



2010

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

DISTRICT ANALYTICAL REPORT

AMENFI WEST DISTRICT



Canada 

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
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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.

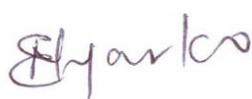
A population census is the most important source of data on the size, composition, growth and distribution of a country's population at the national and sub-national levels. Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will serve as reference for equitable distribution of national resources 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 Amenfi 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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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ix
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Physical Features.....	1
1.3 Political Administration	3
1.4 Social and Cultural Structures.....	3
1.5 Economy.....	3
1.6 Census Methodology, Concepts and Definitions	5
1.7 Organisation of the Report	14
CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	15
2.1 Introduction	15
2.2 Population Size and Distribution	15
2.3 Age-Sex Structure	15
2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration	17
CHAPTER THREE: SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	22
3.1 Introduction	22
3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure.....	22
3.3 Marital Status	24
3.4 Nationality.....	27
3.5 Religious Affiliation.....	28
3.6 Literacy and Education.....	28
CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	31
4.1 Introduction	31
4.2 Economic Activity Status.....	31
4.3 Occupation	33
4.4 Industry.....	34
4.5 Employment Status	35
4.6 Employment Sector	36
CHAPTER FIVE: INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	37
5.1 Introduction	37
5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones	37
5.3 Use of Internet.....	37
5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers	38
CHAPTER SIX: DISABILITY	39
6.1 Introduction	39
6.2 Population with Disability.....	39
6.3 Type of Disability.....	40
6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality.....	41

6.5	Disability and Economic Activity Status	41
6.6	Disability, Educational Level and Literacy	42
CHAPTER SEVEN: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES		44
7.1	Introduction	44
7.2	Households in Agriculture	44
7.3	Types of Livestock and Other Animals Reared	44
CHAPTER EIGHT: HOUSING CONDITIONS		46
8.1	Introduction	46
8.2	Housing Stock	46
8.3	Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements	47
8.4	Construction Materials	48
8.5	Room Occupancy	50
8.6	Access to Utilities and Household facilities.....	51
8.7	Main Source of Water for Drinking and for Other Domestic Use	54
8.8	Bathing and Toilet Facilities	56
8.9	Method of Waste Disposal	57
CHAPTER NINE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY		
	IMPLICATIONS	59
9.1	Summary of Findings	59
9.2	Conclusions	62
9.3	Policy Recommendations	62
REFERENCES.....		64
APPENDICES		65
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS		67

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population by age, sex and type of locality	16
Table 2.2: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate.....	18
Table 2.3: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child	19
Table 2.4: Total population, deaths in households and crude death rate	19
Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants.....	21
Table 3.1: Household size by locality	22
Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex	23
Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex.....	23
Table 3.4: Persons 12 years and older by sex, age-group and marital status.....	25
Table 3.5: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and level of education	26
Table 3.6: Persons 12 years and older by sex, marital status and economic activity status ...	27
Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex.....	28
Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex	28
Table 3.9: Population 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status.....	29
Table 3.10: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex ...	30
Table 4.1: Population 15 years and older by activity status and sex	32
Table 4.2: Economic activity status of population 15 years and older by sex and age	33
Table 4.3: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex.....	34
Table 4.4: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and sex	35
Table 4.5: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex	36
Table 4.6: Employed population 15 years and older by employment sector and sex.....	36
Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, Internet facility usage and sex	37
Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers and sex of head	38
Table 6.1: Population by type of locality, disability type and sex.....	40
Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older by type of disability, sex and economic activity status	42
Table 6.3: Population 3 years and older by sex, disability type and level of education	43
Table 7.1: Size of households by agricultural activities and locality	44
Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and other animals reared and keepers.....	45
Table 8.1: Stock of houses and households by type of locality	46
Table 8.2: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality ...	47
Table 8.3: Ownership status of dwelling by sex of household head and type of locality.....	48
Table 8.4: Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality	49
Table 8.5: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality	49
Table 8.6: Main construction material for roofing of dwelling unit by type of locality.....	50
Table 8.7: Household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling unit	51
Table 8.8: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit by type of locality	52
Table 8.9: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households	53

Table 8.10:Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes	55
Table 8.11:Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality	56
Table 8.12:Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households	57
Table A1: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the20 largest communities.....	65
Table A2: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities.....	66

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1:1: Map of Amenfi West District.....	2
Figure 2.1: Population pyramid	17
Figure 2.2: Reported age-specific death rates by sex	20
Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by marital status.....	24
Figure 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage and sex	38
Figure 6.1: Population by type of disability.....	41
Figure 8.2: Main source of drinking water	54

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APED	Association of Progressive Entrepreneurs in Development
CBR	Crude Death Rate
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African State
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GREL	Ghana Rubber Estate Limited
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ISSER	Institute of Scientific, Social and Economic Research
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
TFR	Total Fertility Rate

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 Amenfi West District is 92,152 representing 3.8 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 51.4 percent and females represent 48.6 percent. There are more people living in the rural (59.72%) areas. The district has a sex ratio of 105.7. The population of the district is youthful depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons. The total age dependency ratio for the District is 80.3, the dependency ratios for the males and females are 79.6 and 81.1 respectively.

Fertility, mortality and migration

The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 3.7. The General Fertility Rate is 107.9 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 25.9 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 5.8 per 1000. From age 5 to age 59 years, more female deaths are observed than males. There is a higher male death rate (42 per 1000) than females (38 per 1000) among the age group 70 years and over. Majority of migrants (75.6) living in the district were born in another region while 14.0% percent were born elsewhere in the Western Region.

Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 89,823 with a total number of 20,262 households. The average household size in the district is 4.5 persons per household. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 46.2 percent. Heads form about 22.6 percent. Nuclear households (head, spouse(s) and children) constitute 37.8 percent of the total household population in the district.

Marital status

About five in ten (50.3%) of the population aged 12 years and older are married, 37.7% percent have never married, 2.5 percent are widowed, 3.8 percent are divorced and 1.6 percent are separated. By age 25-29 years, more than half of females (68.9%) are married compared to a little below half of males (43.2%). At age 65 and above, widowed females account for as high as 41.0 percent as compared to widowed males account for only 7.3 percent. . Among the married, 36.4 percent have no education while about 10.6 percent of the unmarried have never been to school. More than half of the married populations (82.5%) are employed, 2.0 percent are unemployed and 15.5 percent are economically not active. A greater proportion of those who have never married (67.2%) are economically not active with 3.4 percent unemployed.

Nationality

The proportion of Ghanaians by birth in the district is 96.5 percent. Those who have naturalized constitute 0.5 percent and the non-Ghanaian population in the district is 1.5 percent.

Literacy and education

Considering the populations 11 years and above, 73.7 percent are literate and 26.3 percent are non-literate. The proportion of literate males is higher (79.1 %) than that of females (68.0%). Seven out of ten people (65.7%) indicated they could read and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Of the population aged 3 years and above in the district, 29,056 attended school in the past and 35,693 are currently attending school.

Economic activity status

About 71.1 percent of the populations aged 15 years and older are economically active while 28.9 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 95.9 percent are employed while 4.1 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a larger percentage of them are students (54.2%), 27.1% perform household duties and 3.3 percent are disabled or too sick to work

Occupation

With respect to the employed population, about 63.0 percent are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers, 12.1 percent in service and sales, 7.4 percent in craft and related trade, and 6.3 percent are engaged as managers, professionals, and technicians.

Employment status and sector

Considering the population 15 years and older 63.4 percent are self-employed without employees, 14.9 percent are employees, 13.9 percent are contributing family workers, 2.4 percent are casual workers and 0.8 percent are domestic employees (house helps). Men constitute the highest proportion in each employment category except the contributing family workers and apprentices and self-employed without employees. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 86.7 percent of the population followed by the private forma sector with 8.0 percent.

Information Communication Technology

Considering the populations 12 years and above, 39.9 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 46.6 percent as compared to 32.8 percent of females. About one out of every 100 (1.4%) of the populations 12 years and older use internet facilities in the district. Only 610 households representing 3.0 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.

Disability

About one percent of the district's total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is slightly higher (1.5%) than females (1.3%). The types of disability in the district include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 37.0 percent followed by physical disability (32.8%). There are more females with physical, intellectual and sight disabilities than males in both the urban and rural localities. Of the population disabled, 43.6 percent have never been to school.

Agriculture

As high as 71.6 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. Out of the households engaged in agriculture activities, 66.8 percent are in the rural localities while 33.2 percent are in the urban areas. Over 90 percent of households in the district are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the district

Housing

The stock of houses in the Amenfi West District is 16,783 representing less than five percent of the total number of houses in the Western region. The average number of persons per house is 4.5

Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units

Close to half (38.05%) of all dwelling units in the district are compound houses; 42.2 percent are separate houses and 12.5 percent are semi-detached houses. About half (68.8%) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 15.0 percent are owned by private individuals; 6.9 percent are owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 5.6 percent are owned by public or government.

Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is mud brick/Earth accounting for 52.1 percent with cement blocks/concrete constituting 39.8 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (71.6%) and mud/earth (25.7%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (74.3 %) for dwelling units in the district.

Room occupancy

One room constitutes the highest percentage (54.0%) of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 7.6 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single rooms.

Utilities and household facilities

The three main sources of lighting in dwelling units in the district are electricity (47.6%), flashlight/torch (32.2%) and kerosene lamp (14.9%). The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the district is wood (63.7%). The proportion for rural (87.3%) is higher than that of urban (35.9%). The four main sources of water in the district are unprotected well, river stream, boreholes and protected well. About a third of households (27.9%) drink water from rivers and streams.

The most widely used toilet facility in the district is public toilet representing 42.0 percent followed by pit latrine (41.8%). About 5 percent of the populations in the district have no toilet facility. Three out of ten households (29.3%) in the district share separate bathrooms in the same house while 34.2 percent own bathrooms for their exclusive use.

Waste disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump in the open space accounting for 62.2 percent. About 9 in 100 households (9.1%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 5.2 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound (52.1%) and onto the street (20.0%) are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Amenfi West District is located in the middle part of the Western Region of Ghana. The district which was part of the erstwhile Wassa Amenfi District was established under the Legislative Instrument 1757 in 2004 with Asankrangwa as its capital. It is bounded to the west by Sefwi-Akontombra and Aowin districts, to the south by Jomoro, Ellembelle and Nzema East districts, the East by Prestea Huni Valley and Wassa Amenfi Central districts (Figure 1.1). It has a total land area of 1,448.56 square kilometres.

1.2 Physical Features

1.2.1 Topography

The topography of the district is generally undulating with summits averaging 153 metres above sea level (500ft). There is a good network of rivers and streams, which include the Tano and Ankobra rivers. These rivers serve as sources of water for domestic and farming (irrigation) purposes, especially for vegetable farmers during the dry season.

1.2.2 Geology and mineral resources

The Amenfi West District lies geologically within the Ghanaian Shield Area which consists of the lower proterozoic volcanic and the flyschoid metasediments of the birimian system. The district is associated with part of the gold belt, namely Asankrangwa-Manso-Nkwanta, which is associated with the birimian rocks. The main mineral found in the district is gold.

