5	72.4	0.1	0.7
35-39	865	1,750	100.0	16.7	11.0	71.8	0.1	0.5
40-44	747	1,495	100.0	14.9	13.6	70.5	0.1	0.9
45-49	686	1,357	100.0	16.1	9.2	73.6	0.0	1.0
50-54	586	1,359	100.0	13.0	11.5	74.5	0.1	1.0
55-59	381	907	100.0	12.2	7.7	79.6	0.0	0.4
60-64	488	754	100.0	8.1	9.5	81.8	0.0	0.5
65+	1,665	1,431	100.0	8.7	8.7	81.9	0.1	0.7
Female								
Total	22,753	30,943	100.0	26.6	10.6	62.3	0.1	0.4
10-14	323	6,149	100.0	34.6	7.9	57.3	0.0	0.2
15-19	645	6,824	100.0	26.8	6.0	66.3	0.2	0.7
20-24	1,198	4,635	100.0	25.3	8.2	65.8	0.1	0.6
25-29	1,531	3,403	100.0	24.9	11.8	62.8	0.1	0.4
30-34	1,779	2,264	100.0	26.1	13.7	59.7	0.1	0.3
35-39	2,128	1,886	100.0	23.9	16.8	59.2	0.1	0.1
40-44	1,989	1,465	100.0	24.8	17.0	57.8	0.0	0.4
45-49	1,758	1,235	100.0	23.5	16.9	59.2	0.2	0.2
50-54	2,131	1,129	100.0	19.2	14.7	65.5	0.2	0.4
55-59	1,325	685	100.0	18.1	16.8	64.5	0.0	0.6
60-64	1,740	450	100.0	14.9	15.6	69.3	0.0	0.2
65+	6,206	818	100.0	17.4	19.8	62.2	0.1	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

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. There is a relationship between education, human resource development and economic growth (United Nations Development Programme, 2011).

School Attendance

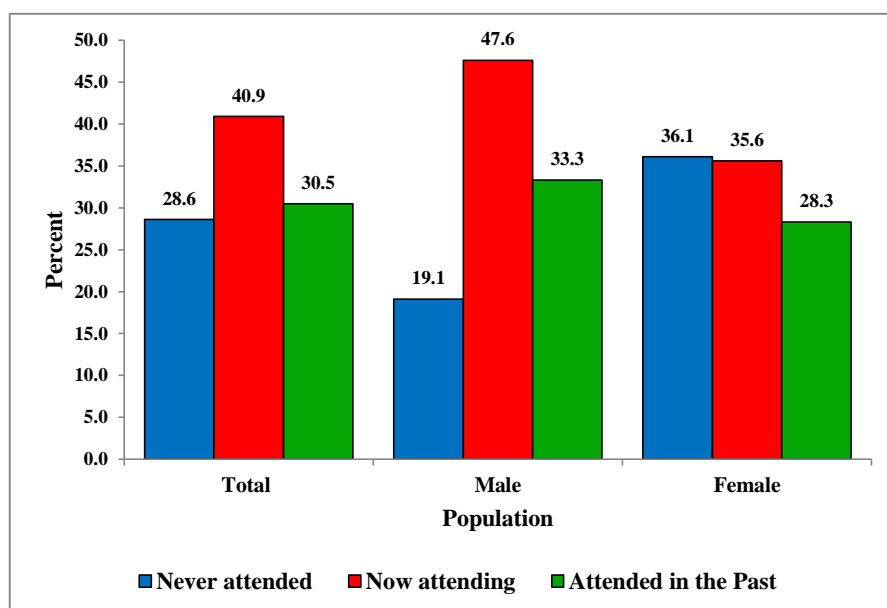
School attendance by the 2010 PHC refers to a full time education in an educational institution. By this we are referring to a Nursery or Kindergarten for Pre-school, Primary, Middle, Junior Secondary or Junior High Secondary School, for Basic school, or Senior Secondary, a Teacher training institution or a University or an analogous type of school where a person can receive general education in which the emphasis of the educational training is not on any vocation, skill or trade.

The 2010 PHC sought for information on whether persons 3 years and older have ever attended school in the past, are currently (now) attending or have never attended school. Figure 3.3 shows Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex.

There is a population of 123,102 who are 3 years and older in the Gomoa West District with 54,365 (44.2%) being males whilst 68,737 (55.8%) are females. Out of this total number 28.6 percent has never attended school, 30.5 percent attended school in the past, whilst 40.9 percent are currently attending school.

In terms of sex, among the male population of 54,365 who are 3 years and older 19.1 percent has never attended school and 33.3 attended schools in the past, whilst 47.6 percent are currently in school. Similarly among the female 36.1 percent never attended school, but 28.3 percent attended in the past and 35.6 are currently in school.

Figure 3.3: Population 3 years and older by school attendance and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Table 3.10 shows the population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex. A little below half (49.1%) of the population 3 years and older who are currently (Now) attending school falls within the primary level. Also 19.0 percent got to the JHS/JSS level and closely followed by those who are at the kindergarten level (16.1%). Only 1.2 percent are currently attending school at the tertiary level and 0.3 percent are currently attending vocational/technical/commercial schools. In relation to the sexes, 48.0 percent of the male are in primary school currently, 16.2 are in the kindergarten and 19.5 are at the JSS/JHS level whilst only 1.2 percent is at the tertiary levels. Among the female 50.2 percent are at the primary level and 16.1 percent are at the kindergarten. Also 18.5 percent are at JSS/JHS level and only 0.6 percent is at the tertiary level.

The level of enrolment in the JSS in the district is almost the same for male (19.5%) and female (18.5%) percent. The low level of enrolment at the JSS level in the district could be due to lack of infrastructural and staffing facilities or pupils dropping out at the primary school level, or both.

Pragmatic policies and programme actions should therefore be put in place to ensure continuity of pupils through the primary school to the JSS, in addition to increasing the number of JSSs, to make room for the relatively high enrolment in primary schools in the region, to continue to JSS.

Enrolment in senior secondary schools (SSS/SHS) remains very low in the district, for both males (6.1%) and females (6.6%) as compared to JSS/JHS school enrolment.

Enrolment in vocational/technical, post middle, tertiary level recorded very low percentages and same values for both males and females of (0.3%) and (0.3%) respectively. in the district. It must be ensured that the facilities exist in the municipality and are enough and spacious to accommodate the needs, and also are well equipped to train the right calibre, of students. This argument is equally valid for the different categories of post-secondary education, which are currently at a very low level in the district for both males and females.

From the table, 18,116 persons 3 years and older had attended school in the past in the district with 16.5 percent attended primary school level, and 33.4 percent attended JSS/JHS level while only a few 2.7 percent had attended secondary school, vocational/technical is 2.8 percent . Those who attended middle school constitute 29.8 percent.

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

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,321	100.0	25,857	100.0	24,464	100.0	37,543	100.0	18,116	100.0	19,427	100.0
Nursery	4,159	8.3	2,061	8.0	2,098	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kindergarten	8,120	16.1	4,193	16.2	3,927	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary	24,691	49.1	12,419	48	12,272	50.2	8,229	21.9	2,994	16.5	5,235	26.9
JSS/JHS	9,552	19	5,036	19.5	4,516	18.5	13,791	36.7	6,043	33.4	7,748	39.9
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,617	25.6	5,400	29.8	4,217	21.7
SSS/SHS	3,080	6.1	1,717	6.6	1,363	5.6	2,466	6.6	1,369	7.6	1,097	5.6
Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	733	2	495	2.7	238	1.2
Vocational/Technical/ Commercial	162	0.3	86	0.3	76	0.3	873	2.3	500	2.8	373	1.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	94	0.2	40	0.2	54	0.2	696	1.9	459	2.5	237	1.2
Tertiary	463	0.9	305	1.2	158	0.6	1,138	3	856	4.7	282	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the economic activities of residents in the Gomoa West district based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The discussions include the status of the people in the district, indicators like the employed, unemployed, economically active and economically not active, which are key factors in the production of goods and services in the district. The chapter also discusses the various Occupations, Industry and Employment Sector. The information on the Economic Characteristics is vital in planning and improving the livelihood of the people in the district.

This chapter outlines data on the economic activity status of the people in Gomoa West District using figures and results from the PHC 2010.

The Characteristics of the population namely, size, type and composition of the labour force are critical factors in the production of goods and services. The activeness and involvement of labour force is a key driver of economic growth. The rate at which the labour force participates in production of goods and services may be driven by demographic, cultural, cyclical factors, including government policies and programmes.

The labor force participation rate indicates the proportion of the available "working age" population that is willing and able to work and is either employed or actively seeking employment. It is found by dividing the labor force (total civilian labour force) by the population (total non-institutionalized civilian population). Labour force participation rate can also be explained as the measure of the proportion of a Country's working population that is engaged actively in the labour market by being employed/working or actively looking for work.

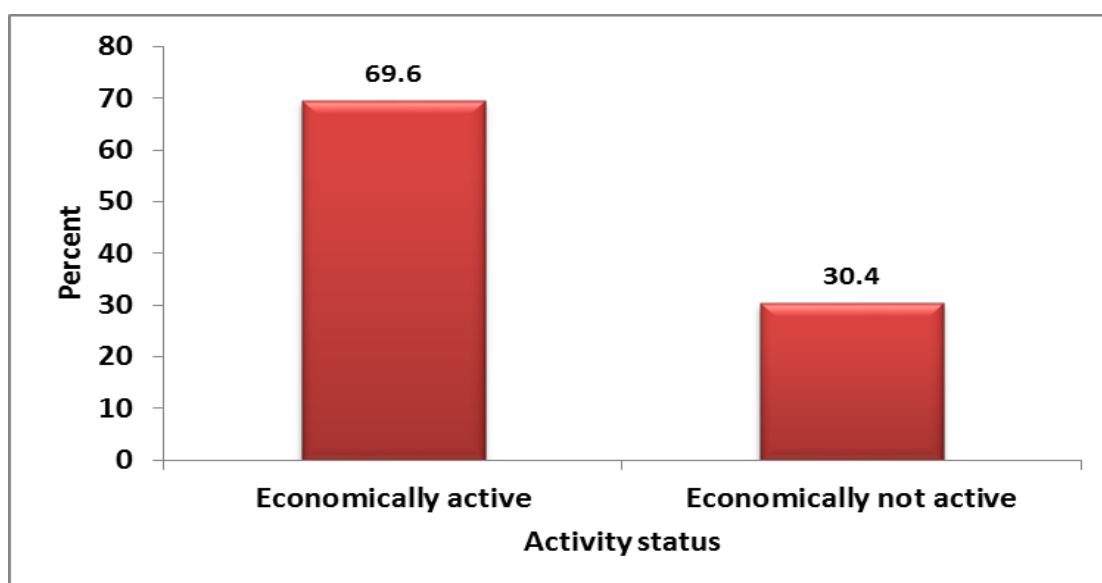
This information is required for planning purposes by the government towards determining the kind of intervention to take in the District to bring about economic growth.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

The economic activity status of the population 15 years and older is looked at in this section. Figure 4.1 shows the Activity status of population 15 years and older. The total population 15 years and older in the Gomoa West District is 79,730. Out of this figure 59,562 which constitute 74.3 percent are economically active whilst the remaining 20,560 which form 25.7 percent are economically not active. Economically active population includes both the employed and unemployed population. Similarly the economically not active population is made up of all those who for one reason or the other are not available for work.

Figure 4.1 shows that 74.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically active and 25.7 percent are economically not-active.

Figure 4.1: Activity status of population 15 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population Housing Census

Table 4.1 shows that 69.6 percent of the populations of the district are economically active and 30.4 percent are not economically active (i.e. not working and not looking for work). Furthermore, 95.5 percent of the population 15 years and older are employed, while 4.5 percent are unemployed. The table further shows that there are more economically active females (70.5%) than males (68.2%) in the district.

The economically not active population is usually made up of persons in full time education /students (44.6%), those who were too old/young (20.0%) and those who did home duties /household chore (19.4%).

The proportion of economically not active males in full time education (57.4%) is higher than that of females (35.1%). The proportion of females who are economically not active due to home duties (household chores) is 24.0 percent and that of males is 13.2 percent. There are more females who are economically not active due to home duties. Also, the Table shows that 6.4 percent of the economically not active are disabled/sick. The proportion of females who are disabled in this category (6.9%) exceeds that of the males (5.6%).