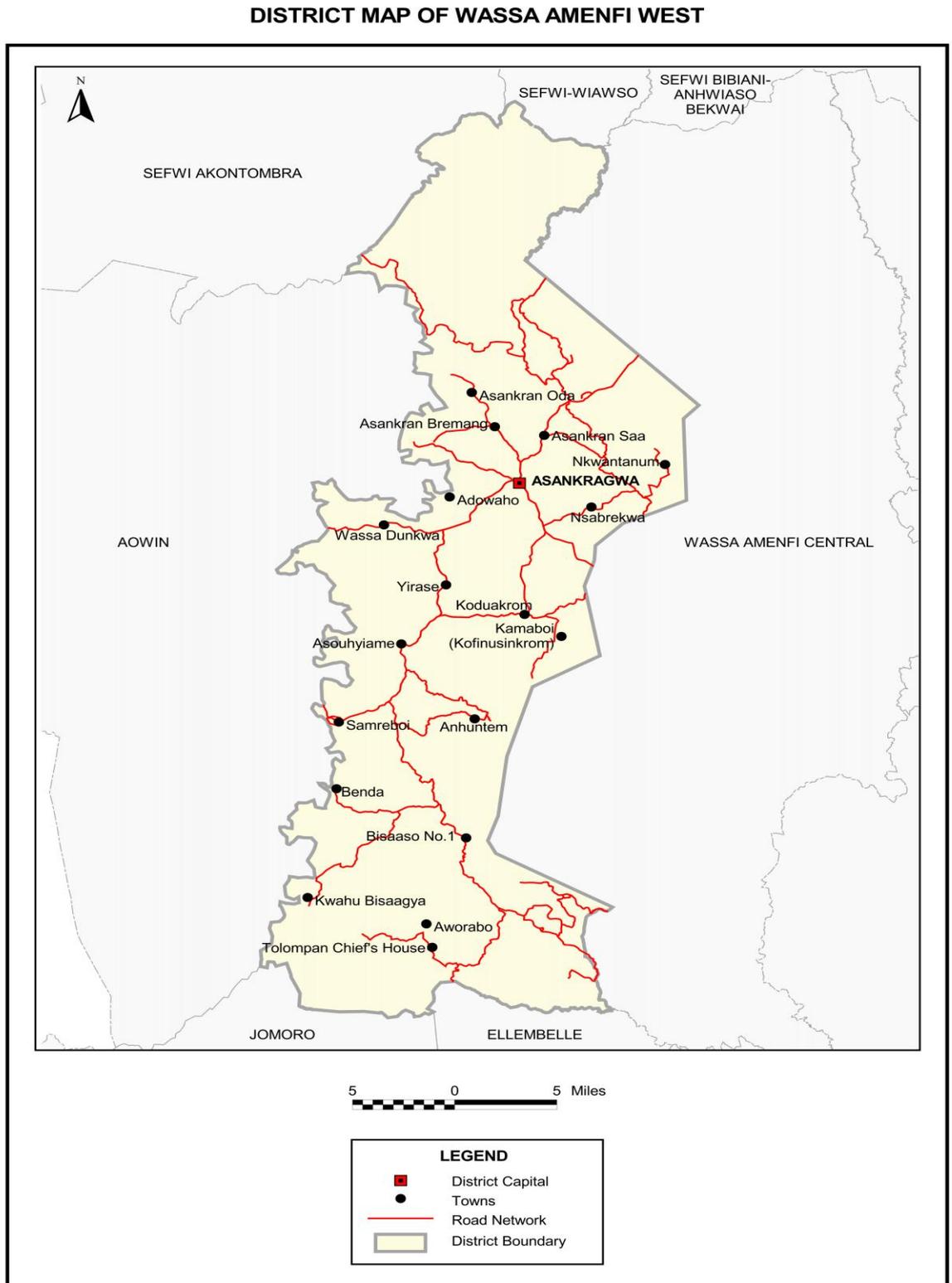
1.2.3 Soil

Two major soil types are identified in the district. These are the forest ochrosol-oxysols and oxysols. These soils support the cultivation of tree crops like coffee, oil palm, rubber, cola and cocoa. Food crops like plantain, cassava, maize, rice, tomatoes, pepper and garden eggs also do well with these types of soil. Large enclaves of clay deposits are also available in the district.

1.2.4 Vegetation

Three types of vegetation cover are found in the Amenfi West District. These are the semi-deciduous forest found in the northern part, the tropical rainforest to the south where rainfall is heaviest and the transitional zone situated between the two. The district has forest reserves covering a total area of 64,242.81 hectares, which include Bura, Angoben and Totua Forest reserves.

Figure 1:1: Map of Amenfi West District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.2.5 Climate

The district falls within the wettest parts of the country. Average annual rainfall tapers off from 173mm at the south to 140mm at the north. The district experiences bi-modal rainy season, i.e., March to July and September to early December. Two dry spells separate the seasons (December to February and in August in terms of range and intensity). Temperatures are generally high, ranging from 24⁰C to 29⁰C (75⁰F-83⁰F). Maximum temperatures are recorded in March and the minimum in August. The climate of the district is suitable for the growing of various cash and food crops.

1.3 Political Administration

The District Chief Executive is the political head of the district with the District Coordinating Director being the Administrative head of the District Assembly. Amenfi West District has twenty seven (27) assembly members, nineteen (19) elected members and eight (8) government appointees. The district has three area councils, namely Asankrangwa, Samreboi and Breman Area councils.

1.4 Social and Cultural Structures

1.4.1 Ethnicity

Wassa is the dominant ethnic group in the district. However, there are other minor ethnic groups such as Nzema, Sefwi, Asante and Akyem. The Wassa are culturally homogeneous with respect to lineage, inheritance and succession. Like other Akans, inheritance is through matrilineal lineage. Twi is the predominant language spoken by the people in the district.

1.4.2 Chieftaincy

The Amenfi West District has 16 divisional chiefs who pay homage to the paramount chief (Omanhene) of the Wassa Amenfi Traditional Area at Wassa Akropong, the traditional capital of the Amenfi, one of the three traditional areas of the people of Wassa. The institution of chieftaincy is an important component of the social organization of the district as in the rest of the country. Under the traditional setup, the Omanhene is the head of the Traditional Council. In all, there are about forty-five divisional chiefs under the Omanhene.

1.4.3 Festivals

The major festival of the people in the district is the Yam Festival, which is celebrated annually between March and April to herald the harvest of the water yam. It is celebrated to offer thanks and food to the gods for bumper harvest and for protection throughout the year.

1.5 Economy

1.5.1 Agricultural activities

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the district. Cash crops grown are mostly cocoa, oil palm, and rubber and the major food crops produced include cassava, maize, rice, garden eggs and tomatoes. Most of the farmers use family hands, hired labour and farmers' mutual help (Nnoboa). Land acquisition is mostly on leasehold or share-cropping system (Abunu or Abusa). The farmers use mostly traditional methods of farming. The practice of slash and burn, bush fallowing and shifting cultivation are the main methods used.

1.5.2 Services and financial institutions

The district has two major markets at Asankrangwa and Samreboi. There are other satellite markets like Mumuni, Breman, Kwabeng and Wassa Dunkwa that contribute to the economic activities in the district. There are two (2) commercial banks, HFC Bank at Asankrangwa and Ghana Commercial Bank at Samreboi and three (3) rural banks, all in the district. Some non-banking institutions also operate in the district.

1.5.3 Industry

The district has one commercial wood industry, Samatex Timber Company Limited at Samreboi. The district also has a potential for Agro-based Industry, due to the availability of oil palm, rubber and cocoa husk which can serve as raw material for the production of palm oil and potash for the manufacturing of soap. The presence of the Rural Technology Facility (RTF) could also support the Agro-based industries.

1.5.4 Mining

There are over ten (10) licensed gold exploration companies working at various stages in the district. Illegal gold mining is intensive within all tributaries of River Tano and River Ankobra in the communities. Significant among these communities are Sraha, Ayiem, Amoamang, Breman and Oda Kotoamso. The presence of minerals affects the underground water quality.

1.5.5 Telecommunication

Two types of telephone systems are in operation in the district. These are fixed line telephone and mobile telephone systems. Vodafone operates the fixed line; whilst the mobile telephone system is operated by the MTN, Tigo, Vodafone, Espresso and Airtel. The fixed line is at the district capital, Asankrangwa. The mobile telephone network covers almost the entire district.

1.5.6 Road network

The Amenfi West District has 900km length of feeder roads. Generally, the roads are in a deplorable state. Only 40.9km of roads in the district are tarred. The poor nature of the roads has adverse effects on service delivery in the entire district. The problem is pronounced during the rainy season. It poses a problem in the carting of agricultural and timber products to other major markets in the district and other towns outside the district.

1.5.7 Health

The district has two major hospitals, namely Roman Catholic Hospital at Asankrangwa and Samatex Hospital at Samreboi. There are also other thirteen (13) public health care facilities and one private clinic within the various communities in the district.

1.5.8 Education

The district has 118 Pre-School/Kindergarten schools, made up of 88 public and 30 private schools. Out of the 119 Primary schools in the district, 89 are public and 30 private schools. Also, there are 62 junior high schools in the district, with 41 being public schools and 21 private schools. The district has two (2) senior high schools, namely Asankrangwa Senior High School and Asankrangwa Senior High Technical School. One (1) Community Health Assistant and Midwifery Training Institute is also located in the district.

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, Ksoa and Techiman were not properly demarcated and some were characterized by large EAs, some enumerators were unable to complete their assigned tasks within the stipulated time.

1.6.4 Post Enumeration Survey

In line with United Nations recommendations, GSS conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) in April, 2011 to check content and coverage error. The PES was also to serve as an

important tool in providing feedback regarding operational matters such as concepts and procedures in order to help improve future census operations. The PES field work was carried out for 21 days in April 2011 and was closely monitored and supervised to ensure quality output. The main findings of the PES were that:

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

1.6.5 Release and dissemination of results

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

1.6.6 Concepts and Definitions

Introduction

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

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

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

Region

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

District

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

Locality

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

Population

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

Household

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

Head of Household

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

Household and Non-household population

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

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

Age

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

Nationality

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

Ethnicity

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

Birthplace

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

Duration of Residence

Duration of residence refers to the number of years a person has lived in a particular place. This question is only asked of persons not born in the place where enumeration took place. Breaks in duration of residence lasting less than 12 months are disregarded. The duration of

residence of persons who made multiple movements of one (1) year or more is assumed to be the number of years lived in the locality (town or village) since the last movement.

Religion

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

Marital Status

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

Literacy

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

Education

School Attendance

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

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

Level of Education

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

Activity Status

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

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

The economically not active were persons who did not work and were not seeking for work. They were classified by reasons for not being economically active. Economically not active

persons included homemakers, students, retired persons, the disabled and persons who were unable to work due to their age or ill-health.

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Employment Status

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

Employment Sector

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

Disability

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

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

Households having Personal Computers/Laptops refer to households which 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 Organisation of the Report

Chapter One presents background information on Amenfi West District, including the physical features, political administration, social and cultural structure and the economy. Chapter Two focuses on demographic characteristics while Chapter Three deals with the social characteristics of the district. Economic characteristics and information communication technology are presented in Chapters Four and Five respectively. The report highlights issues on disability in Chapter Six, agricultural activities in Chapter Seven, and housing conditions in Chapter Eight. Chapter Nine of the report is devoted to summary of the key findings, conclusions and policy implications.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Demographic characteristics such as population size, distribution and age-sex structure are necessary inputs for effective planning for socio-economic development. These characteristics are influenced by the components of population change, i.e., fertility, mortality and migration. The dynamics of the components of population change have numerous demographic and socio-economic implications for development. The objective of this chapter is to analyse the population size and distribution, sex ratio and the population pyramid and the components of population change of the Amenfi West District.

2.2 Population Size and Distribution

As shown in Table 2.1, the total population of Amenfi West District is 92,152 comprising of 47,361 males and 44,791 females. Majority (59.72%) of people in the district live in rural areas. The proportion of rural dwellers in the district is slightly higher than the average for the Western Region (57.6%) as well as the national average (49.1%).

2.3 Age-Sex Structure

The age-sex structure which is useful for population projections is presented in Table 2.1. Forty-one percent of the total population of the district is in the 0-14 age group. The proportion of the population 0-14 years in the district is slightly higher than that for the Western Region (39%) and Ghana (38.3%). The elderly population (65 years and older) accounts for 3.1 percent of the population in the district.

Generally, there are more males than females in the district. The district has a sex ratio of 105.7 compared to 100.0 and 95.2 for Western Region and Ghana respectively (GSS, 2013). Similarly, the sex ratio for the people aged 65 years and older is more than 100, which means that there are more males than females even among the elderly population.

2.3.1 Age Dependency Ratio

Age-dependency ratio is a measure of the dependent population made up of those below 15 years and 65 years and older, to the independent population, that is, those in the 15-64 age group. The ratio is used to measure the burden borne by those in the working age population. The total age dependency ratio for the district is 80.3 compared to 74.8 and 76 for Western Region and Ghana respectively. Child and old age dependency ratios are 74.7 and 5.6 respectively. The total and child dependency ratios for the district are higher for females than males and in the rural than the urban areas.

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

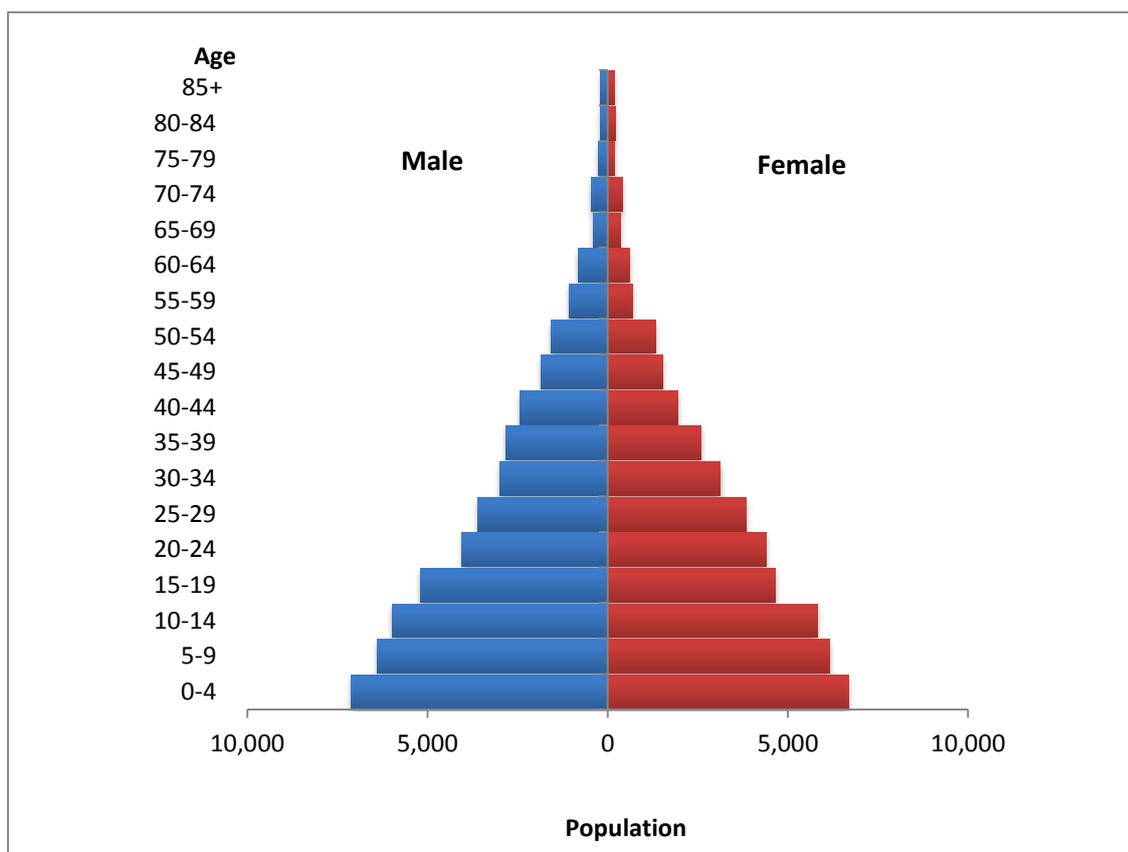
Age group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of Locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	92,152	47,361	44,791	105.7	38,113	54,039
0 - 4	13,800	7,112	6,688	106.3	4,979	8,821
5 - 9	12,562	6,401	6,161	103.9	4,789	7,773
10 -14	11,813	5,985	5,828	102.7	5,119	6,694
15 - 19	9,843	5,196	4,647	111.8	4,523	5,320
20 - 24	8,451	4,038	4,413	91.5	3,637	4,814
25 - 29	7,447	3,596	3,851	93.4	3,179	4,268
30 - 34	6,112	2,981	3,131	95.2	2,511	3,601
35 - 39	5,412	2,819	2,593	108.7	2,157	3,255
40 - 44	4,378	2,426	1,952	124.3	1,901	2,477
45 - 49	3,394	1,857	1,537	120.8	1,395	1,999
50 - 54	2,886	1,562	1,324	118.0	1,214	1,672
55 - 59	1,769	1,078	691	156.0	788	981
60 - 64	1,408	810	598	135.5	628	780
65 - 69	777	407	370	110.0	315	462
70 - 74	873	461	412	111.9	381	492
75 - 79	441	248	193	128.5	216	225
80 - 84	401	194	207	93.7	189	212
85 - 89	193	110	83	132.5	99	94
90 - 94	133	50	83	60.2	59	74
95 - 99	59	30	29	103.4	34	25
All Ages	92,152	47,361	44,791	105.7	38,113	54,039
0-14	38,175	19,498	18,677	104.4	14,887	23,288
15-64	51,100	26,363	24,737	106.6	21,933	29,167
65+	2,877	1,500	1,377	108.9	1,293	1,584
Total dependency ratio	80.3	79.6	81.1	-	73.8	85.3
Child dependency ratio	74.7	73.9	75.5	-	67.8	79.8
Old age dependency ratio	5.6	5.6	5.5	-	5.8	5.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.2 Population pyramid

Population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population. Figure 2.1 shows the population pyramid of the Amenfi West District. The pyramid of the district has a broad base and tapers off with increasing age. It depicts a youthful population similar to the population pyramid of the country. As shown in Figure 2.1, there are no distinctive differences in the number of males and females in the various age groups with the exception of the 55-64 year age group which has more males than females.

Figure 2.1: Population pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

This section examines the components of population change – fertility, mortality and migration. The interactions of these components determine the population size, population growth and population distribution.

2.4.1 Fertility

Table 2.2 presents various fertility measurements (crude birth rate, general fertility rate, total fertility rate). Generally, fertility level in the district is slightly higher than the average for the Western Region. For instance, the district has a total fertility rate (TFR) of 3.7 compared to 3.6 for the Western Region and a general fertility rate (GFR) of 107.9 compared to 105.8 for the Western Region. However, the crude birth rate for the district (25.9 per 1000) is lower than the average for the Western Region (26.8 per 1000).

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

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total fertility Rate	*General fertility Rate	**Crude birth rate
All Districts	2,376,021	602,769	63,769	3.6	105.8	26.8
Jomoro	150,107	38,145	4,245	3.7	111.3	28.3
Ellembelle	87,501	22,148	2,381	3.6	107.5	27.2
Nzema East	60,828	15,155	1,734	3.7	114.4	28.5
Ahanta West	106,215	26,356	3,112	3.9	118.1	29.3
Sekondi-Takoradi						
Metropolis	559,548	158,170	12,883	2.8	81.5	23
Shama	81,966	20,778	2,371	3.9	114.1	28.9
Wassa East	81,073	18,717	2,509	4.5	134	30.9
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	90,477	22,852	2,278	3.2	99.7	25.2
Prestea/Huni Valley	159,304	39,035	4,898	4.2	125.5	30.7
Wassa Amenfi East	83,478	19,368	2,481	4.4	128.1	29.7
Wassa Amenfi West	92,152	22,124	2,387	3.7	107.9	25.9
Aowin	117,886	28,511	3,253	3.9	114.1	27.6
Sefwi Akontombra	82,467	19,026	2,158	3.6	113.4	26.2
Sefwi Wiawso	139,200	34,406	3,668	3.7	106.6	26.4
Sefwi Bibiani-Ahwiaso						
Bekwai	123,272	30,844	2,919	3.2	94.6	23.7
Juabeso	58,435	14,521	1,792	4.2	123.4	30.7
Bia west	88,939	22,021	2,598	3.8	118	29.2
Mpohor	42,923	10,324	1,299	4.3	125.8	30.3
Wassa Amenfi Central	69,014	15,867	1,895	4.1	119.4	27.5
Suaman	20,529	5,141	482	3.2	93.8	23.5
Bodi	53,314	12,708	1,556	4.1	122.4	29.2
Bia East	27,393	6,552	870	4.2	132.8	31.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

** Number of live births per 1,000 populations

Children ever born and surviving

Further analysis of the fertility dynamics of the female population 12 years and older in the Amenfi West District is presented in Table 2.3. There are 29,442 females 12 years and older in the district with the highest number (4,647) and the lowest number (691) recorded in the 15-19 and 55-59 age groups respectively. The number of children ever born to all females 12 years and older in the district is 69,243, consisting of 35,203 males and 34,040 females. The 60 years and older age group registered the highest (10,693) number of children ever born, followed by the 35-39 age category (10,177). The 35-39 year age group has the highest number of surviving children (9,357) even though the group is second to the 60 years and older age group in terms of children ever born in the district (Table 2.3).

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

Age	Number of females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All ages	29,442	69,243	35,203	34,040	61,400	31,023	30,377
12 - 14	3,328	8	1	7	4	-	4
15 - 19	4,647	434	214	220	395	193	202
20 - 24	4,413	3,583	1,871	1,712	3,284	1,701	1,583
25 - 29	3,851	7,128	3,571	3,557	6,609	3,267	3,342
30 - 34	3,131	9,700	4,989	4,711	8,991	4,602	4,389
35 - 39	2,593	10,177	5,155	5,022	9,357	4,699	4,658
40 - 44	1,952	9,152	4,677	4,475	8,305	4,257	4,048
45 - 49	1,537	7,557	3,919	3,638	6,786	3,478	3,308
50 - 54	1,324	6,943	3,424	3,519	6,043	2,964	3,079
55 - 59	691	3,868	1,951	1,917	3,297	1,632	1,665
60 +	1,975	10,693	5,431	5,262	8,329	4,230	4,099

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.2 Mortality

Table 2.4 presents the total number of deaths and crude death rate (CDR) for all districts in the Western Region. Amenfi West District has a CDR of 5.8 which is slightly lower than the CDR of 6.2 for the Western Region. The number of registered deaths in households in the district is 530.