The employed are 95.5 percent of the economically active population. Of the employed, only 0.4 percent did voluntary work without pay and the proportion of both male and female in this category are 0.5 and 0.4 percent respectively. The proportion of male employed which is 95.3 percent is marginally lower than females who are employed (95.5%).

The proportion of females who have worked before and are seeking work (49.5%) is more than the proportion of males in this category 40.9percent.

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	79,731	100.0	32,507	100.0	47,224	100.0
Economically active	55,491	69.6	22,184	68.2	33,307	70.5
Employed	52,975	95.5	21,151	95.3	31,824	95.5
<i>Worked</i>	48,344	91.3	19,204	90.8	29,140	91.6
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	4,405	8.3	1,848	8.7	2,557	8.0
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	226	0.4	99	0.5	127	0.4
Unemployed	2,516	4.5	1,033	4.7	1,483	4.5
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	1,156	45.9	422	40.9	734	49.5
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,360	54.1	611	59.1	749	50.5
Economically not active	24,240	30.4	10,323	31.8	13,917	29.5
Did home duties (household chore)	4,696	19.4	1,358	13.2	3,338	24
Full time education	10,800	44.6	5,922	57.4	4,878	35.1
Pensioner/Retired	577	2.4	429	4.2	148	1.1
Disabled/Sick	1,541	6.4	581	5.6	960	6.9
Too old/young	4,852	20	1,359	13.2	3,493	25.1
Other	1,774	7.3	674	6.5	1,100	7.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 shows the population 15 years older by sex, age and activity status. According to the Table, the age group with the highest population 15 years and older (18.3%) is 15-19 years. This is the same for both male (21.8%) and female (15.8%). This means that much of the population 15 years and older are within this age cohort.

Age group 25-29 years account for the highest proportion of the employed 15 years and older (13.1%), and age group 60-64 years account for the least (5.1%). The situation remains the same when analyzed from the gender perspective. Age group 25-29 has the highest proportion of employed males (14.2 %) and the highest proportion of employed females (12.4%). Age group 60-64 years has the least proportion of employed males (4.6%) and the least proportion of employed females (5.4%) is recorded by age cohort 55-59 years.

With respect to the unemployed, age cohort 20-24 years account for the highest proportion of the unemployed population 15 years and older (28.8%) and 60-64 years accounts for the least (3.6%). It is the same for the sexes. The highest proportion of unemployed males is 20-24 years (29.2%) and the least proportion is from 55-59 years (2.1%). The highest proportion of unemployed females is recorded by age cohort 20-24 years (28.5%) and the least proportion (2.2%) is recorded by age cohort 55-59 years.

Age group 15-19 years has the highest proportion of the economically not active (44.6%). This is not bad since this age group is made up principally of the people who are still schooling or are learning skills or trade and as such are expected to be in full time education and not working. The least proportion of the economically not active (1.5%) are 45-49 years old. The situation is mirrored from the sexes. The highest proportion of the economically not active males is 15-19 years (46.2%) and the least proportion is 45-49 years (1.4%). The highest proportion of economically not active females is 15-19 years (38.7%) and least proportion is 45-49 years (1.7%). The proportion of males who are employed is 39.9 percent is lower compared to that of females (60.1%). The proportion of males unemployed is 41.1 percent compared to 58.9 percent for the females. And the proportion of the males

economically not active is 42.6 percent as compared to 57.4 percent for the females. The proportions are higher for females.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	79,731	100.0	52,975	100.0	2,516	100.0	24,240	100.0
15 - 19	14,557	18.3	2,902	5.5	447	17.8	11,208	46.2
20 - 24	10,218	12.8	5,877	11.1	725	28.8	3,616	14.9
25 - 29	8,578	10.8	6,933	13.1	414	16.5	1,231	5.1
30 - 34	6,962	8.7	6,136	11.6	223	8.9	603	2.5
35 - 39	6,629	8.3	6,026	11.4	146	5.8	457	1.9
40 - 44	5,696	7.1	5,174	9.8	127	5	395	1.6
45 - 49	5,036	6.3	4,561	8.6	104	4.1	371	1.5
50 - 54	5,205	6.5	4,602	8.7	118	4.7	485	2.0
55 - 59	3,298	4.1	2,829	5.3	54	2.1	415	1.7
60 - 64	3,432	4.3	2,706	5.1	91	3.6	635	2.6
65+	10,120	12.7	5,229	9.9	67	2.7	4,824	19.9
Male								
Total	32,507	100.0	21,151	100.0	1,033	100.0	10,323	100.0
15 - 19	7,088	21.8	1,298	6.1	174	16.8	5,616	54.4
20 - 24	4,385	13.5	2,358	11.1	302	29.2	1,725	16.7
25 - 29	3,644	11.2	3,000	14.2	180	17.4	464	4.5
30 - 34	2,919	9	2,650	12.5	96	9.3	173	1.7
35 - 39	2,615	8	2,430	11.5	50	4.8	135	1.3
40 - 44	2,242	6.9	2,062	9.7	51	4.9	129	1.2
45 - 49	2,043	6.3	1,859	8.8	49	4.7	135	1.3
50 - 54	1,945	6	1,737	8.2	45	4.4	163	1.6
55 - 59	1,288	4	1,113	5.3	22	2.1	153	1.5
60 - 64	1,242	3.8	971	4.6	39	3.8	232	2.2
65+	3,096	9.5	1,673	7.9	25	2.4	1,398	13.5
Female								
Total	47,224	100.0	31,824	100.0	1,483	100.0	13,917	100.0
15 - 19	7,469	15.8	1,604	5	273	18.4	5,592	40.2
20 - 24	5,833	12.4	3,519	11.1	423	28.5	1,891	13.6
25 - 29	4,934	10.4	3,933	12.4	234	15.8	767	5.5
30 - 34	4,043	8.6	3,486	11	127	8.6	430	3.1
35 - 39	4,014	8.5	3,596	11.3	96	6.5	322	2.3
40 - 44	3,454	7.3	3,112	9.8	76	5.1	266	1.9
45 - 49	2,993	6.3	2,702	8.5	55	3.7	236	1.7
50 - 54	3,260	6.9	2,865	9.0	73	4.9	322	2.3
55 - 59	2,010	4.3	1,716	5.4	32	2.2	262	1.9
60 - 64	2,190	4.6	1,735	5.5	52	3.5	403	2.9
65+	7,024	14.9	3,556	11.2	42	2.8	3,426	24.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. According to the table, skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers constitute the largest (46.0%) of the employed population. This is followed by craft and related trades workers which employs 21.6 percent. Service and sales workers also make up 16.0 percent, whilst Managers, professionals, and technicians together constitute 6.9 percent.

The proportion of males in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery (57%) is higher than the proportion of females in the same occupation (38.7%). However, for the Service and Sales workers group, the proportion of females is 22.7 percent which far exceeds that of the males (6%). This may be due to the low educational levels of females that make them go into petty trading, hairdressing, tailoring and other service occupations. Clerical support workers employ the least proportion of males (1.1%) while Plant and machinery operators and assemblers employ the least of the females (0.2%).

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	52,975	100.0	21,151	100.0	31,824	100.0
Managers	826	1.6	326	1.5	500	1.6
Professionals	2,278	4.3	1,350	6.4	928	2.9
Technicians and associate professionals	505	1.0	365	1.7	140	0.4
Clerical support workers	331	0.6	238	1.1	93.0	0.3
Service and sales workers	8,479	16.0	1,266	6.0	7,213	22.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	24,352	46.0	12,047	57	12,305	38.7
Craft and related trades workers	11,451	21.6	3,328	15.7	8,123	25.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,721	3.2	1,648	7.8	73	0.2
Elementary occupations	3,022	5.7	578	2.7	2,444	7.7
Other occupations	10	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Table 4.4 shows employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. The table shows that the Agriculture forestry and fishing employs the highest proportion of people aged 15 years and older (i.e. 45.0%). Table 4.4 shows employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. About 45.0 percent of the population is into agriculture, forestry and fishing. Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles has 14.8 percent, the manufacturing industry has 16.7 percent, while accommodation and food service activities have 6.0 percent. Education takes 3.3 percent of the employed population, while construction, Information and Communication, transport and storage etc. are among the industries with the least proportion (0.1%) of people aged 15 years and older employed.

The proportion of males in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is 55.6 percent is more than that of the females 38.0 percent. On the other hand the female proportion in wholesale and retail 20.3 percent is far more than that of the males 6.5 percent. The manufacturing industry employs 8.6 percent of males and 22.1 percent of females.

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	52,975	100.0	21,151	100.0	31,824	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	23,849	45.0	11,761	55.6	12,088	38.0
Mining and quarrying	327	0.6	231	1.1	96.0	0.3
Manufacturing	8,867	16.7	1,828	8.6	7,039	22.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	23.0	0.0	17.0	0.1	6.0	.00
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	137	0.3	61.0	0.3	76.0	0.2
Construction	1,246	2.4	1,220	5.8	26.0	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,839	14.8	1,383	6.5	6,456	20.3
Transportation and storage	1,477	2.8	1,433	6.8	44.0	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	3,154	0.6	230	1.1	2,924	9.2
Information and communication	71	0.1	53.0	0.3	18.0	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	89	0.2	64.0	0.3	25.0	0.1
Real estate activities	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	331	0.6	156	0.7	175	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	282	0.5	181	0.9	101	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	434	0.8	339	1.6	95.0	0.3
Education	1,738	3.3	1,081	5.1	657	2.1
Human health and social work activities	370	0.7	182	0.9	188.0	0.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	147	0.3	136	0.6	11.0	0.0
Other service activities	1,998	3.8	603	2.9	1,395	4.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	594	1.1	190	0.9	404.0	1.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

Table 4.1 shows: Employed population 15 years and older by their employment status and sex. According to the data 70.6 percent of the employed are self-employed (without employees) and this forms the highest proportion of the employed, this is followed by employees with 14.3 percent, 6.1 percent are “contributing family workers,” while 1.5 percent are casual workers and 2.4 percent are apprentices. The proportion for self-employed (with employees) is very low with 4.3 percent compared to the self-employed without employees (71.0 %).

The proportion is self-employed (without employees) for the females (80.1%) far outweighs that of the males (56.4%). The proportion of females who are “contributing family workers” (6.4%) also exceeds that of males (5.6%). On the contrary, while 26.7 percent of the employed males are employees, only 6 percent of the employed females are employees. This may be attributed to the low educational background of the females which does not enable them to enter into formal sectors, but rather take to petty trading as self-employers due to insufficient capital outlay.

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

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,975	100.0	21,151	100.0	31,824	100.0
Employee	7,576	14.3	5,653	26.7	1,923	6.0
Self-employed without employee(s)	37,424	70.6	11,938	56.4	25,486	80.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	2,295	4.3	1,159	5.5	1,136	3.6
Casual worker	776	1.5	523	2.5	253	0.8
Contributing family worker	3,245	6.1	1,195	5.6	2,050	6.4
Apprentice	1,268	2.4	515	2.4	753	2.4
Domestic employee (House help)	306	0.6	128	0.6	178	0.6
Other	85	0.2	40	0.2	45	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 shows employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex. The table shows that most of the populations are employed in the private informal sector which employs about 91.3 percent of the employed population 15 years and older. The data indicates that there is a higher proportion of employed females 31,824 (60.1%) than males 39.9 percent. It indicates further that whilst the Public (Government sector) employs only 4.4 percent of the employed population in the district; the private formal also employs 4.0 percent. Also the proportions for male and female in the public sector 7.2 and 2.6 percent respectively are higher than those in the private formal sector where the male recorded 7.0 percent, and female had 2.0 percent. The table also shows that the proportion of females employed in the private informal sector 95.1 percent exceeds that of the males 85.5 percent. On the whole, there are more males in the formal sectors and more females in the informal sector. This probably may be explained by the lower educational level of females than males. This situation however has limiting implications on the accessibility to social security, banking, and credit facilities by women.