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

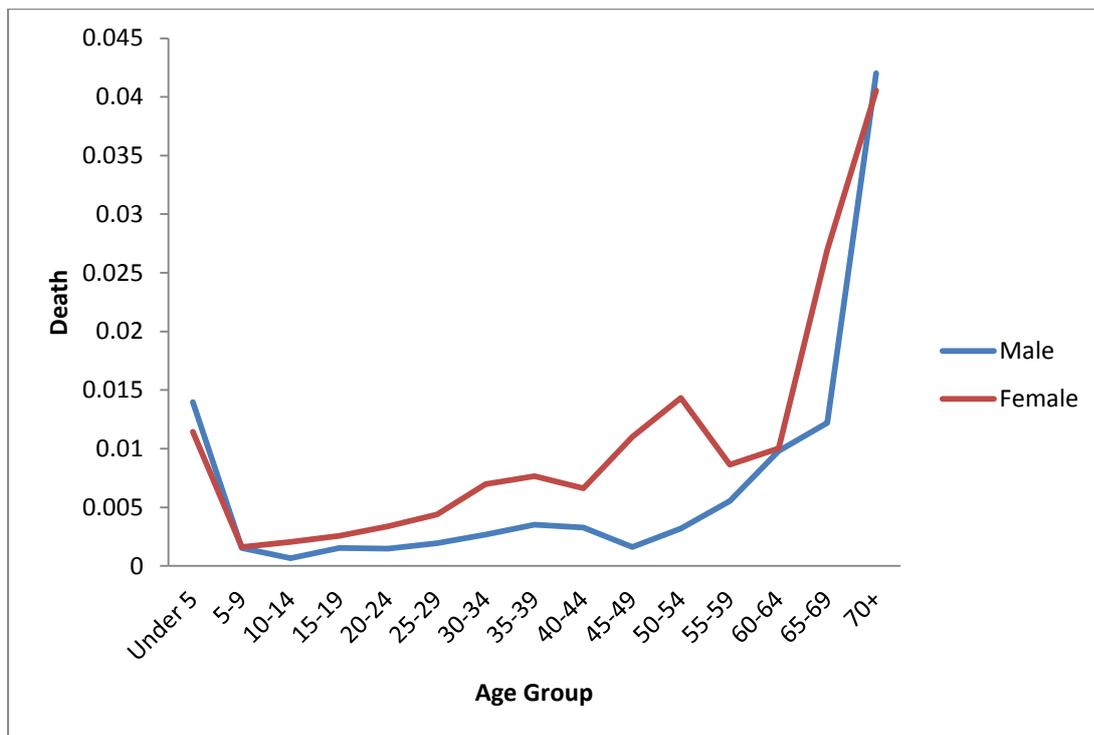
District	Total Population	Deaths in households	*Crude death rate
All Districts	2,376,021	14,825	6.2
Jomoro	150,107	1,452	9.7
Ellembelle	87,501	471	5.4
Nzema East	60,828	425	7.0
Ahanta West	106,215	683	6.4
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis	559,548	2,721	4.9
Shama	81,966	590	7.2
Wassa East	81,073	926	11.4
Tarkwa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

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Note: * Number of deaths per 1,000 populations

Figure 2.2 shows that the death rate in the under-five age group is high for both males and females. This is an indication of high infant and child mortality. It shows that the death rates are lower for males than for females in almost all the age groups apart from those below age five years. The death rate for females aged 45-59 years is very high compared to males. Age groups 5-9, 65-69 and 70 years and above have almost the same death rates for both males and females. The rate increases sharply for both males and females within the age groups 60-70 years with the female rate again higher than that for the male.

Figure 2.2: Reported age-specific death rates by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.3 Migration

Table 2.5 shows birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in the Amenfi West District. The district registered 36,538 migrants. Majority (75.6%) of the migrants in the district were born outside the Western Region. Out of the migrants who were born in Ghana, but outside the Western Region, the highest number (5,093) was born in the Central Region compared to 838 (lowest number) born in the Greater Accra Region. The least number of migrants in the district is recorded for those born outside Ghana (540).

The highest proportion (28.8%) of migrants has stayed in the district for 1-4 years. The duration of residence varies by the region of birth. For instance, the highest proportion (24.7%) of the migrants who were born in the Central Region has stayed for 1-4 years while 30.7 percent of those born in the Eastern Region have stayed for 20 years or more.

Table 2.5: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	36,538	11.7	27	18.9	21	21.2
Born elsewhere in the region	8,923	12.3	27.2	19.1	19	22.1
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central	5,093	12.4	20.1	14.8	20	32.5
Greater Accra	838	19.3	28.5	13.8	16	22.6
Volta	2,330	15.8	27.2	13.9	20	22.7
Eastern	3,120	9.9	20.8	14.8	24	30.5
Ashanti	4,083	10.3	26.3	18.5	22	23.2
Brong Ahafo	4,368	10.6	28.9	21.4	22	17.1
Northern	1,781	13.5	27.6	21.7	26	11.5
Upper East	3,237	9	29.3	23.9	28	10
Upper west	2,225	10.2	39.6	25.8	16	7.8
Outside Ghana	540	49	228	109	82	72

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on social characteristics such as household, household size, composition and structure, marital status, nationality, religious affiliation, literacy and education of persons in the Amenfi West District.

3.2 Household Size, Composition and Structure

A household may consist of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them. The household head is referred to as the person recognized as such by the other household members. This person generally is the one who has economic and social responsibility for the household.

3.2.1 Household size

Table 3.1 provides information on household size by locality in the Amenfi West District. The district has a household population of 89,823 with a total number of 20,262 households. The average household size from the 2010 PHC data in the district is 4.5 persons per household. The average household per house is 1.2 with urban dwellers having a higher proportion than rural dwellers.

Table 3.1: Household size by locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	89,823	36,656	53,167
Number of houses	3,392,745	380,104	16,783	6,074	10,709
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	20,262	9,296	10,966
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.0
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.2.2 Household composition

From Table 3.2, the total household population in the Amenfi West District is 89,823, of which 46,157, representing 51.4 percent is male and the rest (48.4%) female. About 23 percent of the household population is made of heads: 32.8 percent of the male population and 11.8 percent of the females are classified as heads. Children of the head of household represent the highest composition (46.2%) of the household population, followed by spouses (12.5%) and grandchildren (5.4%). There is not much variation in the proportion of sons (46.7%) in the male household population and daughters (45.7%) in that of the females.

Table 3.2: Household population by composition and sex

Household composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	89,823	100.0	46,157	100.0	43,666	100.0
Head	20,262	22.6	15,129	32.8	5,133	11.8
Spouse (wife/husband)	11,207	12.5	653	1.4	10,554	24.2
Child (son/daughter)	41,513	46.2	21,541	46.7	19,972	45.7
Parent/parent in-law	362	0.4	69	0.1	293	0.7
Son/daughter in-law	337	0.4	148	0.3	189	0.4
Grandchild	4,824	5.4	2,486	5.4	2,338	5.4
Brother/sister	3,318	3.7	2,053	4.4	1,265	2.9
Step child	610	0.7	329	0.7	281	0.6
Adopted/foster child	471	0.5	228	0.5	243	0.6
Other relative	4,626	5.2	2,156	4.7	2,470	5.7
Non-relative	2,293	2.6	1,365	3.0	928	2.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.3.3 Household structure

Household structure here refers to the type of relationship, whether related or unrelated among household members. Classification of households depends on whether it is a head only household, head and spouse only, nuclear household (head, spouse(s) and their children) or extended household (head, spouse(s) children, and head's relatives).

Information on household population by structure and sex is presented in Table 3.3. The total household population is 89,823. The structure of the household in the district is mainly that of the nuclear type, accounting for 53 percent of the households. Nuclear households (comprising head, spouse(s) and children) have the highest (37.8%) proportion followed by extended households (comprising head, spouse(s), children, and head's relatives) which constitute 22.3 percent of the total household population. The single parent extended plus non-relative household structure accounts for the least proportion (1.2%).

Of the male-headed households, nuclear (head spouse(s) children) represents 38.0 percent and single-parent extended plus non-relative constitutes 1.1 percent while for the female-headed household, 37.5 percent is nuclear (head spouse(s) children) and 1.4 percent is classified as single-parent extended plus non-relative.

Table 3.3: Household population by structure and sex

Household structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	89,823	100.0	46,157	100.0	43,666	100.0
Head only	3,199	3.6	2,349	5.1	850	1.9
Head and a spouse only	1,820	2.0	920	2.0	900	2.1
Nuclear (head spouse(s) children)	33,927	37.8	17,543	38.0	16,384	37.5
Extended (head spouse(s) children head's relatives)	20,040	22.3	10,183	22.1	9,857	22.6
Extended + non relatives	2,357	2.6	1,270	2.8	1,087	2.5
Head spouse(s) and other composition	4,218	4.7	2,251	4.9	1,967	4.5
Single parent nuclear	8,525	9.5	3,908	8.5	4,617	10.6
Single parent extended	8,025	8.9	3,503	7.6	4,522	10.4
Single parent extended + non relative	1,116	1.2	504	1.1	612	1.4
Head and other composition but no spouse	6,596	7.3	3,726	8.1	2,870	6.6

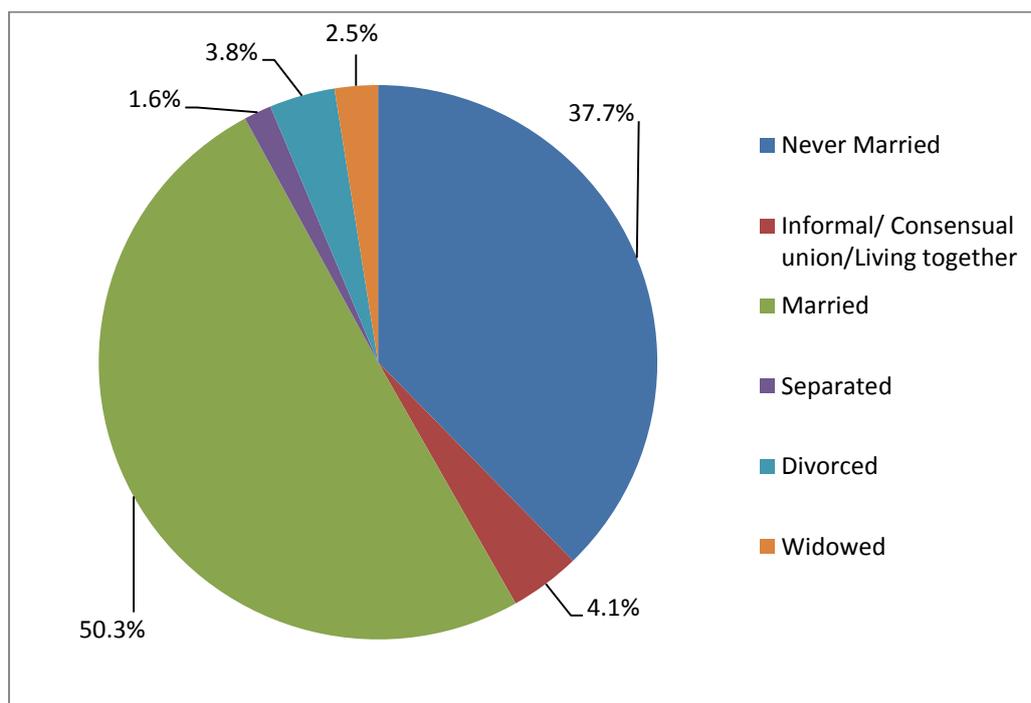
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3 Marital Status

Marriage is a social event which includes formal unions that are legal, and/or traditional. It can be religiously sanctioned or manifested as an informal cohabitation of partners. The marital status of a household head could have implications for the welfare of the members of the household.

Figure 3.1 shows persons 12 years and older by marital status. The married among this population constitute more than half (50.3%) of the population. The second highest proportion is the never married (37.7%). The rest are separated (1.6%), divorced (3.8%) and the widowed (2.5%).

Figure 3.1: Persons 12 years and older by marital status



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 3.4, majority (86.0%) of persons aged 12-14 years have never married, 13.2 percent are married and 0.8 percent is in informal/consensual unions. While the age groups 12-14 and 20-24 years have less than a third married, more than half of the population of the age groups 25-29 years and older are married.

Of the total male population, the proportion that is never married is 42.6 percent while 49.2 percent is married. On the other hand, a little over half (51.4%) of the total female population is married while 32.5 percent of them have never married. None of the persons aged 12-14 years among either the male or female population is separated, divorced or widowed. The proportion of females (41.0%) who are 65 years and above and widowed is higher than that for the males (7.3%). This may be the result of the higher re-marriage rates among males compared to females in Ghana.

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

Age group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/consensual union/living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both sexes								
Total	60,779	100.0	37.7	4.1	50.3	1.6	3.8	2.5
10 - 14	6,802	100.0	86.0	0.8	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	9,843	100.0	84.2	2.2	12.5	0.6	0.4	0.1
20 - 24	8,451	100.0	58.2	7.9	30.9	1.5	1.4	0.2
25 - 29	7,447	100.0	31.1	8.2	56.5	1.5	2.4	0.3
30 - 34	6,112	100.0	12.2	6.4	73.8	2.0	4.9	0.7
35 - 39	5,412	100.0	5.7	3.8	81.9	2.2	5.0	1.4
40 - 44	4,378	100.0	3.4	3.0	82.2	2.5	6.4	2.4
45 - 49	3,394	100.0	2.9	2.4	80.9	2.2	7.4	4.2
50 - 54	2,886	100.0	2.0	1.4	80.5	2.5	7.7	5.8
55 - 59	1,769	100.0	1.0	2.1	79.3	2.6	8.2	6.8
60 - 64	1,408	100.0	2.2	1.5	69.9	3.8	11.3	11.3
65+	2,877	100.0	5.2	1.6	55.9	2.3	11.5	23.5
Male								
Total	31,337	100.0	42.6	3.7	49.2	1.3	2.3	0.8
10 - 14	3,474	100.0	85.2	0.9	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	5,196	100.0	87.7	1.0	10.6	0.4	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	4,038	100.0	76.8	5.4	16.1	1.4	0.3	0.0
25 - 29	3,596	100.0	46.0	8.5	43.2	1.1	1.0	0.2
30 - 34	2,981	100.0	18.7	7.1	69.7	1.1	3.1	0.3
35 - 39	2,819	100.0	7.7	4.4	82.0	2.0	3.5	0.5
40 - 44	2,426	100.0	3.9	3.5	85.2	2.2	4.2	1.0
45 - 49	1,857	100.0	3.6	2.9	85.5	1.5	5.3	1.2
50 - 54	1,562	100.0	2.6	1.9	87.6	2.0	4.2	1.7
55 - 59	1,078	100.0	1.3	1.9	88.2	1.5	4.9	2.1
60 - 64	810	100.0	1.6	1.1	84.2	3.3	6.7	3.1
65+	1,500	100.0	5.3	1.7	75.9	2.1	7.7	7.3
Female								
Total	29,442	100.0	32.5	4.6	51.4	1.9	5.3	4.3
10 - 14	3,328	100.0	86.9	0.7	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	4,647	100.0	80.2	3.5	14.6	0.7	0.7	0.2
20 - 24	4,413	100.0	41.2	10.2	44.4	1.6	2.4	0.3
25 - 29	3,851	100.0	17.2	8.0	68.9	1.8	3.7	0.4
30 - 34	3,131	100.0	6.0	5.7	77.8	2.7	6.6	1.1
35 - 39	2,593	100.0	3.7	3.2	81.7	2.5	6.6	2.4
40 - 44	1,952	100.0	2.7	2.4	78.4	3.0	9.3	4.3
45 - 49	1,537	100.0	2.1	2.0	75.3	3.0	9.9	7.8
50 - 54	1,324	100.0	1.4	0.8	72.2	2.9	11.9	10.7
55 - 59	691	100.0	0.4	2.5	65.3	4.3	13.3	14.2
60 - 64	598	100.0	3.0	2.0	50.5	4.5	17.6	22.4
65+	1,377	100.0	5.2	1.5	34.1	2.5	15.8	41.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.1 Marital status and level of education

Table 3.5 shows the marital status and level of education by sex for persons 12 years and older. More than half (52.2%) of the population that is married has basic education, 6.2 percent has secondary education and only one percent has obtained tertiary level education. Most (69.2%) of the never married have basic education and 0.6 percent has obtained tertiary level education.

The proportion of married males with tertiary education is 1.8 percent while that in respect of married females is 0.2 percent. The proportion of divorced females (45.8%) with no education is higher than that of their male counterparts (34.1%). Of the total population of males who are widowed, 3.8 percent have tertiary level education while none of the widowed females has school up to the tertiary level education. It is evident that the male population in the district has relatively higher education compared to their female counterparts.

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

Sex/marital status	Number	All levels	No Education	Basic ¹	Secondary ²	Voc./Tech./Commercial	Post middle/secondary certificate/diploma ³	Tertiary ⁴
Both Sexes								
Total	60,779	100.0	26.9	58.3	10.2	1.3	2.5	0.8
Never married	22,932	100.0	10.6	69.2	16.4	1.2	2.0	0.6
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,509	100.0	19.6	62.0	12.3	2.0	3.1	0.9
Married	30,550	100.0	36.4	52.2	6.2	1.3	2.9	1.0
Separated	953	100.0	33.5	50.3	10.7	1.0	3.8	0.7
Divorced	2,296	100.0	42.1	49.6	4.4	1.7	1.7	0.5
Widowed	1,539	100.0	67.4	27.9	1.9	0.8	1.4	0.6
Male								
Total	31,337	100.0	21.3	60.0	12.3	1.5	3.4	1.4
Never married	13,352	100.0	11.2	66.9	17.4	1.3	2.3	0.9
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,166	100.0	17.2	60.5	14.8	2.3	3.5	1.6
Married	15,425	100.0	29.2	54.9	8.3	1.5	4.4	1.8
Separated	397	100.0	28.0	49.9	14.1	1.3	6.3	0.5
Divorced	733	100.0	34.1	55.4	4.2	2.2	2.7	1.4
Widowed	264	100.0	45.8	42.4	3.4	2.3	2.3	3.8
Female								
Total	29,442	100.0	32.9	56.4	8.0	1.0	1.5	0.2
Never married	9,580	100.0	9.8	72.5	15.1	0.9	1.5	0.2
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,343	100.0	21.7	63.4	10.1	1.8	2.8	0.3
Married	15,125	100.0	43.7	49.5	4.2	1.0	1.4	0.2
Separated	556	100.0	37.4	50.5	8.3	0.9	2.0	0.9
Divorced	1,563	100.0	45.8	46.8	4.5	1.5	1.3	0.1
Widowed	1,275	100.0	71.9	24.9	1.6	0.5	1.2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.3.2 Marital status and employment status

As shown in Table 3.6, the employed population is 61.4 percent, the unemployed makes up 2.6 percent and the economically not active represents 36.0 percent of the population 12 years and older in the district.

Table 3.6 further shows that 82.5 percent of married persons are employed, two percent is unemployed and 15.5 percent is classified as economically not active. Of those who had never married, 29.4 percent is employed, 3.4 percent is unemployed and 67.2 percent is economically not active.

A higher proportion of married males (86.5%) than married females (78.0%) are employed. Similarly, a higher proportion of the never married males (33.5%) are unemployed compared to their female counterparts (24.0%). In contrast, a higher proportion of never married females (73.4%) than the never married males (62.8%) are recorded to economically not active. It suggests that the males are more likely to be employed in comparison with females irrespective of their marital status.

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

Sex/marital status	Total		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	60,779	100.0	37320	61.4	1,592	2.6	21,867	36
Never married	22,932	100.0	6734	29.4	777	3.4	15,421	67
Informal/consensual union/living together	2,509	100.0	1898	75.6	100	4.0	511	20
Married	30,550	100.0	25204	82.5	614	2.0	4,732	16
Separated	953	100.0	610	64.0	34	3.6	309	32
Divorced	2,296	100.0	1831	79.7	57	2.5	408	18
Widowed	1,539	100.0	1043	67.8	10	0.6	486	32
Male								
Total	31,337	100.0	19857	63.4	759	2.4	10,721	34
Never married	13,352	100.0	4475	33.5	487	3.6	8,390	63
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,166	100.0	1011	86.7	24	2.1	131	11
Married	15,425	100.0	13336	86.5	222	1.4	1,867	12
Separated	397	100.0	251	63.2	11	2.8	135	34
Divorced	733	100.0	597	81.4	14	1.9	122	17
Widowed	264	100.0	187	70.8	1	0.4	76	29
Female								
Total	29,442	100.0	17463	59.0	833	2.8	11,146	38
Never married	9,580	100.0	2259	24.0	290	3.0	7,031	73
Informal/consensual union/living together	1,343	100.0	887	66.0	76	5.7	380	28
Married	15,125	100.0	11868	78.0	392	2.6	2,865	19
Separated	556	100.0	359	65.0	23	4.1	174	31
Divorced	1,563	100.0	1234	79.0	43	2.8	286	18
Widowed	1,275	100.0	856	67.0	9	0.7	410	32.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.4 Nationality

Table 3.7 shows the classification of the population of the district by nationality. 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. From Table 3.7, Ghanaians by birth make up 96.5 percent of the total population in the district; those with dual nationality form 1.5 percent and Ghanaians by naturalization represent 0.5 percent. The population of all other African nationalities accounts for just 1.2 percent with 0.3 percent made up of all other nationals enumerated in the district.

Among the males, 96.4 percent are Ghanaian by birth and 0.4 percent is African other than ECOWAS. Among the female population, however, 96.6 percent are Ghanaian by birth and 0.4 percent is African other than ECOWAS national. There is a slight difference between the

proportion of the population that is represented by males (0.9%) and females (0.7%) from the ECOWAS countries. Interestingly, the proportion of either males or females reported as Ghanaian by naturalization in the district is the same (0.5%).