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	52,975	100.0	21,151	100.0	31,824	100.0
Public (Government)	2,349	4.4	1,521	7.2	828	2.6
Private Formal	2,121	0.4	1,474	0.7	647	0.2
Private Informal	48,345	91.3	18,077	85.5	30,268	95.1
Semi-Public/Parastatal	33	0.1	22.0	0.1	11.0	0.0
NGOs (Local and International)	110	0.2	45.0	0.2	65.0	0.2
Other International Organisations	17	0.0	12.0	0.1	5.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

5.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technologies (ICT) has become important tools in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. The role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's, has been widely recognised at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres.(PHC,2010)

This chapter looks at the ownership of mobile phones, use of the Internet, household ownership of desktop/laptop computers.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows that the proportion of persons 12 years and older in the district who own mobile phones is 36.2 percent. The proportion of males owning mobile phones (51.2%) is slightly higher than females (48.8%). The relatively low usage of mobile phones is more likely due to inadequate employment opportunities in the district. Therefore employment opportunities should be improved to enable the population access the technology for increased development given that mobile phones are increasingly bringing market information, financial services, and health services to remote areas, and is helping to change peoples' lives in unprecedented ways.

Table 5.1 shows population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and Sex. The data shows that the total population 12 years and older in the district is 89,830, of which males 37,606 which constitutes 41.9 percent and females (52,224) constitutes 58.1 percent. Out of the population 12 years and older, 32,446 36.1 percent owned mobile phone. This represents less than half of the population 12 years and older in the district. Also 44.1 percent of the male population 12 years and older in the district have mobile phones and the proportion of females with mobile phones constitute 30.3 percent of the female population 12 years and older in the district. The proportion of males who have mobile phones though is higher (44.1%) than female (30.3%). There are only a few less than half the half the population of the district have mobile phones.

5.3 Use of Internet

Table 5.1 shows that only 2.3 percent of the population in the district use the internet facility. This shows how the district is lagging behind in terms of modern technology which is a boost to education, commerce and trade. In relation to sex only 3.8 percent of male population 12 years and older in the district use the internet and 1.2 females use the internet in the district. The low usage of internet in the district may be due to inadequate internet facilities and or poor receptive access. The importance of ICTs in the development process was long recognized and access to ICT was even made one of the targets of the Millennium Development Goal No. 8 (MDG 8). This emphasizes the benefits of new technologies, especially ICTs in the fight against poverty ways

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	89,830	32,446	36.1	2,046	2.3
Male	37,606	16,602	44.1	1,428	3.8
Female	52,224	15,844	30.3	618	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop/Laptop Computer by sex of head

Information management tools such as desktop and laptop computers facilitate the accessibility and processing of information, including the use of the Internet, electronic mail and other services. Table 5.2 shows households having desktop/laptop computers and Sex of head. Out of the total number households of 32,715 in the district there are only 897 households, representing 2.7 percent of all households in the district have desktop/laptop computers. In relation to the sex of the head of the household, there is a wide variation in the ownership of desktop/laptop computers. Among the male headed household only 4.3 percent owned desktop/laptop computers whilst 1.4 percent of female headed households have desktop/laptop computers in the district.

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

Sex	Number of households	Households having desktop/laptop computers	
		Number	Percent
Total	32,715	897	2.7
Male	15,574	664	4.3
Female	17,141	233	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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 or activities due to loss of function of some parts of the body as a result of impairment or malformation (Ghana Statistical Service, 2013).

Generally, disability is perceived to constrain the movement of persons affected and reduces their interaction with other members of the society resulting in social seclusion. To ensure that the fundamental human right of PWDs are promoted and protected, various attempts have been made by successive governments in enhancing the wellbeing of PWDs in Ghana. These include the passage of the Disability Bill into an Act and the ratification of the convention on the rights of PWDs. The Social Welfare Department under the Ministry of Gender and Social Protection has as its mandate the protection and coordination of the activities of PWDs. The allocation of two percent of the District Assembly common fund had helped to improve the life of PWDs in the district.

In the past few years, there has been a national call on the recognition of the rights and freedom of persons with disabilities. The emphasis has been on the promotion of the rights of the PWDs and their active participation in national development. Data and information on persons with disability, would inform governments and other stakeholders in the formulation of policies and programmes for their inclusion in nation building.

The Population and Housing Census conducted in 2010 is the first time a national census has covered issues on persons with disability. This chapter gives data and information on the socio-demographic characteristics of persons with disabilities in the Gomoa West district.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows the population by type of locality, disability type and sex. The table indicates that there are more females with disability than males.

According to the 2010 PHC, 3.8 percent of the people in Gomoa West District have one form of disability or the other. Table 6.1 shows population by type of locality. According to the data the proportion of persons with disability is higher among females (5.0%) than males (4.4%).

The data indicates that there are 5,115 persons with one form of disability or the other, and this constituted 3.8 percent of the population of the district. A greater proportion of 59.8 percent of PWDs lived in the rural communities whilst 40.2 percent lived in the urban areas. For the sexes, there were more female PWDs 3,060 (59.8%) than male (2,055) 40.2 percent in the district.

It must be noted that in relation to specific disabilities, the reported cases are not exclusive therefore there are incidences of multiple disabilities that were recorded as such during the 2010 PHC. It therefore means summing the reported percentages of individual disabilities may not add up to 100 percent. In relation to specific disabilities of the PWDs in the district, sight related disabilities is the most common representing 41.9 percent, followed by physical

(mobility) related disability 33.3 percent and hearing related disabilities 13.6 percent. Among the males, the disability with the highest frequency is again sight related 39.9 percent, followed by physical disability 31.0 percent. Similarly among the female the highest reported disability is sight related disability 43.3 percent, physical disability follows with 34.9 percent and hearing is 14.2 percent.

In terms of the rural urban divide 59.8 percent of the PWDs are in the rural areas whilst 40.1 percent are in the urban areas. In terms of specific disabilities, sight related is the predominant disability in both urban and rural areas it is 48.6 percent in the urban areas and 37.4 percent in the rural areas. Thus among the urban male PWDs sight related disability is reported to be 42.8 percent and among the female it is 52.4 percent. Physically challenged persons are slightly more in the rural areas 37.3 percent compared to the urban areas (27.4%). It can be inferred from the data that there is a higher proportion of males suffering from both intellectual disability (15.1%) and emotional disability (14.4%) than the female counterpart with 12.5 percent for intellectual disability and 13.2 for emotional disability.

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

Disability Type	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	135,189	100.0	60,417	100.0	74,772	100.0
Without disability	130,074	96.2	58,362	96.6	71,712	95.9
With disability	5,115	3.8	2,055	3.4	3,060	4.1
Sight	2,144	41.9	820	39.9	1,324	43.3
Hearing	696	13.6	260	12.7	436	14.2
Speech	674	13.2	333	16.2	341	11.1
Physical	1,705	33.3	637	31	1,068	34.9
Intellect	692	13.5	310	15.1	382	12.5
Emotion	699	13.7	296	14.4	403	13.2
Other	478	9.3	192	9.3	286	9.3
Urban						
Total	57,568	100.0	25,698	100.0	31,870	100.0
Without disability	55,512	96.4	24,894	96.9	30,618	96.1
With disability	2,056	3.6	804	3.1	1,252	3.9
Sight	1,000	48.6	344	42.8	656	52.4
Hearing	250	12.2	79	9.8	171	13.7
Speech	267	13	134	16.7	133	10.6
Physical	563	27.4	203	25.2	360	28.8
Intellect	219	10.7	103	12.8	116	9.3
Emotion	245	11.9	100	12.4	145	11.6
Other	190	9.2	83	10.3	107	8.5
Rural						
Total	77,621	100.0	34,719	100.0	42,902	100.0
Without disability	74,562	96.1	33,468	96.4	41,094	95.8
With disability	3,059	3.9	1,251	3.6	1,808	4.2
Sight	1,144	37.4	476	38	668	36.9
Hearing	446	14.6	181	14.5	265	14.7
Speech	407	13.3	199	15.9	208	11.5
Physical	1,142	37.3	434	34.7	708	39.2
Intellect	473	15.5	207	16.5	266	14.7
Emotion	454	14.8	196	15.7	258	14.3
Other	288	9.4	109	8.7	179	9.9

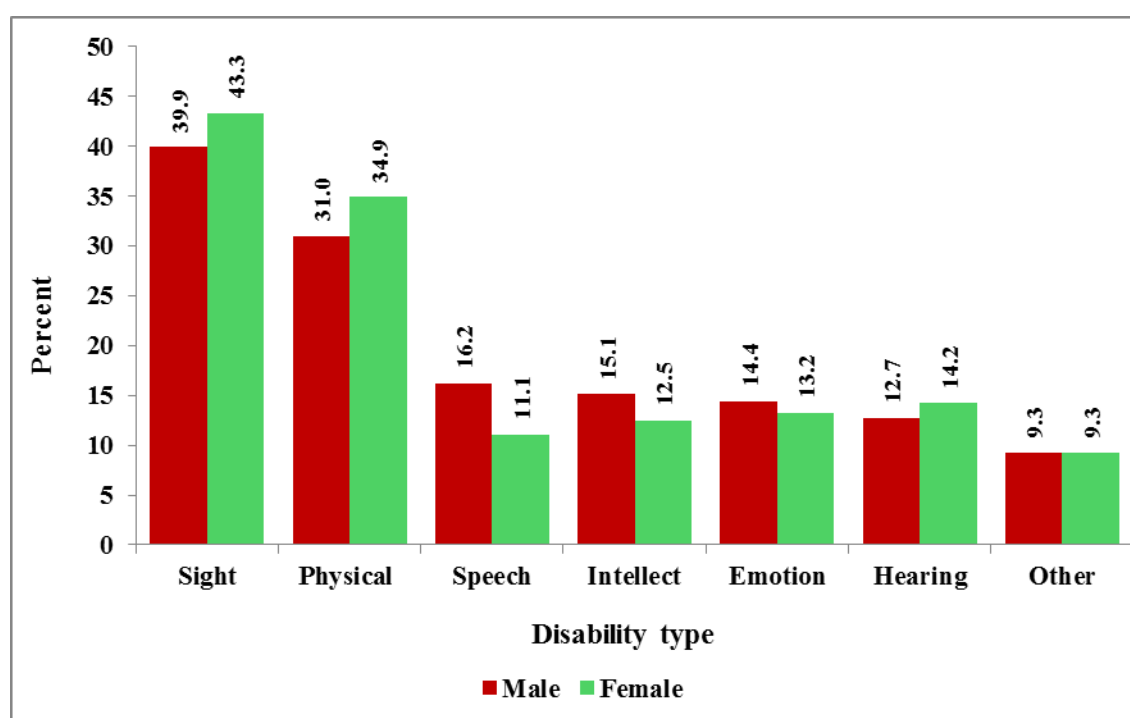
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Disability type by sex

Figure 6.1 shows the population by disability type. As shown in Table 6.1, 96.2 percent of the people in Gomoa West have no form of disability whilst only 3.8 percent have one form of disability or the other.

The specific type of disability includes sight, Physical (mobility), speech, intellectual, emotional and any other type of observed disability not here stated and hence classified as other. Figure 6.1 shows disability types by sex. Sight related disability among the male PWDs is 39.9 percent and 43.3 percent among the females PWDs. Males with Physical disability constitute 31.0 percent and female 34.9 percent. Hearing disability for male 12.7 percent and for the female is 14.2 percent. These are some of the quite common types of disabilities in the district. Sight related disability is the highest among the various types of disabilities in the district. This pattern is observed in both the urban and rural areas.

Figure 6.1: Disability type by sex



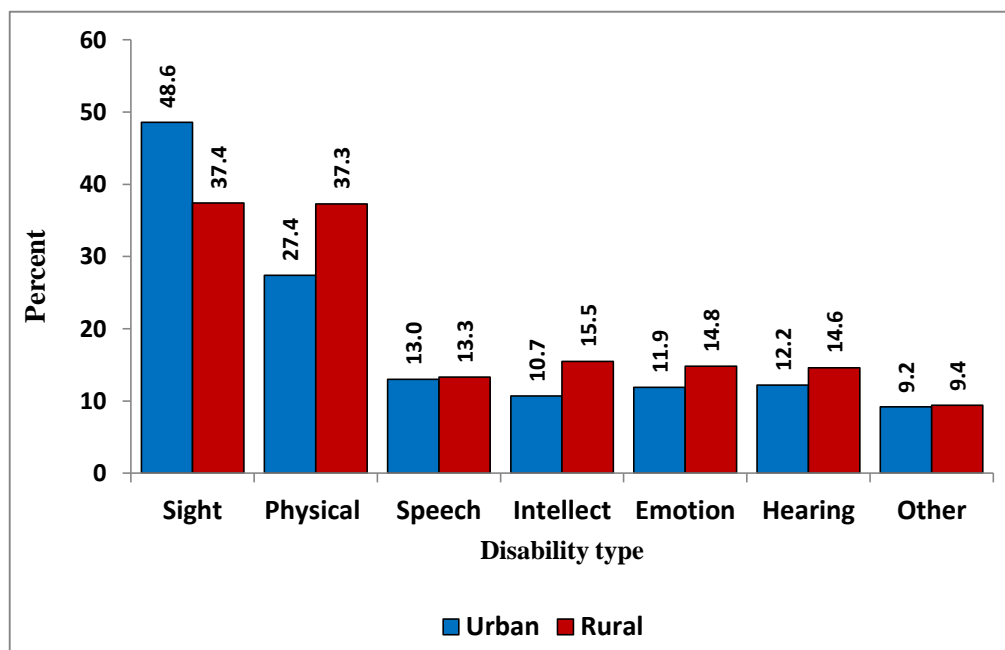
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3.1 Disability type by Locality

Table 6.1 further shows that there are slightly more people with disability in the rural arrears (3.9 percent) than in the urban arrears (3.6 percent) of the district. In terms of the whole district, there are more females with disability than males. According to the PHC 2010, there is a close proportional difference between urban and rural PWD populations in the district. Figure 6.2 shows the disability by type of locality. The proportion of the urban population of the district suffering from any form of disability is 3.6 percent. Among the rural dwellers the rate is 3.9 percent. Thus, there are more PWDs in the rural areas (3.9%) than the urban areas (3.6%). Among the urban PWDs those suffering from sight related disability constitute 48.6 percent, physical (mobility) related disabilities constitutes 27.4 percent, hearing 12.2 percent etc. similarly among the rural PWDs those suffering from sight related disability constitute 37.4 percent, physical (mobility) related disabilities constitutes 37.3 percent, hearing 14.6

percent etc. the data also indicate that besides sight related and hearing disabilities, rural localities have more of all the other types of disabilities than the urban localities.

Figure 6.2: Disability by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Disability and activity status

Table 6.2 presents persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. According to the data, there is a total of 4,384 persons aged 15 years and older with different forms of disabilities in the district representing 5.5 percent of the population 15 years and older in the district. Out of this number of PWDs, 2,034 (46.4%) of the PWDs are employed, representing 3.8 percent of the employed people in the district, whilst 84 which is 1.9 percent of the PWDs constitute 3.3 percent of the unemployed in the district. Also 2,266 which is 51.7 percent of the PWDs who are 15 years and older in the district also constitute 9.3 percent of the economically not-active population in the district.

In relation to sex, out of 1,688 males PWDs which form 38.5 percent of the PWDs 15 years and older in the district, 802 which form 47.5 percent of the male PWDs are employed and they constitute 3.8 percent of the of the employed population in the district. 31 male (1.8%) of male PWDs constitute 3 percent of the unemployed whilst 855 (50.7%) of PWD constitute 8.3 percent of the economically not-active population in the district. similarly there are 2,696 female PWDs who constitutes 61.5 percent of the PWDs and 5.7 percent of the female population 15 years and older in the district. Out of this number 1,232 (45.7%) of female PWDs form 3.9 percent of the employed females in the district, also 53 (2.0%) of female PWDs are unemployed, this also form 3.6 percent of the unemployed females in the district. in addition 1,411(52.3) of the female PWDs, constitute 10.1 percent of the economically not- active population in the district

In relation to the specific disabilities, among the PWDs with sight related disabilities 49.9 percent are employed with 2.2 percent being unemployed and 47.9 percent of them are

economically not active. It is also observed that with respect to both sexes the proportion of economically not-active population is almost in all cases over 40 percent.

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

Sex/Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	79,731	100.0	52,975	100.0	2,516	100.0	24,240	100.0
Without disability	75,347	94.5	50,941	96.2	2,432	96.7	21,974	90.7
With disability	4,384	5.5	2,034	3.8	84	3.3	2,266	9.3
Sight	1,917	100.0	956	49.9	43	2.2	918	47.9
Hearing	565	100.0	266	47.1	10	1.7	289	51.2
Speech	489	100.0	225	46.1	10	2	254	51.9
Physical	1,569	100.0	531	33.8	22	1.4	1,016	64.8
Intellect	551	100.0	170	30.8	12	2.2	369	67
Emotion	546	100.0	220	40.3	10	1.8	316	57.9
Other	405	100.0	170	42	5	1.2	230	56.8
Male								
Total	32,507	100.0	21,151	100.0	1,033	100.0	10,323	100.0
Without disability	30,819	94.8	20,349	96.2	1,002	97	9,468	91.7
With disability	1,688	5.2	802	3.8	31.0	3.0	855	8.3
Sight	717	100.0	347	48.4	13.0	1.8	357	49.8
Hearing	188	100.0	98	52.1	2.0	1.1	88	46.8
Speech	234	100.0	118	50.4	2.0	0.9	114	48.7
Physical	561	100.0	208	37.1	10.0	1.8	343	61.1
Intellect	244	100.0	79	32.4	3.0	1.2	162	66.4
Emotion	221	100.0	82	37.1	3.0	1.4	136	61.5
Other	152	100.0	55	36.2	3.0	2.0	94	61.8
Female								
Total	47,224	100.0	31,824	100.0	1,483	100.0	13,917	100.0
Without disability	44,528	94.3	30,592	96.1	1,430	96.4	12,506	89.9
With disability	2,696	5.7	1,232	3.9	53	3.6	1,411	10.1
Sight	1,200	100.0	609	50.8	30	2.5	561	46.7
Hearing	377	100.0	168	44.6	8.0	2.1	201	53.3
Speech	255	100.0	107	42	8.0	3.1	140	54.9
Physical	1,008	100.0	323	32	12.0	1.2	673	66.8
Intellect	307	100.0	91	29.6	9.0	2.9	207	67.5
Emotion	325	100.0	138	42.4	7.0	2.2	180	55.4
Other	253	100.0	115	45.4	2.0	0.8	136	53.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Disability, Education and Literacy

Table 6.3 shows Population 3 years and older by Sex, disability type and level of education. The table shows that 92.4 percent of the populations who have never attended school have no disability, 7.6 percent of the populations who have never attended school have disability, 3.2 percent of the populations who have never attended school have problems with their sight. The table also shows that 0.4 percent of Nursery pupils have problems with their sight, 0.1 percent of Nursery pupils have hearing problems. The table further shows that more females are without disability than the number of males who are without disability.

Table 6.3: indicates Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education, in the Gomoa District. The table shows that we have 4,992 PWDs in the district who are 3 years and older. Out of this about 54.0 percent have never attended school. However, 3.0 percent had pre-primary and 37.6 percent had basic education whilst 5.4

percent had Sec./ SSS/ SHS and higher. Among the male PWDs 3 years and above 36.3 percent have never attended school but 3.8 percent had pre-primary education and 50.7 percent had basic education whilst 9.2 percent had education up to the Sec./ SSS/ SHS and higher. With the exception of some few cases those with sight related disabilities appear as the disability type among all disabilities with the highest number of sufferers at almost all educational levels. This trend applies even to both males and females. However more females PWDs (65.8%) never attended school, as compared to 36.3 percent of male PWDs.

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

Sex/Disability type	Total		Never		Pre-Prim		Basic		Sec/SHS and higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes										
Total	123,102	100.0	35,238	28.6	12,279	10.0	65,880	53.5	9,705	7.9
No disability	118,110	100.0	32,543	27.5	12,128	10.3	64,005	54.2	9,434	8.0
With a disability	4,992	100.0	2,695	54.0	151	3.0	1,875	37.6	271	5.4
Sight	2,099	100.0	1,125	53.6	51	2.4	797	38.0	126	6.0
Hearing	676	100.0	394	58.3	19	2.8	245	36.2	18	2.7
Speech	627	100.0	311	49.6	32	5.1	257	41.0	27	4.3
Physical	1,680	100.0	1,034	61.5	17	1.0	537	32.0	92	5.5
Intellectual	662	100.0	359	54.2	20	3.1	257	38.8	26	3.9
Emotional	681	100.0	340	49.9	29	4.3	274	40.2	38	5.6
Other	465	100.0	261	56.1	14	3.0	172	37.0	18	3.9
Male										
Total	54,365	100.0	10,392	19.1	6,254	11.5	31,892	58.7	5,827	10.7
No disability	52,365	100.0	9,665	18.5	6,179	11.7	30,878	59.0	5,643	10.8
With a disability	2,000	100.0	727	36.3	75	3.8	1,014	50.7	184	9.2
Sight	797	100.0	300	37.6	23	2.9	385	48.3	89	11.2
Hearing	248	100.0	94	37.9	10	4.0	135	54.4	9	3.7
Speech	316	100.0	114	36.1	19	6.0	163	51.6	20	6.3
Physical	626	100.0	242	38.7	10	1.6	308	49.2	66	10.5
Intellectual	297	100.0	131	44.1	12	4.0	135	45.5	19	6.4
Emotional	288	100.0	110	38.2	14	4.9	144	50.0	20	6.9
Other	188	100.0	63	33.5	9	4.8	108	57.4	8	4.3
Female										
Total	68,737	100.0	24,846	36.1	6,025	8.8	33,988	49.5	3,878	5.6
No disability	65,745	100.0	22,878	34.8	5,949	9.0	33,127	50.4	3,791	5.8
With a disability	2,992	100.0	1,968	65.8	76	2.5	861	28.8	87	2.9
Sight	1,302	100.0	825	63.4	28	2.2	412	31.6	37	2.8
Hearing	428	100.0	300	70.1	9	2.1	110	25.7	9	2.1
Speech	311	100.0	197	63.3	13	4.2	94	30.2	7	2.3
Physical	1,054	100.0	792	75.1	7	0.7	229	21.7	26	2.5
Intellectual	365	100.0	228	62.5	8	2.2	122	33.4	7	1.9
Emotional	393	100.0	230	58.5	15	3.8	130	33.1	18	4.6
Other	277	100.0	198	71.5	5	1.8	64	23.1	10	3.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

As observed in the country as a whole, agriculture is the backbone of the economy. In the Gomoa West District agricultural production is mainly at the subsistence level engaging a much larger number of people than would have required if modern mechanization were employed. In our efforts at reducing poverty and contributing to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, agriculture undoubtedly becomes a major tool towards that end. Data on agriculture in the district is not easily available for effective planning for the sector. To this end strategies geared towards revamping the sector must be underpinned by timely and accurate information that can also help to measure the impact of agricultural policies and programmes.

This chapter examines households' involvement in agriculture, the types of farming activities, types of crops, livestock and fish farming.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

An agricultural household is one that engages generally in agricultural activities or is said to be agricultural household if at least one of its members engages in agricultural production even if not earning from agricultural activities alone.

Table 7.1 shows Households by agricultural activities and type of locality. The data indicates that, out of the total of 32,715 households in the district 16,224 representing 49.6 percent are engaged in agriculture. Out of the agricultural households 93.0 percent are involved in crop farming, while 29.3 percent are into livestock farming rearing, and 1.3 percent are into tree planting whilst less than one percent (0.04%) are involved in fish farming. It must be understood that these activities are not exclusive, hence one household could be involved in one or more activities and these have been recorded as such.

In relation to the type of locality 41.3 of the households in the district are found in the urban areas whilst 58.7 percent are in the rural areas. Out of the urban households 17.0 percent are engaged in agriculture out of which 73.2 percent are into crop farming, 0.9 percent are into tree planting and 39.2 percent are involved in livestock whilst no urban household is into fish farming. However, in the rural areas 72.5 percent of the households are into agriculture. Also 96.3 percent of the rural agricultural households are into crop farming, 27.7 percent are into livestock rearing, and 1.4 percent is involved in tree planting whilst 0.1 percent is into fish farming. It implies all the fish farmers in the district are in the rural areas. Also tree planting and fish farming seem not to be very common activities in the district.