Table 3.7: Population by nationality and sex

Nationality	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	92,152	100.0	47,361	100.0	44,791	100.0
Ghanaian by birth	88,926	96.5	45,662	96.4	43,264	96.6
Dual nationality (Ghanaian & Other)	1,352	1.5	695	1.5	657	1.5
Ghanaian by naturalisation	445	0.5	222	0.5	223	0.5
ECOWAS	741	0.8	413	0.9	328	0.7
African other than ECOWAS	371	0.4	196	0.4	175	0.4
Other	317	0.3	173	0.4	144	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.5 Religious Affiliation

From Table 3.8, four in five enumerated persons in the district (80.1%) profess the Christian Faith (Catholic, Protestants, Pentecostal/ Charismatic and other Christians) while Islam represents 12.4 percent of the population. Only a small proportion of the population either adhere to Traditional Religion (0.5%) or are not affiliated to any religion (5.6%). Pentecostal/Charismatic Christians make up the highest proportion compared to Protestants, Catholics and other Christians.

The proportion of female Christians (82.6.2%) is also slightly higher than that among the male Christians (77.6%) in the district. The reverse is, however, the case among adherents of Islam where the proportion of males (13.2%) belonging to the religion is higher than that among the females (11.6%).

Table 3.8: Population by religion and sex

Religion	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	92,152	100.0	47,361	100.0	44,791	100.0
No religion	5,175	5.6	3,404	7.2	1,771	4.0
Catholic	14,422	15.7	7,202	15.2	7,220	16.1
Protestants (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	20,070	21.8	9,873	20.8	10,197	22.8
Pentecostal/Charismatic	25,954	28.2	12,913	27.3	13,041	29.1
Other Christian	13,308	14.4	6,753	14.3	6,555	14.6
Islam	11,467	12.4	6,255	13.2	5,212	11.6
Traditionalist	479	0.5	276	0.6	203	0.5
Other	1,277	1.4	685	1.4	592	1.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6 Literacy and Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Table 3.9 shows the distribution of persons 11 years and older by sex, age and literacy status. Out of the total population 11 years and older, 46,275 (73.7%) are literate and 16,472 (26.3%) are not literate. Majority of the population is literate in English and Ghanaian language (65.7%), followed by those who are literate in English only (24.8%). A small proportion of the population is literate in Ghanaian language only (9.0%) and English and

French (0.2%). Among the age groups, the proportion literate in Ghanaian language only is relatively lower among the population less than 25 years with literacy in Ghanaian language being less than 10 percent. Again, none of the age groups recorded up to one percent literacy in English and French or English, French and Ghanaian language. Among the age group 60–64 years, the proportion of the male population that is literate in English and Ghanaian language (78.8%) is higher than that recorded among their female counterparts (70.3%).

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

Age group	None (not literate)	Literate	Total	English only	Ghanaian language only	English and Ghanaian language	English and French	English, French and Ghanaian language
Both Sexes								
Total	16,472	46,275	100.0	24.8	9.0	65.7	0.2	0.3
10-14	406	8,364	100.0	34.0	7.6	58.1	0.1	0.2
15-19	864	8,979	100.0	24.7	5.3	69.4	0.1	0.5
20-24	1,708	6,743	100.0	22.3	7.0	70.3	0.1	0.2
25-29	2,172	5,275	100.0	23.7	10.3	65.5	0.4	0.2
30-34	2,060	4,052	100.0	24.9	12.4	62.0	0.4	0.2
35-39	2,018	3,394	100.0	22.9	13.3	63.3	0.1	0.4
40-44	1,540	2,838	100.0	23.9	11.6	64.3	0.2	0.1
45-49	1,353	2,041	100.0	19.2	12.1	68.2	0.1	0.3
50-54	1,146	1,740	100.0	19.8	11.0	68.9	0.1	0.2
55-59	653	1,116	100.0	18.5	10.7	70.0	0.0	0.9
60-64	671	737	100.0	11.4	10.6	76.8	0.3	0.9
65+	1,881	996	100.0	15.5	13.4	70.5	0.2	0.5
Male								
Total	6,750	25,578	100.0	23.6	7.8	68.1	0.1	0.4
10-14	183	4,282	100.0	33.9	7.4	58.5	0.0	0.2
15-19	409	4,787	100.0	25.3	5.1	69.1	0.0	0.4
20-24	643	3,395	100.0	19.9	5.5	74.2	0.0	0.3
25-29	820	2,776	100.0	22.0	8.5	68.8	0.3	0.3
30-34	808	2,173	100.0	24.7	10.1	64.4	0.5	0.4
35-39	830	1,989	100.0	21.5	10.0	67.8	0.1	0.6
40-44	662	1,764	100.0	21.9	9.9	67.9	0.3	0.1
45-49	575	1,282	100.0	18.6	10.1	70.9	0.1	0.4
50-54	491	1,071	100.0	18.6	8.1	73.0	0.0	0.3
55-59	290	788	100.0	18.4	9.6	70.8	0.0	1.1
60-64	248	562	100.0	10.7	9.3	78.8	0.4	0.9
65+	791	709	100.0	13.5	10.6	74.9	0.3	0.7
Female								
Total	9,722	20,697	100.0	26.3	10.5	62.8	0.2	0.2
10-14	223	4,082	100.0	34.2	7.7	57.8	0.1	0.1
15-19	455	4,192	100.0	24.2	5.4	69.7	0.2	0.5
20-24	1,065	3,348	100.0	24.8	8.5	66.4	0.2	0.1
25-29	1,352	2,499	100.0	25.5	12.2	61.7	0.4	0.1
30-34	1,252	1,879	100.0	25.2	15.2	59.2	0.4	0.1
35-39	1,188	1,405	100.0	24.8	18.1	56.9	0.2	0.0
40-44	878	1,074	100.0	27.1	14.4	58.4	0.0	0.1
45-49	778	759	100.0	20.3	15.5	63.6	0.3	0.3
50-54	655	669	100.0	21.8	15.5	62.3	0.1	0.1
55-59	363	328	100.0	18.6	13.1	68.0	0.0	0.3
60-64	423	175	100.0	13.7	14.9	70.3	0.0	1.1
65+	1,090	287	100.0	20.2	20.2	59.6	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

3.6.2 Education

Table 3.10 indicates that the total number of persons who are currently attending school is 35,693. The male population is 18,740 (52.5%) and the female population is 16,953 (47.5%). The highest proportion of persons currently attending school are at the primary school level (47.7%), followed by persons in JSS/JHS (18.6%).

Persons who attended school in the past numbered 29,056, out of which 16,192 (55.7%) are males and 12,864 (44.3%) are females. The highest proportion of persons who attended school in the past attained JSS/JHS level education (35.3%) compared to 27.2 percent and 17.9 percent respectively at the Middle and Primary levels. The proportion of the population that attained tertiary level education in the past (3.6%) is higher compared to that recorded for current school attendance at that level (0.8%).

The proportion of female who attended school up to primary (23.2%) and JSS/JHS (40.2%) is higher compared to that among their male counterparts (13.6% for primary and 31.4% for JHS/JHS). However, a higher proportion of the males attended school up to SSS/SHS (9.6%) and tertiary (5.4%) levels than females (7.1% and 1.5% respectively for SSS/SHS and tertiary).

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

Level of education	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Currently attending						
Total	35,693	100.0	18,740	100.0	16,953	100.0
Nursery	3,984	11.2	2,069	11.0	1,915	11.3
Kindergarten	4,776	13.4	2,420	12.9	2,356	13.9
Primary	17,019	47.7	8,696	46.4	8,323	49.1
JSS/JHS	6,637	18.6	3,617	19.3	3,020	17.8
Middle	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
SSS/SHS	2,745	7.7	1,590	8.5	1,155	6.8
Secondary	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	109	0.3	76	0.4	33	0.2
Post middle/secondary certificate	132	0.4	49	0.3	83	0.5
Tertiary	291	0.8	223	1.2	68	0.4
Attended in the past						
Total	29,056	100.0	16,192	100.0	12,864	100.0
Nursery	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kindergarten	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Primary	5,192	17.9	2,209	13.6	2,983	23.2
JSS/JHS	10,264	35.3	5,092	31.4	5,172	40.2
Middle	7,889	27.2	4,983	30.8	2,906	22.6
SSS/SHS	2,474	8.5	1,559	9.6	915	7.1
Secondary	990	3.4	714	4.4	276	2.1
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	655	2.3	390	2.4	265	2.1
Post middle/secondary certificate	534	1.8	376	2.3	158	1.2
Tertiary	1,058	3.6	869	5.4	189	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Introduction

The main focus of this section is on the economic activities of persons 15 years and older, that is, individuals who were enumerated as employed, unemployed and economically not active on the basis of what they did seven days prior to the census night. The section also looks at how those in employment were occupied and their status at the place they worked. The industrial or commercial sector of employment of the population is also examined.

The economically active population includes all persons who worked for pay or profit or family gain during the seven days preceding the census, persons who did not work but had jobs to go back to, and persons who did not work, but were actively searching for work. The economically inactive population also includes persons who engaged in household duties without pay, persons in full time education, the too young or old, pensioners and persons with disability. All persons who “worked” seven days before the census night are classified by the kind of work they did (occupation). The emphasis is on the work the person did that week and not what he/she was trained to do. For the unemployed, it was the last economic activity before he/she became unemployed.

Industry refers to the type of economic activity carried out at the place the respondent works. Information was collected only on the main activity of the respondent during the reference period.

4.2 Economic Activity Status

This section presents information on the activity status, size, and structure of the labour force, and its distribution by occupation, industry, sector of employment and employment status.

Table 4.1 shows that of the population 15 years and older, 71.1 percent are economically active and 28.9 percent are economically not active. About 96 percent of the economically active are employed and 4.1 percent are unemployed. A higher proportion of the males (73.2%) than females (69.0%) are economically active. Among the economically active (Figure 4.1), the proportion of males (96.3%) who are employed is slightly higher than that among the females (95.4%). Of those who are unemployed, majority (62.3%) of them are first time job seekers.

For the economically not active population, 54.2 percent are in full time education with the proportion of male (64.7%) being higher compared to that of the females (44.6%). Furthermore, 27.1 percent of the economically active population are engaged in home duties, 6.7 percent are too old or young to work, 3.3 percent are disabled or sick and 1.3 percent of them are on pension or retired. A higher proportion of females (35.7%) than males (17.8%) do household chores.

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	53,977	100.0	27,863	100.0	26,114	100.0
Economically active	38,399	71.1	20,388	73.2	18,011	69.0
<i>Employed</i>	<i>36,809</i>	<i>95.9</i>	<i>19,631</i>	<i>96.3</i>	<i>17,178</i>	<i>95.4</i>
<i>Worked</i>	<i>33,543</i>	<i>91.1</i>	<i>17,939</i>	<i>91.4</i>	<i>15,604</i>	<i>90.8</i>
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	<i>2,907</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>1,529</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>1,378</i>	<i>8.0</i>
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>1.1</i>
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>1,590</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>757</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>833</i>	<i>4.6</i>
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>37.5</i>
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	<i>990</i>	<i>62.3</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>62.0</i>	<i>521</i>	<i>62.5</i>
Economically not active	15,578	28.9	7,475	26.8	8,103	31.0
Did home duties (household chore)	4,223	27.1	1,329	17.8	2,894	35.7
Full time education	8,448	54.2	4,835	64.7	3,613	44.6
Pensioner/retired	209	1.3	149	2.0	60	0.7
Disabled/sick	521	3.3	234	3.1	287	3.5
Too old/young	1,051	6.7	384	5.1	667	8.2
Other	1,126	7.2	544	7.3	582	7.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 4.2 presents the economic activity status of the population by sex and age. The age groups from 25-29 years to 60-64 years all have about 80-90 percent of the population to be employed. In contrast, just about 18 percent of persons in the age group 15-19 years are employed, perhaps due to the fact that many of them are schooling at those ages.