Table 7.1: Households by agricultural activities and locality

Agricultural activity	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	32,715	100.0	13,497	100.0	19,218	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	16,224	49.6	2,288	17	13,936	72.5
Crop Farming	15,089	93	1,674	73.2	13,415	96.3
Tree Planting	216	1.3	20	0.9	196	1.4
Livestock Rearing	4,755	29.3	898	39.2	3,857	27.7
Fish Farming	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

Distribution of livestock and keepers

As noted earlier livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the Gomoa West District. Table 7.2 shows the Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers in the district. Overall there are 76,100 livestock and other animals. Among the birds, there are 44,315 chickens which constitute 58.2 percent of all animals /Birds and others reared, with an average of about 15 birds per each of the 2912 keepers, which keepers constitute 44.0 percent of all keepers. Then comes the Guinea fowls which is the next commonest bird reared with 602 birds and which constitutes 0.8 percent of all animals/and birds reared with an average of about 11 birds per each of the 54 keepers, of which keepers also form 0.8 percent of all keepers.

Among the ruminant, there are 21,513 goats which constitutes 28.3 percent of all livestock, other animals reared by 2,708 keepers yielding an average of about 8 animals per keeper and which keepers constitute 40.9 percent of all keepers. In addition there are 552 cattle with an average of about 14 animals per each of the 39 keepers which also constitutes 0.6 percent of keepers and 4,797 sheeps with an average of about 8 animals per each of the 632 keepers thus having 9.6 percent of keepers. Grass cutter and rabbit which could be classified under non-traditional livestock recorded 254 and 122 respectively.

Activities such as raising of beehives and fish farming, grass-cutter, ostrich, silk worm, and snail rearing are not quite common with the people in the district judging from the number and proportion of households or keepers involved in those activities within the district.

Overall, the three most common livestock/birds reared by the people in the district are chicken, and then goats and sheep.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and keepers

Livestock	Number of Animals		Number of keepers		Average Animal per Keeper
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All livestock	76,100	100.0	6,616	100.0	12
Beehives	79	0.1	11	0.2	7
Cattle	552	0.7	39	0.6	14
Chicken	44,315	58.2	2,912	44.0	15
Dove	87	0.1	4	0.1	22
Duck	387	0.5	47	0.7	8
Goat	21,513	28.3	2,708	40.9	8
Grass-cutter	254	0.3	26	0.4	10
Guinea fowl	602	0.8	54	0.8	11
Ostrich	3	0.0	1	0.0	3
Pig	1,347	1.8	74	1.1	18
Rabbit	122	0.2	14	0.2	9
Sheep	4,797	6.4	632	9.6	8
Silk worm	32	0.0	5	0.1	6
Snail	30	0.0	3	0.0	10
Turkey	109	0.1	6	0.1	18
Other	871	1.1	79	1.2	11
Fish farming	1,000	1.4	1	0.0	1000
Inland fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Marine fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

Collecting and analysing housing data helps in understanding key aspects of housing and housing conditions. It assists planners make evidence based and informed decisions on housing policies and interventions. This chapter provides an overview of housing and housing conditions in the district. Data presented include housing stock and types of houses, ownership, household room occupancy and housing conditions with particular reference to water and sanitation as well as information on cooking space and household energy sources.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 shows the stock of houses and households by type of locality. The total household population of the district is 132,833, with 56,140 in urban localities and 76,693 in rural localities.

The table further shows that the total number of houses for the district is 23,233. Of these, 7,177 houses are in urban areas and 16,056 in rural areas. The total number of households in the district is 32,715, made up of 13,497 in urban areas and 19,218 in rural areas. Finally, a

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	135,189	57,568	77,621
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	132,833	56,140	76,693
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	23,233	7,177	16,056
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	32,715	13,497	19,218
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	5.7	7.8	4.8
Average household size	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangement

Dwelling unit (houses) can be built in a large variety of shapes. A basic division is between free-standing or Single-family houses and various types of attachments or multi-user dwellings. Both types may vary greatly in scale and amount of accommodation provided. Although there appear to be many different types, many of the variations listed in the table below are purely matters of style rather than spatial arrangement or scale. Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupies all or part of the living quarters or the dwelling unit (housing unit or compound). A Holding or tenancy arrangement is the conditions that give the tenant or under which the tenant has the right to occupy a dwelling unit. The agreement sets out the terms and conditions of stay that apply to the tenant's stay within the dwelling unit.

8.3.1 Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality

Table 8.2 shows ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality. The table shows that the total numbers of dwellings owned by people in the district

are 32,715, of these, 13,497 are in the urban arrears whilst 19,218 are in the rural arrears. 16,310 are owned by household members, 402 purchased through mortgage and 10,698 are owned by relatives who are not members of the household.

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

Ownership status	Total country	Region	District				
			Total	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	32,715	15,574	17,141	13,497	19,218
Owned by household member	2,883,236	272,070	16,310	7,658	8,652	6,263	10,047
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	3,896	402	219	183	357	45
Relative not a household member	851,630	115,683	10,698	4,582	6,116	4,290	6,408
Other private individual	1,439,021	118,549	4,619	2,693	1,926	2,254	2,365
Private employer	83,610	5,191	157	87	70	82	75
Other private agency	21,123	1,788	101	55	46	47	54
Public/Government ownership	118,804	7,496	242	173	69	144	98
Other	24,000	2,090	186	107	79	60	126

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality.

Table 8.3 shows the type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality. The table gives the total number of types of dwelling for the district as 32,715. Compound house (59.3%) is the most common dwelling type in the district. This is followed by separate house (25.8%), semi-detached house (7.7%) and flat/apartment (4.3%) in that order. Other dwelling types are less commonly used, and they include uncompleted building (0.8%), huts/building on same compound (0.7%), improvised home (0.5%) and others.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total Number	Percent	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	526,763	32,715	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	158,608	8,439	25.8	26.8	24.9	21.2	29.1
Semi-detached house	391,548	36,734	2,528	7.7	8	7.4	7.7	7.7
Flat/Apartment	256,355	22,889	1,402	4.3	4.8	3.8	6.6	2.7
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	286,740	19,385	59.3	57.1	61.2	60.4	58.4
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	8,432	242	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,817	78	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Tent	10,343	937	66	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	3,674	165	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.3
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,559	80	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Uncompleted building	66,624	4,370	264	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.4
Other	9,846	1,003	66	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

Table 8.4 shows the main construction materials for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality. The main construction materials in the district are cement blocks/concrete (62.0%) and mud brick/earth (29.9%). Other construction materials used for outer walls that are less

common include landcrete (2.3%) and wood (2.0%). Furthermore, cement block/concrete is also the major construction material in both urban (81.6%) and rural (49.5%) localities. However, the use of mud brick/earth is also very common in rural (42.1%) compared to urban (10.6%) localities.

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

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	567,051	36,719	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	206,207	10,973	29.9	10.6	42.1
Wood	200,594	10,461	735	2.0	2.8	1.5
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,698	183	0.5	0.4	0.6
Stone	11,330	942	53	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	514	1.4	0.6	1.9
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	325,673	22,754	62	81.6	49.5
Landcrete	104,270	10,996	861	2.3	2.2	2.5
Bamboo	8,206	766	87	0.2	0.1	0.3
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,295	32	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	39,206	2,624	527	1.4	1.5	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.5 shows that the main materials for the construction of floors in the district are cement/concrete (85.1%) and earth/mud (12.4%). This situation is similar in urban and rural localities. In 93.1 percent and 79.5% of dwelling units in urban and rural areas, cement/concrete is respectively, used for the construction of floors. However, the proportion of earth/mud floors is higher in rural (18.1%) compared to urban (4.2%) localities.

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	32,715	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	59,543	4,043	12.4	4.2	18.1
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	448,599	27,839	85.1	93.1	79.5
Stone	32,817	2,192	170	0.5	0.2	0.7
Burnt brick	6,537	718	76	0.2	0.3	0.2
Wood	52,856	1,924	83	0.3	0.5	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	76	0.2	0.4	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,534	231	0.7	0.7	0.7
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	92	0.3	0.4	0.2
Other	15,567	1,206	105	0.3	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.6 shows the main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality. The table shows that 57.9 percent of dwelling units in the district have metal roofs and 36.8 percent have slate/asbestos as roofs. A small proportion of the dwelling units have thatch/palm/leaf/raffia (1.4%) and cement/concrete (1.2%) as roofs. While metal sheet is most commonly used as roofs in rural localities (85.1%), slate/asbestos is most commonly used in urban localities (72.0%).

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

Materials for the floor	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	526,763	32,715	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	59,543	4,043	12.4	4.2	18.1
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	448,599	27,839	85.1	93.1	79.5
Stone	32,817	2,192	170	0.5	0.2	0.7
Burnt brick	6,537	718	76	0.2	0.3	0.2
Wood	52,856	1,924	83	0.3	0.5	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	76	0.2	0.4	0.1
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,534	231	0.7	0.7	0.7
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	92	0.3	0.4	0.2
Other	15,567	1,206	105	0.3	0.2	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

Table 8.7 shows households by size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit. The table shows that 68.1 percent of households live in single rooms, 19.0 percent in two sleeping rooms, 6.5 percent in three sleeping rooms, 2.9 percent in four sleeping rooms and 1.2 percent in five sleeping rooms. The table further shows that in almost in all instances, the highest proportion of households live in a single room, irrespective of the size of the household. The only exceptions are households with nine or more members.

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

House- hold size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	Percent	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine
			room	rooms	rooms	rooms	rooms	rooms	rooms	rooms	rooms
Total	32,715	100.0	68.1	19	6.5	2.9	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5
1	6,682	100.0	94	3.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
2	4,757	100.0	78.1	18	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
3	4,594	100.0	73.6	18.7	4.8	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
4	4,377	100.0	69.6	21.2	5.6	2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
5	3,787	100.0	62.9	24	8.2	2.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
6	2,854	100.0	54	27.8	10.9	3.8	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6
7	2,022	100.0	46.5	29.1	13.3	5.6	2.2	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.6
8	1,349	100.0	37.7	31.4	15.6	8	3	2.3	1	0.5	0.5
9	806	100.0	27	30	19.4	10.8	5.3	4.1	1.2	0.7	1.4
10+	1,487	100.0	19.1	25.4	18.8	14.4	7.8	5.7	2.8	2	4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

Table 8.8 shows the main source of lighting of dwelling units in the district. The data indicates that 70 percent of households use electricity as their main source of lighting, and 24.0 percent use kerosene lamp. It is interesting to note that quite a substantial proportion (4.2%) use solar energy and this should be encouraged as an alternative energy source.

The data further shows that almost equal proportions of households in both urban (70.4%) and rural localities (69.8%) use electricity (main) as the main source of lighting. This may be an indication that there is not much disparity between urban and rural localities in the district

Table 8.8: 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	526,763	32,715	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	347,998	22,911	70	70.4	69.8
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	3,806	215	7.0	0.6	0.7
Kerosene lamp	971,807	109,111	7,867	24	25.7	22.9
Gas lamp	9,378	817	44	0.1	0.1	1.0
Solar energy	9,194	592	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Candle	41,214	2,796	82	0.3	0.3	0.2
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	59,233	1,389	4.2	2.4	5.5
Firewood	13,241	822	64	0.2	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	357	25	1.0	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	1,231	112	0.3	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.9 shows the main source of cooking fuel used by households in the district. The combination of wood (54.3%) and charcoal (34.6%) are the main sources. While use of gas is quite low (4.7%), electricity usage is very minimal i.e. almost insignificant (0.1%). Finally, no cooking is done in 5.1 percent of households in the district.

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	32,715	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	26,767	1,682	5.1	5.7	4.7
Wood	2,197,083	232,964	17,780	54.3	26.9	73.6
Gas	996,518	65,955	1,552	4.7	6.8	3.3
Electricity	29,794	1,221	45	1.0	0.2	1.0
Kerosene	29,868	2,935	151	0.5	0.7	0.3
Charcoal	1,844,290	194,256	11,322	34.6	59.3	17.3
Crop residue	45,292	1,477	132	0.4	1.0	0.6
Saw dust	8,000	514	28	0.1	1.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	209	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	465	19	1.0	0.1	0.0
Cooking space used by household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	32,715	100.0	100.0	100
No cooking space	386,883	34,823	2,026	6.2	6.8	5.7
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	176,215	7,387	22.6	14.0	28.6
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	35,850	2,012	6.2	6.6	5.9
Enclosure without roof	117,614	8,635	647	0.2	1.7	2.1
Structure with roof but without walls (Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	349,832	34,193	3,166	9.7	7.7	11.1
Verandah	74,525	8,387	405	1.2	1.5	1.1
Open space in compound	1,173,946	108,346	5,917	18.1	28.0	11.1
Other	1,115,464	117,661	10,925	33.4	33.2	33.5
Other	21,007	2,653	230	0.7	0.3	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The data provides the urban-rural differentials regarding cooking fuel usage. It shows the main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households. The data shows that 73.6 percent of rural households use wood as their main source of cooking fuel while only 26.9 percent of urban households use wood as their main source of cooking fuel.

Table 8.9 shows that 6.2 percent of households have no cooking space, 22.6 percent have separate rooms for exclusive use for cooking and 33.4 percent cook in open space in compound.

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

Table 8.10 shows the main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes. The table shows that 17.9 percent of dwelling units use pipe-borne outside dwelling, 17.2 percent use public tap/standpipe, only 4.2 percent use pipe-borne inside dwelling, 7.4 percent use Sachet water.

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

Sources of water	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	32,715	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	48,916	1,382	4.2	7	2.3
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	109,946	5,864	17.9	22.1	15
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	122,845	5,618	17.2	15.5	18.3
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	96,113	2,610	8.0	0.9	13
Protected well	321,091	22,615	2,477	7.6	11.8	4.6
Rain water	39,438	8,361	3,264	10	4.2	14
Protected spring	19,345	1,530	131	0.4	0.2	0.6
Bottled water	20,261	1,482	55	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sachet water	490,283	42,729	2,423	7.4	9.1	6.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	15,072	4,563	13.9	26.4	5.2
Unprotected well	112,567	10,210	849	2.6	0.3	4.2
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,041	80	0.2	0.2	0.3
River/Stream	502,804	41,341	2,646	8.1	1	13.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	4,197	747	2.3	1.1	3.1
Other	3,972	365	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	32,715	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	1,541	4.7	7.9	2.5
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	5,676	17.3	24.7	12.2
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	117,824	4,942	15.1	16.6	14
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,438	3,614	11	1.2	18
Protected well	465,775	37,995	3,525	10.8	13	9.2
Rain water	39,916	6,583	2,306	7	3.5	9.5
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	177	0.5	0.3	0.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	20,059	4,775	14.6	28	5.2
Unprotected well	152,055	15,523	1,522	4.7	0.7	7.4
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,783	332	1	0.7	1.3
River/Stream	588,590	52,309	3,341	10.2	2.1	15.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	5,823	928	2.8	1.4	3.9
Other	10,302	940	36	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 8.10 again shows that 4.7 percent of dwellings use Pipe-borne inside dwelling as main source of water for other domestic use, 15.1 percent use Public/Stand pipe as main source of water for other domestic use.

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

Table 8.11 shows type of toilet facility used by household by type of locality. The data shows that 32.6 percent of households in the district have no toilet facility. Only 4.1 percent use WC and 34.2 percent use the public Toilet. The data further indicates that 49.1 percent of urban households in the district have no toilet facility and 44.4 percent of the rural households use the Public toilet whilst only 1.9 percent of rural households use WC.

Table 8.11 shows types of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of Locality. The table shows that 20.0 percent of households own bathrooms for exclusive use and 6.9 percent bath in open space around house.

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

Toilet facility/Bathing facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Toilet facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	32,715	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	80,936	10,653	32.6	49.1	20.9
W.C.	839,611	48,303	1,334	4.1	7.1	1.9
Pit latrine	1,040,883	121,805	6,222	19	11.8	24.1
KVIP	572,824	62,088	2,798	8.6	10	7.5
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,729	378	1.2	1.8	0.7
Public toilet (WCKVIP Pit Pan etc)	1,893,291	208,323	11,199	34.2	19.8	44.4
Other	23,385	2,579	131	0.4	0.3	0.5
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	32,715	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	121,297	6,540	20	19.1	20.6
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	160,291	8,916	27.3	29.3	25.8
Private open cubicle	381,979	36,157	1,645	5	4.2	5.6
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	118,153	8,856	27.1	31.4	24
Public bath house	140,501	12,895	611	1.9	3.3	0.9
Bathroom in another house	187,337	38,394	3,619	11.1	6.4	14.3
Open space around house	372,556	35,703	2,271	6.9	5.8	7.7
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,773	68	0.2	0.1	0.3
Other	16,276	2,100	189	0.6	0.3	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Methods of Waste Disposal

Table 8.12 shows the methods of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality. The table shows that as many as 72.8 percent of households use the public dump as a means of solid waste disposal whilst only 0.7 percent have their solid waste collected. The table also shows that 82.7 percent of the rural households use the public dump.

Table 8.12 further states that 43.7 percent of households in Gomoa West throw their liquid waste into the street/outside, 12.0 percent throw their liquid waste into gutters.

Table 8.12: Method of solid and liquid 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	526,763	32,715	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	20,490	231	0.7	0.9	0.5
Burned by household	584,820	70,553	3,152	9.6	13.1	7.2
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	98,454	2,060	6.3	14.2	0.8
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	283,454	23,813	72.8	58.7	82.7
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	28,334	1,616	4.9	4.5	5.3
Buried by household	182,615	17,727	671	2.1	1.1	2.7
Other	53,805	7,751	1,172	3.6	7.6	0.8
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	32,715	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,670	301	0.9	1.3	0.6
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	35,183	851	2.6	3.5	2.0
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	9,059	592	1.8	1.0	2.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	163,838	14,291	43.7	37.2	48.2
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	89,199	3,929	12	17.6	8.1
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	216,209	12,381	37.8	37.7	37.9
Other	38,294	6,605	370	1.1	1.7	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at the summary of finding, conclusions from the 2010 population and Housing census and some policy recommendation will also be attempted here.

9.2 Summary of Findings

9.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

The district covers a total land area of 458.5 square kilometres. Apam the district capital is 68 km from Cape Coast the regional capital and 69 km from Accra the National Capital.

9.2.2 Population by Size, Sex and type of locality

The Gomoa West district has total population of 135,189 there are 60,417 males which constitutes 44.7 percent and 74,772 females which also constitutes 55.3 percent of the population of the district. In relation to type of locality 57,568 (42.6%) of the population live in the urban areas as against 77621(57.4%) in the rural areas. The district has a sex ratio of 80.8 i.e. for about every 81 males counted within the population there are 100 females, and with a population of 135,189 given a population density of about 294.9 per sq km. There is a relatively high age dependency ratio in the district of 94.2 (94.2 persons per every 100 persons of the working age population). This means that at least every one person within the working age group has about one person in the dependent age group to cater for. In the urban areas the dependency ratio is 86.9 whilst it much higher 100.0 in the rural areas.

9.2.3 Population structure

The structure of the population indicates a youthful population with a broad base of the population pyramid indicating a younger population consisting of large numbers of children and the narrow apex signifies a small older population.

9.2.4 Fertility

The Gomoa West District has a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3.8; the general fertility rate (GFR) is 111.7, Also the crude birth rate (CBR) in the district is 27.1(total number of births per 1000 population). Also there are more females children ever born than male children and also, there are more female children surviving (51.2%) than male children surviving (48.8%). In addition it is observed that mortality is highest for those under 5 years old that is people aged 0-4 years, (367) 27.4 percent. The next is for those in the age group 70 + years (283) 21.1 percent. Furthermore, mortality is higher for females (679), 50.6 percent than for males (662), 49.4 percent. The district recorded 1341 deaths in households. Crude death rate per 1000 persons per year also stood at 9.9. It is observed that Gomoa West has a higher crude death rate compared to the regional crude death rate of 7.6 per 1000 persons per year. Out of a total death of 1,341 within the district, 13.3 percent are death due to accident, violence, homicide and suicide whereas 86.7 percent are death due to other causes.

9.2.5 Migration

It is found that out of the total population of 135,189 in the district (27,561) 20.4 percent of them are migrants. Among these migrants 31.7 percent have stayed in the district for between one to 4 years, and 17.3 percent of them have been in the district not quite one year. However 15.7 and 16.6 percent have stayed in the district for between 5-9 years and 10-19 years respectively whilst 18.7 percent of them have been in the district for 20 or more years

9.2.6 Social characteristics

The total household population i.e. out of the district total population of 135,189 those who were enumerated from household in the district is 132,833 which constitute (98.3%), these were enumerated from 32,715 households living in a total of 23,233 houses. Out of the total of 23,233 households identified in the district, 7,177 (30.9%) households are living in the urban areas of the district and 16,056 (69.1%) living in the rural areas. The average number of households per house is 1.4 in the district. In the urban areas it is 1.9 and 1.2 in the rural areas. The average population per a house is 5.7, in the urban areas of the district it is 7.8 and 4.8 in the rural areas. The average household size for the district is 4.1, it is however, 4.2 in the urban areas and 4.0 in the rural areas of the district.

9.2.7 Household Population by size

Among the male household population children (sons) constituted the highest proportion (42.5%) percent. Households heads constitutes 26.2 percent of the male household population and 16.4 percent are male grandchildren. Also in relation to the female household population the highest proportion 37.3 percent are children (daughters) and the next highest proportion are the household heads 23.4 Percent. Spouse constitutes 23.4 percent whilst 0.3 percent of the male household population are staying with their parent/Parent in-law, 1.6 percent of female household population are staying with their Parent/parent-in-law in the households.

9.2.8 Household Population by structure

All together nuclear family households constitute about 44.1 percent of the household structure and the extended family household structure constitute 55.9 percent.

The dominance of the nuclear household structure is an indication of the changing trend in the Ghanaian household structure. The importance of the extended household system is gradually waning off gradually giving way to the nuclear household structure. This situation notwithstanding, the dominance of the extended family system (55.9%) is probably an indication of the fact that the extended family system is still very common in the district and for that matter probably in the country.

9.2.9 Marital Status of Persons 12 years and Older by Sex and Age

The chart below shows persons twelve years and older by marital status in the Gomoa West District. The population 12 years and older is 89,830. About a third (36.4%) of these indicated that they have never been in any form of marriage in their life. Whiles almost four in every ten said they are legally married and 4.3 percent are in informal or consensual relationship. Nearly one in every ten (9.2%) are either divorced (6, 7%) or separated (2.5%).

9.2.10 Marital status and level of Education

Of the total population 12 years and older (89,830), 34.2 percent had no education, 55.0 percent had education up to the basic level, whilst 6.9 has secondary education and 1.2 has Vocational /Technical/commercial education and only 0.6 percent had Tertiary education.

Also 41.9 percent of the married had no education and 49.4 percent have basic education, and 3.8 percent have secondary education whilst only 0.8 percent has attained tertiary education.

9.2.11 Marital status and economic activity status

It is found out that out of the total population of 89,830 who are aged 12 years and older in the district 60.2 percent are employed and 2.8 percent are unemployed whilst 37.0 percent are economically not-active. Among the never married 28.1 percent are employed and 3.4 unemployed whilst 68.5 percent are economically not-active

9.2.12 Nationality

It is established that 97.6 percent of the population are Ghanaians by birth, 1.1 percent have dual nationality (Ghanaian and other nationality), and 0.3 percent are Ghanaian by naturalization. That 99.0 percent of the district's total populations are Ghanaians. (i.e. Ghanaian by birth, 97.6%; Dual-Nationality 1.1% and Ghanaian by naturalization 0.3%). This shows that a very high proportion of the district's population are Ghanaian nationals with only 1.0 percent constituting non – Ghanaians.

9.2.13 Religious Affiliation

According to the findings, all Christian groups summed together form 82.6 percent of the population and they have been grouped into four categories- The largest religious group is the Pentecostal/charismatic with 25.8 percent of the population. This is followed by the other Christians with 24.8 percent then the Protestants constitute 23.6 percent and the Catholic is 8.4 percent. Muslims make up 6.1 percent of the population; Traditionalists constitute 1.2 percent whilst other religions form just about 2 percent. There are also about 8.2 percent of the people who have no religion.

9.2.14 Literacy

For the district as a whole, 19.8 percent of the population is literate in English only, 67.9 percent was literate in English and Ghanaian language, and 11.8 percent is literate in Ghanaian language only. Only 0.2 percent could read and write in English and French and in all the three languages (0.3%).

The data further shows that a higher proportion of the population in all the age groups could read write and understand English and Ghanaian language more than in English only or Ghanaian language only. Those who can read write and understand English, French and Ghanaian language in the district account for less than one percent in all the age groups for both sexes. Comparatively there are more literate females 50.04 percent than literate males 49.96 percent in the district.