The proportion of the males that are employed is higher (70.5%) compared to that for the females (65.8%). Almost 27 percent of the males are economically not active and only 2.7 percent of them are unemployed. On the other hand, 31 percent of the females are economically not active with 3.2 percent unemployed. The age group 45–49 years for males have The highest proportion (95%) that is employed among the males is among those of age 45-49 years, but among the females the 50-54 age group records the highest proportion (90.9%) that is employed.

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

Age group	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both sexes								
Total	53,977	100.0	36,809	68.2	1,590	2.9	15,578	28.9
15-19	9,843	100.0	1,781	18.1	253	2.6	7,809	79.3
20-24	8,451	100.0	4,546	53.8	595	7.0	3,310	39.2
25-29	7,447	100.0	5,932	79.7	331	4.4	1,184	15.9
30-34	6,112	100.0	5,305	86.8	159	2.6	648	10.6
35-39	5,412	100.0	4,840	89.4	83	1.5	489	9.0
40-44	4,378	100.0	4,031	92.1	48	1.1	299	6.8
45-49	3,394	100.0	3,136	92.4	33	1.0	225	6.6
50-54	2,886	100.0	2,668	92.4	16	0.6	202	7.0
55-59	1,769	100.0	1,617	91.4	9	0.5	143	8.1
60-64	1,408	100.0	1,172	83.2	47	3.3	189	13.4
65+	2,877	100.0	1,781	61.9	16	0.6	1,080	37.5
Male								
Total	27,863	100.0	19,631	70.5	757	2.7	7,475	26.8
15-19	5,196	100.0	901	17.3	122	2.3	4,173	80.3
20-24	4,038	100.0	2,101	52.0	270	6.7	1,667	41.3
25-29	3,596	100.0	2,962	82.4	162	4.5	472	13.1
30-34	2,981	100.0	2,708	90.8	72	2.4	201	6.7
35-39	2,819	100.0	2,669	94.7	38	1.3	112	4.0
40-44	2,426	100.0	2,297	94.7	23	0.9	106	4.4
45-49	1,857	100.0	1,764	95.0	17	0.9	76	4.1
50-54	1,562	100.0	1,465	93.8	13	0.8	84	5.4
55-59	1,078	100.0	1,013	94.0	5	0.5	60	5.6
60-64	810	100.0	704	86.9	24	3.0	82	10.1
65+	1,500	100.0	1,047	69.8	11	0.7	442	29.5
Female								
Total	26,114	100.0	17,178	65.8	833	3.2	8,103	31.0
15-19	4,647	100.0	880	18.9	131	2.8	3,636	78.2
20-24	4,413	100.0	2,445	55.4	325	7.4	1,643	37.2
25-29	3,851	100.0	2,970	77.1	169	4.4	712	18.5
30-34	3,131	100.0	2,597	82.9	87	2.8	447	14.3
35-39	2,593	100.0	2,171	83.7	45	1.7	377	14.5
40-44	1,952	100.0	1,734	88.8	25	1.3	193	9.9
45-49	1,537	100.0	1,372	89.3	16	1.0	149	9.7
50-54	1,324	100.0	1,203	90.9	3	0.2	118	8.9
55-59	691	100.0	604	87.4	4	0.6	83	12.0
60-64	598	100.0	468	78.3	23	3.8	107	17.9
65+	1,377	100	734	53.3	5	0.4	638	46.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Occupation

All persons who “worked” seven days before the census night are classified by the kind of work they did. From Table 4.3, more than half of the population 15 years and older in the district are engaged in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery work (63.0%), 12.1 percent of them are service and sales workers and only one percent of them are clerical support workers.

Among the male population, 64.9 percent are engaged in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery work and 1.1 percent are clerical support workers. Again, among the female population, 60.8 percent are engaged in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery work and 0.6

percent are technicians and associate professionals. A higher proportion of females (20.7%) are service and sales workers compared to the male population (4.6%).

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	36,809	100.0	19,631	100.0	17,178	100.0
Managers	540	1.5	309	1.6	231	1.3
Professionals	1,601	4.3	1,038	5.3	563	3.3
Technicians and associate professionals	644	1.7	542	2.8	102	0.6
Clerical support workers	355	1.0	220	1.1	135	0.8
Service and sales workers	4,450	12.1	900	4.6	3,550	20.7
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	23,191	63.0	12,739	64.9	10,452	60.8
Craft and related trades workers	2,734	7.4	1,440	7.3	1,294	7.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,288	6.2	2,072	10.6	216	1.3
Elementary occupations	1,005	2.7	370	1.9	635	3.7
Other occupations	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Industry

Industry refers to the type of economic activity the respondent engages in. Information was collected only on the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period. Table 4.4 shows that the largest industrial sector in the district is agriculture, forestry and fishing (62.7%), followed by wholesale and retail repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (10.3%) and then manufacturing (9.2%).

Sixty-five percent of the male population and 60.2 percent of the female population are employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. The proportion of females (14.4%) engaged in wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles is far higher than that recorded for the males (6.6%). The proportion of females (6.2%) in the accommodation and food service activities industry is also higher than that for the males (0.7%).

Industries like electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply, information and communication, extraterritorial organizations and bodies, and real estate activities contribute very little in providing employment for the population in the district.

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	36,809	100.0	19,631	100.0	17,178	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	23,087	62.7	12,753	65.0	10,334	60.2
Mining and quarrying	779	2.1	698	3.6	81	0.5
Manufacturing	3,374	9.2	1,858	9.5	1,516	8.8
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	40	0.1	34	0.2	6	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	92	0.2	42	0.2	50	0.3
Construction	407	1.1	403	2.1	4	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,776	10.3	1,298	6.6	2,478	14.4
Transportation and storage	623	1.7	588	3.0	35	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,216	3.3	146	0.7	1,070	6.2
Information and communication	10	0.0	10	0.1	0	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	139	0.4	96	0.5	43	0.3
Real estate activities	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	113	0.3	92	0.5	21	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	44	0.1	37	0.2	7	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	388	1.1	318	1.6	70	0.4
Education	1,287	3.5	780	4.0	507	3.0
Human health and social work activities	259	0.7	131	0.7	128	0.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	86	0.2	72	0.4	14	0.1
Other service activities	996	2.7	224	1.1	772	4.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	91	0.2	50	0.3	41	0.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.5 Employment Status

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

Table 4.5 shows that most of the people in the district are self-employed without employees (63.4%) with the proportion of the males in this category being 62.8 percent compared to 64.1 percent among the females. A higher proportion of the females (20.7%) than males (8.0%) are recorded as contributing family workers. The proportion of females (0.9%) who

were domestic employees is about the same as that for the males (0.8%). Less than one percent of males (0.8%) are engaged as apprentice and domestic employees, which is not too different from that recorded among the females (0.9%).

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

Employment sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36,809	100.0	19,631	100.0	17,178	100.0
Employee	5,479	14.9	4,142	21.1	1,337	7.8
Self-employed without employee(s)	23,338	63.4	12,335	62.8	11,003	64.1
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,007	2.7	591	3.0	416	2.4
Casual worker	866	2.4	667	3.4	199	1.2
Contributing family worker	5,113	13.9	1,564	8.0	3,549	20.7
Apprentice	655	1.8	153	0.8	502	2.9
Domestic employee (house help)	304	0.8	148	0.8	156	0.9
Other	47	0.1	31	0.2	16	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

4.6 Employment Sector

Table 4.6 indicates that a chunk of the population in the district are employed in the private informal sector (86.7%) with the rest distributed among private formal (8.0%), public (government) (4.8%) and NGOs (0.4%). The situation is not different between the male and female population where the private informal sector is the dominant sector employing 92.6 percent of the females as against 81.6 percent of the males. The private formal sector is the second leading sector of employment for either the males (11.7%) or females (3.8%).

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	36,809	100.0	19,631	100.0	17,178	100.0
Public (government)	1,772	4.8	1,210	6.2	562	3.3
Private/formal	2,943	8.0	2,289	11.7	654	3.8
Private/informal	31,922	86.7	16,019	81.6	15,903	92.6
Semi-Public/parastatal	12	0.0	10	0.1	2	0.0
NGOs (local and international)	160	0.4	103	0.5	57	0.3
Other International Organisations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER FIVE

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) is an important component of socio-economic development. Communication serves as an important tool in the social and economic lives of people. This chapter presents information on mobile phone ownership, Internet use and ownership of desktop/laptop computers.

5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Table 5.1 shows the population 12 years and older by ownership of mobile phone, Internet facility usage and sex. Out of the total population 12 years and older (60,779), 51.6 percent are males and 48.4 percent are females. Figure 5.1 also shows that close to 40 percent of the population own mobile phones, with the proportion of males (46.6%) having mobile phones being higher than that of the females (32.8%).

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

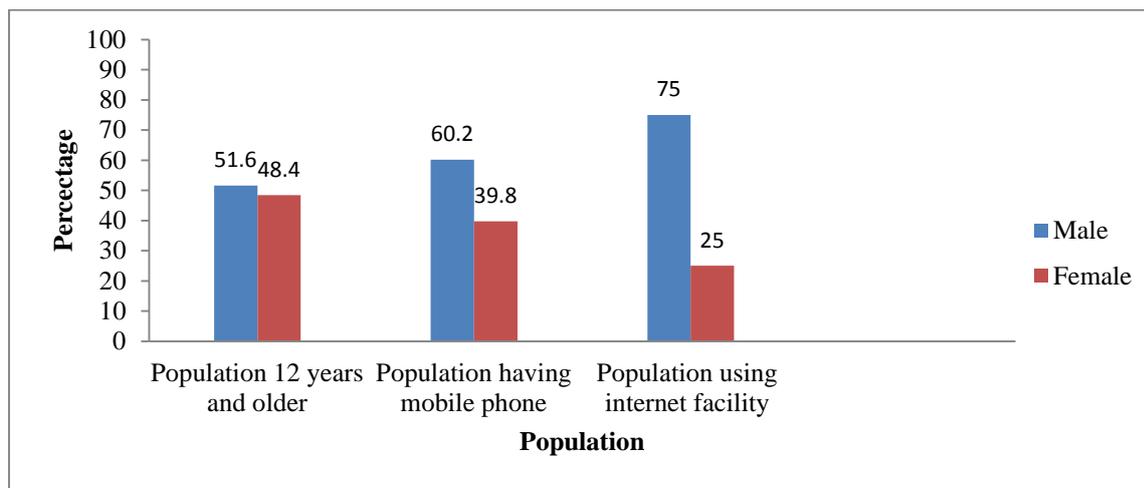
Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60,779	100.0	24,258	39.9	879	1.4
Male	31,337	100.0	14,600	46.6	659	2.1
Female	29,442	100.0	9,658	32.8	220	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Use of Internet

The use of the Internet is generally low in the district. Out of the 60,779 persons who are 12 years and older, only 879 (1.4%) use the Internet facility. The proportion of males using this facility is 2.1 percent compared with less than one percent (0.7%) for the females (Figure 5.1).

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



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computers

Very few households in the district own desktop or laptop computers. From Table 5.2, households that own a desktop or laptop computer are 3.0 percent. Ownership of a desktop or laptop computer is higher among male-headed households (3.4%) than female-headed households (1.9%).