9.2.15 Economic Activity Status

The total population 15 years and older in the Gomoa West District is 79,730. Out of this figure 59,562 which constitute 74.3 percent are economically active whilst the remaining 20,560 which form 25.7 percent are economically not active. Economically active population includes both the employed and unemployed population. Similarly the economically not active population is made up of all those who for one reason or the other are not available for work.

9.2.16 Occupation

The proportion of males in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery (57%) is higher than the proportion of females in the same occupation (38.7%). However, for the Service and Sales workers group, the proportion of females is 22.7 percent which far exceeds that of the males (6%).

9.2.17 Industry

About 45.0 percent of the population is into agriculture, forestry and fishing. Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles has 14.8 percent, the manufacturing industry has 16.7 percent, while accommodation and food service activities have 6.0 percent. Education takes 3.3 percent of the employed population, whilst construction, Information and Communication, transport and storage etc. are among the industries with the least proportion (0.1%) of people aged 15 years and older employed. The proportion of males in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is 55.6 percent is more than that of the females 38.0 percent. On the other hand the female proportion in wholesale and retail 20.3 percent is far more than that of the males 6.5 percent. The manufacturing industry employs 8.6 percent of males and 22.1 percent of females.

9.2.18 Ownership of Mobile Phones

It is established that the total population 12 years and older in the district is 89,830, of which males 37,606 which constitutes 41.9 percent and females (52,224) constitutes 58.1 percent. Out of the population 12 years and older, 32,446 36.1 percent owned mobile phone. This represents less than half of the population 12 years and older in the district. Also 44.1 percent of the male population 12 years and older in the district have mobile phones and the proportion of females with mobile phones constitute 30.3 percent of the female population 12 years and older in the district. The proportion of males who have mobile phones though is higher (44.1%) than female (30.3%). There are only a few less than half the half the population of the district have mobile phones.

9.2.19 Use of the internet

Only 2.3 percent of the population in the district uses the internet facility. This shows how the district is lagging behind in terms of modern technology which is a boost to education, commerce and trade.

9.2.20 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Also Out of the total number households of 32,715 in the district there are only 897 households, representing 2.7 percent of all households in the district have desktop/laptop computers. In relation to the sex of the head of the household, there is a wide variation in the ownership of desktop/laptop computers. Among the male headed household only 4.3 percent owned desktop/laptop computers whilst 1.4 percent of female headed households have desktop/laptop computers in the district.

According to the 2010 PHC, 3.8 percent of the people in Gomoa West District have one form of disability or the other. Table 6.1 shows population by type of locality. According to the data the proportion of persons with disability is higher among females (5.0%) than males (4.4%).

The data indicates that there are 5,115 persons with one form of disability or the other, and this constituted 3.8 percent of the population of the district. A greater proportion of 59.8

percent of PWDs lived in the rural communities whilst 40.2 percent lived in the urban areas. For the sexes, there were more female PWDs 3,060 (59.8%) than male (2,055) 40.2 percent in the district.

9.2.21 Population with Disability

The data indicates that there are 5,115 persons with one form of disability or the other, and this constituted 3.8 percent of the population of the district. A greater proportion of the 59.8 percent of PWDs lived in the rural communities whilst 40.2 percent lived in the urban areas. For the sexes, there were more female PWDs 3,060 (59.8%) than male (2,055) 40.2 percent in the district.

9.2.22 Disability type by sex

The specific type of disability includes sight, Physical (mobility), speech, intellectual, emotional and any other type of observed disability not here stated and hence classified as other. Sight related disability among the male PWDs is 39.9 percent and 43.3 percent among the females PWDs. Males with Physical disability constitute 31.0 percent and female 34.9 percent. Hearing disability for male 12.7 percent and for the female is 14.2 percent. These are some of the quite common types of disabilities in the district. Sight related disability is the highest among the various types of disabilities in the district. This pattern is observed in both the urban and rural areas.

9.2.23 Disability and activity status

According to the findings, there is a total of 4,384 persons aged 15 years and older with different forms of disabilities in the district representing 5.5 percent of the population 15 years and older in the district. Out of this number of PWDs, 2,034 (46.4%) of the PWDs are employed, representing 3.8 percent of the employed people in the district, whilst 84 which is 1.9 percent of the PWDs constitute 3.3 percent of the unemployed in the district. Also 2,266 which is 51.7 percent of the PWDs who are 15 years and older in the district also constitute 9.3 percent of the economically not-active population in the district.

9.2.24 Disability, Education and Literacy

It was found that there are 4,992 PWDs in the district who are 3 years and older. Out of this about 54.0 percent have never attended school. However, 3.0 percent had pre-primary and 37.6 percent had basic education whilst 5.4 percent had Sec./ SSS/ SHS and higher. Among the male PWDs 3 years and above 36.3 percent have never attended school but 3.8 percent had pre-primary education and 50.7 percent had basic education whilst 9.2 percent had education up to the Sec./ SSS/ SHS and higher. With the exception of some few cases those with sight related disabilities appear as the disability type among all disabilities with the highest number of sufferers at almost all educational levels. This trend applies even to both males and females. However more females PWDs (65.8%) never attended school, as compared to 36.3 percent of male PWDs.

9.2.25 Households in agriculture

The findings indicate that, out of the total of 32,715 households in the district 16,224 representing 49.6 percent are engaged in agriculture. Out of the agricultural households 93.0 percent are involved in crop farming, while 29.3 percent are into livestock farming rearing, and 1.3 percent are into tree planting whilst less than one percent (0.04%) are involved in fish farming. It must be understood that these activities are not exclusive, hence one house hold could be involved in one or more activities and these have been recorded as such.

9.2.26 Distribution of livestock and keepers

It was established that livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity in the Gomoa West District. Overall there are 76,100 livestock and other animals. Among the birds, there are 44,315 chickens which constitute 58.2 percent of all animals /Birds and others reared, with an average of about 15 birds per each of the 2912 keepers, which keepers constitute 44.0 percent of all keepers. Then comes the Guinea fowls which is the next commonest bird reared with 602 birds and which constitutes 0.8 percent of all animals/and birds reared with an average of about 11 birds per each of the 54 keepers, of which keepers also form 0.8 percent of all keepers.

Among the ruminant, there are 21,513 goats which constitutes 28.3 percent of all livestock, other animals reared by 2,708 keepers yielding an average of about 8 animals per keeper and which keepers constitute 40.9 percent of all keepers. In addition there are 552 cattle with an average of about 14 animals per each of the 39 keepers which also constitutes 0.6 percent of keepers and 4,797 sheeps with an average of about 8 animals per each of the 632 keepers thus having 9.6 percent of keepers. Grass cutter and rabbit which could be classified under non-traditional livestock recorded 254 and 122 respectively.

9.2.27 Housing Stock

The total household population of the district is 132,833, with 56,140 in urban localities and 76,693 in rural localities. It was also established that the total number of houses for the district is 23,233. Of these, 7,177 houses are in urban areas and 16,056 in rural areas. The total number of households in the district is 32,715, made up of 13,497 in urban areas and 19,218 in rural areas.

9.2.28 Construction Materials

The main construction materials for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality in the district, are cement blocks/concrete (62.0%) and mud brick/earth (29.9%). Other construction materials used for outer walls that are less common include landcrete (2.3%) and wood (2.0%). Furthermore, cement block/concrete is also the major construction material in both urban (81.6%) and rural (49.5%) localities. However, the use of mud brick/earth is also very common in rural (42.1%) compared to urban (10.6%) localities.

The main materials for the construction of floors in the district are cement/concrete (85.1%) and earth/mud (12.4%). This situation is similar in urban and rural localities. In 93.1 percent and 79.5% of dwelling units in urban and rural areas, cement/concrete is respectively, used for the construction of floors. However, the proportion of earth/mud floors is higher in rural (18.1%) compared to urban (4.2%) localities

The main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality is metal sheet. About 57.9 percent of dwelling units in the district have metal roofs and 36.8 percent have slate/asbestos as roofs. A small proportion of the dwelling units have thatch/palm/leaf/raffia (1.4%) and cement/concrete (1.2%) as roofs. While metal sheet is most commonly used as roofs in rural localities (85.1%), slate/asbestos is most commonly used in urban localities (72.0%).

9.2.29 Room occupancy

The table shows that 68.1 percent of households live in single rooms, 19.0 percent in two sleeping rooms, 6.5 percent in three sleeping rooms, 2.9 percent in four sleeping rooms and 1.2 percent in five sleeping rooms. The table further shows that in almost in all instances, the highest proportion of households live in a single room, irrespective of the size of the household. The only exceptions are households with nine or more members.

9.2.30 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

About 70 percent of households use electricity as their main source of lighting, and 24.0 percent use kerosene lamp. It is interesting to note that quite a substantial proportion (4.2%) use solar energy and this should be encouraged as an alternative energy source.

It is further established that almost equal proportions of households in both urban (70.4%) and rural localities (69.8%) use electricity (main) as the main source of lighting. This may be an indication that there is not much disparity between urban and rural localities in the district. Also the combination of wood (54.3%) and charcoal (34.6%) are the main sources cooking fuel. While use of gas is quite low (4.7%), electricity usage is very minimal i.e. almost insignificant (0.1%). Finally, 5.1 percent of households in the district do no cooking.

9.2.31 Main source of Water for Drinking and for other Domestic Use

the main and other domestic purposes. It was established that 17.9 percent of dwelling units use pipe-borne outside dwelling as their main source of drinking water for dwelling unit, 17.2 percent use public tap/standpipe, only 4.2 percent use pipe-borne inside dwelling, 7.4 percent use Sachet water. In addition 4.7 percent of dwellings use Pipe-borne inside dwelling as main source of water for other domestic use, 15.1 percent use Public/Stand pipe as main source of water for other domestic use.

9.2.32 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

The findings among other things established that 32.6 percent of households in the district have no toilet facility. Only 4.1 percent use WC and 34.2 percent use the public Toilet. The data further indicates that 49.1 percent of urban households in the district have no toilet facility and 44.4 percent of the rural households use the Public toilet whilst only 1.9 percent of rural households use WC. Also 20.0 percent of households own bathrooms for exclusive use and 6.9 percent bath in open space around house.

9.2.33 Methods of Waste Disposal

As many as 72.8 percent of households use the public dump as a means of solid waste disposal whilst only 0.7 percent have their solid waste collected. Also 82.7 percent of the rural households use the public dump. In addition 43.7 percent of households in Gomoa West throw their liquid waste into the street/outside, 12.0 percent throw their liquid waste into gutters.

9.3 Policy Implications

Almost 5 in 10 households are headed by a female (52.4%). This is contrary to the popular perception that almost all households are headed by males. It would be worth taking note of this when Policy makers, health promotion professionals and other development experts are designing messages and interventions at the community or household level.

It is found out that less than half (36.1%) of the population 12 years and older use mobile phones in the district. Hence, mobile phone communication companies should be encouraged to come into the district, and especially access should be expanded to the rural areas which are often the most deprived of this facility due to network coverage.

As low as 2.3 percent of persons 12 years and older use internet in the district. As well, only 2.7 percent of households have desktop/laptop. This must be taken seriously considering the importance of computer and internet in teaching and learning, information dissemination and many more. Private-Public Partnerships and other interventions should be initiated to expand computer ownership and the use of internet in the district.

The usage of wood (54.3%) and charcoal (34.6%) as the major sources of cooking fuel has negative implications on the vegetation. It could lead to rapid deforestation if not addressed early enough. The use of gas should be encouraged to curb the use of wood and charcoal.

Also, attention should be paid to upgrading the standard of schools at all levels of education in the district. School curricula should be revised to include the study of French in the very early years of childhood.

More than half of households (68.1%) in the district use single rooms. The greatest proportions of households with sizes ranging from 1 to 7 have access to only one sleeping room, for example, the greater proportion of households with a size of 7 (46.5%) use to only one sleeping room. This gives a picture of overcrowding, which calls for interventions to revamp the housing system in the district.

An analysis of toilet and bathing facilities can be used to assess sanitary conditions and poverty levels. Households that use bathroom in another house are 11.1 percent those that use open space around the house are 6.9 percent, the proportion of dwelling units that use Public toilets in the district 34.2 percent. Also, households with no toilet facilities constitute 32.6 percent. There are more households with not toilet facility in urban localities (49.1%) than in the rural (20.9%). The data on bathing and toilet facilities show that, together with revamping the housing situation in the district, attention should be paid to the provision of such housing facilities for bathing and toilet before building permits are given out.

Finally, the dependency ratio in the district is 94.2, meaning that for every 100 people in the working population (15-64 years), there are about 95 people who depend on them for survival. In other words every working age person in the district has about one person within the dependency age group to cater for. This ratio is the highest in Central region. Considering the fact that agriculture is the main economic activity in the district (72.5% of households are into agriculture), authorities concerned should encourage the working population to go into agriculture. Support, in various forms, should be given to people into agriculture, for example, provision of certain vital inputs, and education on modern methods of farming. This could go a long way to help support the dependent population in the district.

REFERENCE

Ghana Statistical Service (2013). 2010 Population and Housing Census; National Analytical Report, Ghana Statistical Service, Accra

Ghana Statistical Service (2013). Compendium of Statistical Standard, Variables and Concepts for official Statistics in Ghana, Ghana Statistical Service Accra

APPENDICES

Table A1: Household composition by type of locality

	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Head only	6,682	2,613	4,069	3,828	1,652	2,176	2,854	961	1,893
Household with head and a spouse only	2,184	986	1,198	1,082	492	590	1,102	494	608
Household with head and biological/adopted children only	18,709	8,352	10,357	7,460	3,350	4,110	11,249	5,002	6,247
Household with head spouse(s) and biological/adopted children only	31,000	12,780	18,220	15,820	6,494	9,326	15,180	6,286	8,894
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	17,812	6,379	11,433	8,683	3,046	5,637	9,129	3,333	5,796
Household with head spouse(s) biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,069	393	676	554	203	351	515	190	325
Household with head spouse(s) and other composition	3,529	1,423	2,106	1,673	644	1,029	1,856	779	1,077
Household with head biological/adopted children and relatives of the head only	34,161	16,122	18,039	12,739	6,059	6,680	21,422	10,063	11,359
Household with head biological/adopted children relatives and nonrelatives of the head	1,852	780	1,072	700	277	423	1,152	503	649
Household with head and other composition but no spouse	15,835	6,312	9,523	6,909	2,888	4,021	8,926	3,424	5,502

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Sex/Disability type	Educational level attained										
	Total	Never attended	Nursery	Kindergarten	Primary	Middle /JSS/ JHS	Sec. /SSS /SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD etc)
Total	123,102	35,238	4,159	8,120	32,920	32,960	6,279	1,035	1,874	430	87
No disability	118,110	32,543	4,105	8,023	32,168	31,837	6,144	996	1,795	417	82
With a disability	4,992	2,695	54	97	752	1,123	135	39	79	13	5
Sight	2,099	1,125	18	33	291	506	55	15	42	9	5
Hearing	676	394	6	13	123	122	14	1	3	0	0
Speech	627	311	7	25	129	128	20	1	5	1	0
Physical	1,680	1,034	8	9	193	344	45	16	25	4	2
Intellectual	662	359	4	16	125	132	15	1	7	1	2
Emotional	681	340	8	21	127	147	22	4	10	0	2
Other	465	261	10	4	81	91	9	6	3	0	0
Male											
Total	54,365	10,392	2,061	4,193	15,413	16,479	3,581	586	1,271	314	75
No disability	52,365	9,665	2,029	4,150	15,044	15,834	3,494	562	1,212	305	70
With a disability	2,000	727	32	43	369	645	87	24	59	9	5
Sight	797	300	8	15	119	266	37	7	34	6	5
Hearing	248	94	3	7	60	75	7	0	2	0	0
Speech	316	114	6	13	83	80	13	1	5	1	0
Physical	626	242	6	4	97	211	30	15	16	3	2
Intellectual	297	131	4	8	56	79	9	1	6	1	2
Emotional	288	110	6	8	65	79	8	1	9	0	2
Other	188	63	6	3	53	55	4	2	2	0	0
Female											
Total	68,737	24,846	2,098	3,927	17,507	16,481	2,698	449	603	116	12
No disability	65,745	22,878	2,076	3,873	17,124	16,003	2,650	434	583	112	12
With a disability	2,992	1,968	22	54	383	478	48	15	20	4	0
Sight	1,302	825	10	18	172	240	18	8	8	3	0
Hearing	428	300	3	6	63	47	7	1	1	0	0
Speech	311	197	1	12	46	48	7	0	0	0	0
Physical	1,054	792	2	5	96	133	15	1	9	1	0
Intellectual	365	228	0	8	69	53	6	0	1	0	0
Emotional	393	230	2	13	62	68	14	3	1	0	0
Other	277	198	4	1	28	36	5	4	1	0	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in occupied units	32,715	132,833	59,448	73,385	31,314	13,039	18,275
Households engaged in agricultural activities	16,224	72,102	32,384	39,718	31,314	13,039	18,275
Households engaged in crop farming or tree growing	15,142	67,073	30,286	36,787	29,012	12,222	16,790
Households engaged in crop farming	15,089	66,829	30,180	36,649	28,882	12,171	16,711
Households engaged in tree growing	216	968	432	536	451	192	259
Agro forestry (tree planting)	216	968	432	536	451	192	259
Alligator pepper	28	122	60	62	61	30	31
Apples	45	190	90	100	97	45	52
Asian vegetables (e.g. tinda, cauliflower)	11	41	23	18	23	11	12
Avocado	6	20	9	11	9	6	3
Banana	25	141	60	81	49	17	32
Beans	81	453	218	235	180	100	80
Black pepper	13	52	21	31	28	13	15
Cabbage	34	128	66	62	64	36	28
Carrot	317	1,260	588	672	689	316	373
Cashew	43	159	70	89	76	33	43
Cassava	11,970	53,447	23,910	29,537	23,047	9,435	13,612
Citronella	46	187	89	98	101	45	56
Citrus	650	3,351	1,682	1,669	1,448	696	752
Cloves	3	27	10	17	10	6	4
Cocoa	1,679	7,987	3,804	4,183	3,456	1,643	1,813
Coconut	175	886	410	476	343	151	192
Cocoyam	244	1,191	563	628	535	247	288
Cocoyam / Taro (koko)	53	178	90	88	89	37	52
Coffee	7	41	18	23	30	12	18
Cola	3	8	4	4	6	3	3
Cotton	6	28	13	15	10	4	6
Cucumber	84	404	196	208	154	65	89
Egg plant	32	152	56	96	78	31	47
Garlic	1	7	2	5	3	2	1
Garden eggs	212	1,126	511	615	519	220	299
Ginger	3	27	12	15	10	4	6
Groundnut	41	273	131	142	96	46	50
Guava	15	86	42	44	32	13	19
Kenaf	20	91	47	44	34	15	19
Lemon grass	6	22	12	10	16	7	9
Lettuce	54	156	59	97	78	29	49
Maize	9,535	42,739	19,255	23,484	18,323	7,567	10,756
Mango	13	53	25	28	21	12	9
Melon (agusi)	8	34	16	18	19	7	12
Millet	43	230	96	134	83	36	47
Nut meg	10	47	28	19	26	12	14
Oil palm	1,451	7,089	3,513	3,576	3,205	1,611	1,594
Okro	212	1,080	531	549	405	208	197
Onion	24	135	76	59	58	27	31
Pawpaw	53	229	108	121	109	45	64
Peas	23	93	45	48	50	19	31
Pepper	2,293	11,053	4,981	6,072	4,713	1,890	2,823
Pineapple	165	862	461	401	279	158	121

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

Households/ Type of crop	Households	Population in occupied units			Population engaged in agricultural activities		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Plantain	2,612	12,055	5,466	6,589	5,112	2,148	2,964
Potatoes	15	95	50	45	36	11	25
Rice	17	89	42	47	50	24	26
Rubber	36	202	106	96	98	47	51
Shallot	5	9	2	7	9	2	7
Shea tree	4	13	6	7	8	5	3
Soya beans	7	40	23	17	11	7	4
Spinach	3	13	5	8	9	4	5
Sugarcane	81	443	240	203	155	93	62
Sun flower	9	66	29	37	23	13	10
Sweet pepper	1	10	7	3	2	2	0
Sweet potatoes	7	26	11	15	15	7	8
Tiger nut	3	16	7	9	5	2	3
Tobacco	12	63	31	32	26	13	13
Tomatoes	1,226	6,066	2,742	3,324	2,596	1,065	1,531
Water melon	30	153	74	79	73	41	32
Yam	353	1,665	753	912	695	294	401
Other (specify)	248	1,144	564	580	528	281	247

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/N	Community Name	Sex			House holds	Houses
		Total	Male	Female		
1	Apam	23,588	10,434	13,154	5,759	2,779
2	Mumford	15,393	6,846	8,547	3,837	1,744
3	Gomoa Dago	7,889	3,655	4,234	1,279	959
4	Gomoa Eshiem	5,501	2,444	3,057	1,442	937
5	Gomoa Ankamu	5,197	2,319	2,878	1,180	758
6	Gomoa Tarkwa	4,011	1,756	2,255	1,051	794
7	Gomoa Mankessim	3,048	1,355	1,693	755	673
8	Gomoa Abamkrom	2,602	1,181	1,421	635	454
9	Gomoa Mozano	2,476	1,140	1,336	595	775
10	Gomoa Dawurampong	2,228	916	1,312	626	394
11	Gomoa Brofo	2,218	951	1,267	623	567
12	Gomoa Pinanko	2,049	839	1,210	538	332
13	Mankoadze	1,991	898	1,093	481	401
14	Gomoa Akyemefo	1,981	917	1,064	428	179
15	Gomoa Wassa	1,972	902	1,070	438	339
16	Gomoa Oguaa	1,801	797	1,004	427	375
17	Gomoa Enyeme	1,740	785	955	460	308
18	Gomoa Akropong No.2	1,696	777	919	445	361
19	Gomoa Denkyira	1,634	709	925	415	324
20	Gomoa (Assin) Brofoyedur	1,629	684	945	395	356

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

S/N	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Apam	23,588	3,355	3,035	2,754	2,824	2,070	1,633	1,411	1,228	1,057	872	829	552	469	329	443	727
2	Mumford	15,393	2,512	2,015	1,901	1,710	1,226	1,053	913	822	663	538	485	327	308	227	239	454
3	Gomoa Dago	7,889	1,132	1,134	916	748	679	549	458	423	328	298	288	161	216	118	160	281
4	Gomoa Eshiem	5,501	775	779	765	634	430	333	262	259	240	186	195	126	115	93	108	201
5	Gomoa Ankamu	5,197	771	612	660	609	426	423	324	268	249	166	199	117	103	79	70	121
6	Gomoa Tarkwa	4,011	592	603	580	468	262	181	154	151	129	174	165	114	110	82	94	152
7	Gomoa Mankessim	3,048	434	394	445	305	186	173	158	143	119	139	116	78	95	63	73	127
8	Gomoa Abamkrom	2,602	398	323	322	274	200	127	122	109	103	114	121	69	77	58	67	118
9	Gomoa Mozano	2,476	346	260	286	360	241	144	120	97	91	75	88	77	66	59	74	92
10	Gomoa Dawurampong	2,228	333	294	271	254	155	122	100	99	108	90	85	67	62	38	61	89
11	Gomoa Brofo	2,218	329	306	269	173	131	114	89	107	90	104	118	62	69	60	76	121
12	Gomoa Pinanko	2,049	295	248	266	218	160	138	112	99	70	83	92	58	46	27	48	89
13	Mankoadze	1,991	273	260	241	210	124	131	98	111	90	60	61	60	69	42	55	106
14	Gomoa Akyemefo	1,981	334	302	230	177	154	170	103	119	96	72	71	18	35	27	20	53
15	Gomoa Wassa	1,972	267	302	268	197	112	112	104	105	92	69	93	57	51	22	50	71
16	Gomoa Oguaa	1,801	260	262	229	201	91	97	74	84	57	71	78	37	52	38	53	117
17	Gomoa Enyeme	1,740	255	232	233	167	107	113	68	99	79	74	79	47	59	34	43	51
18	Gomoa Akropong No.2	1,696	284	218	209	143	104	110	77	92	73	75	81	44	41	27	37	81
19	Gomoa Denkyira	1,634	266	238	189	198	122	89	75	77	62	45	62	50	40	24	43	54
20	Gomoa (Assin) Brofoyedur	1,629	227	207	231	161	100	86	76	80	67	83	51	37	52	53	50	68

Source: Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census

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