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

Sex	Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,262	100.0	610	3.0
Male	15,129	100.0	512	3.4
Female	5,133	100.0	98	1.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SIX

DISABILITY

6.1 Introduction

In Ghana persons with disabilities (PWDs) in general are marginalized and suffer discrimination on account of their disability status. They are mostly regarded as less productive and not capable of contributing to development compared to those without disabilities. For instance, they are often seen as a burden on society and their unfortunate circumstances are viewed sometimes as a curse or punishment. Furthermore, they have poorer health status, lower educational achievements, less economic participation and higher levels of poverty than people without disabilities (World Health Organization, 2011).

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

Estimates from the World Health Organisation (WHO) indicate that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately 80 percent live in low-income countries (Ayiku, 2012). In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, disability was analysed in the following areas; population with disability, type of disability, distribution by type of locality and disability and activity status. Also, the types of disability that were considered were sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellectual and emotional disability.

6.2 Population with Disability

Table 6.1 shows that out of the 92,152 people in the district, 1.4 percent is with disability of all kinds. Sight disability is the highest by proportion among the population with 37.0 percent, followed by physical disability with 32.8 percent and the lowest is emotional disability with 14.9 percent.

There is a slight difference by sex with the proportion of males (1.5%) with disability being slightly higher compared with that among the females (1.3%). About thirty-eight percent of all males with disability suffer from disability of sight as against 36.0 percent of the females who have disability of sight. The proportion of females (34.5%) with physical disability is, however, higher than that of the males (31.4%).

Of the urban population of 38,113, only 1.4 percent suffers from disability of one kind or another while the rest (98.6%) are without any disability. Again, in the urban localities, sight disability is the highest (39.0%) among all persons with disability and the lowest (15.6%) being hearing disability. Table 6.1 further shows that apart from physical disability where the proportion of males is higher (37.0%) than that of females (34.9%), for the rest of disabilities, there are more males than females.

Among the rural folks, only 1.4 percent reported any kind of disability. Apart from sight disability where the proportion of males is higher (38.5%) than that of females (31.7%), the

proportions for females are higher among persons suffering from the remaining types of 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	92,152	100.0	47,361	100.0	44,791	100.0
No disability	90,867	98.6	46,670	98.5	44,197	98.7
With a disability	1,285	1.4	691	1.5	594	1.3
Sight	475	37.0	261	37.8	214	36.0
Hearing	173	13.5	87	12.6	86	14.5
Speech	213	16.6	105	15.2	108	18.2
Physical	422	32.8	217	31.4	205	34.5
Intellectual	188	14.6	98	14.2	90	15.2
Emotional	192	14.9	94	13.6	98	16.5
Other	123	9.6	60	8.7	63	10.6
Urban						
Total	38,113	100.0	18,917	100.0	19,196	100.0
No disability	37,579	98.6	18,655	98.6	18,924	98.6
With a disability	534	1.4	262	1.4	272	1.4
Sight	208	39.0	96	36.6	112	41.2
Hearing	56	10.5	23	8.8	33	12.1
Speech	82	15.4	34	13.0	48	17.6
Physical	192	36.0	97	37.0	95	34.9
Intellectual	50	9.4	24	9.2	26	9.6
Emotional	61	11.4	24	9.2	37	13.6
Other	40	7.5	13	5.0	27	9.9
Rural						
Total	54,039	100.0	28,444	100.0	25,595	100.0
No disability	53,288	98.6	28,015	98.5	25,273	98.7
With a disability	751	1.4	429	1.5	322	1.3
Sight	267	35.6	165	38.5	102	31.7
Hearing	117	15.6	64	14.9	53	16.5
Speech	131	17.4	71	16.6	60	18.6
Physical	230	30.6	120	28.0	110	34.2
Intellectual	138	18.4	74	17.2	64	19.9
Emotional	131	17.4	70	16.3	61	18.9
Other	83	11.1	47	11.0	36	11.2

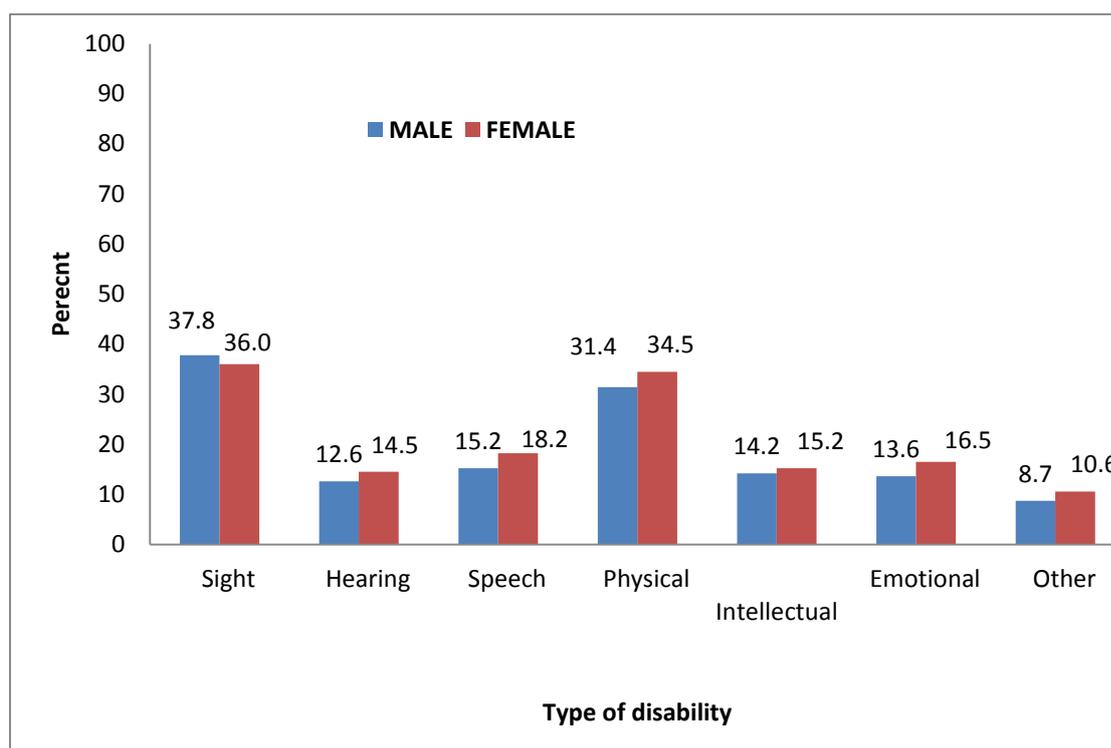
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Type of Disability

In 2010 PHC, types of disability considered were sight, hearing, and speech, physical, intellectual, emotional and other forms of disability. Total number of persons with disability in the district is 1,285 out of the total population of 92,152.

Table 6.1 shows that sight (37.0%) is the commonest type of disability among PWDs in the district, followed by physical disability (32.8%), speech (16.6%), emotional (14.9%), intellectual (14.6%) and the least being hearing disability (13.5%). Other forms of disabilities constitute 9.6 percent.

Figure 6.1: Population by type of disability



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Distribution by Type of Locality

The Amenfi West District is made up of urban and rural localities. Disabilities in the district show very little differences between the urban and rural localities. Table 6.1 shows that persons with sight disability are dominant among the various types of disabilities in both urban (39.0%) and rural (35.6%) localities. Persons with physical disability are second: 35.2 percent for urban and 27.8 percent for rural localities. In both cases, the proportion of those in urban areas is slightly higher than the proportion reported among rural dwellers.

The proportion of persons with other types of disabilities is, however, higher for the rural localities compared to that of the urban. The distribution of the various types of disabilities is as follows: hearing (rural: 15.6%; urban: 10.5%), speech (rural: 17.4%; urban: 15.4%), intellectual (rural: 18.4%; urban: 9.5%); emotional (rural: 17.4%; urban: 11.4%). Those with other forms of disabilities recorded 11.1 percent in the rural compared to 7.5 percent for the urban localities.

6.5 Disability and Economic Activity Status

Table 6.2 describes persons 15 years and older with disability by economic activity status and sex. Out of the total of 1,033 persons with disability, 58.4 percent are employed, 1.1 percent is unemployed and 40.6 percent is economically not active. Persons with hearing disability have the highest proportion (65.2%) that is employed, followed by speech (60.4%) and sight (58.2%) with the proportion of those with physical disability that is employed being the least (47.1%). Among all the disability types, the proportion unemployed is less than 3.0 percent.

Among the 560 males with disabilities, 64.6 percent are employed, 1.4 percent unemployed and the remaining 33.9% is economically not active. The proportion of males with hearing disabilities that is employed (72.4%) is the highest, followed by speech (69.4%) and sight (64.1%). With respect to the female population with disability, 51.0 percent are employed, 0.6 percent is unemployed and 48.4 percent is economically not active. The proportion of males with hearing disabilities employed (72.4%) is higher compared with their female counterparts (57.5%).

Table 6.2: Persons 15 years and older by type of disability, sex and economic activity status

Disability type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes								
Total	53,977	100.0	36,809	68.2	1,590	2.9	15,578	28.9
No disability	52,944	100.0	36,206	68.4	1,579	3.0	15,159	28.6
With a disability	1,033	100.0	603	58.4	11	1.1	419	40.6
Sight	416	100.0	242	58.2	7	1.7	167	40.1
Hearing	115	100.0	75	65.2	1	0.9	39	33.9
Speech	134	100.0	81	60.4	3	2.2	50	37.3
Physical	357	100.0	168	47.1	2	0.6	187	52.4
Intellectual	138	100.0	74	53.6	1	0.7	63	45.7
Emotional	136	100.0	71	52.2	2	1.5	63	46.3
Other	97	100.0	65	67.0	1	1.0	31	32.0
Male								
Total	27,863	100.0	19,631	70.5	757	2.7	7,475	26.8
No disability	27,303	100.0	19,269	70.6	749	2.7	7,285	26.7
With a disability	560	100.0	362	64.6	8	1.4	190	33.9
Sight	234	100.0	150	64.1	6	2.6	78	33.3
Hearing	58	100.0	42	72.4	1	1.7	15	25.9
Speech	62	100.0	43	69.4	2	3.2	17	27.4
Physical	182	100.0	99	54.4	2	1.1	81	44.5
Intellectual	68	100.0	41	60.3	1	1.5	26	38.2
Emotional	62	100.0	39	62.9	1	1.6	22	35.5
Other	53	100.0	41	77.4	0	0.0	12	22.6
Female								
Total	26,114	100.0	17,178	65.8	833	3.2	8,103	31.0
No disability	25,641	100.0	16,937	66.1	830	3.2	7,874	30.7
With a disability	473	100.0	241	51.0	3	0.6	229	48.4
Sight	182	100.0	92	50.5	1	0.5	89	48.9
Hearing	57	100.0	33	57.9	0	0.0	24	42.1
Speech	72	100.0	38	52.8	1	1.4	33	45.8
Physical	175	100.0	69	39.4	0	0.0	106	60.6
Intellectual	70	100.0	33	47.1	0	0.0	37	52.9
Emotional	74	100.0	32	43.2	1	1.4	41	55.4
Other	44	100.0	24	54.5	1	2.3	19	43.2

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

6.6 Disability, Educational Level and Literacy

Table 6.3 shows the educational status of people with disability in the district. 43.6 percent of those with any form of disability have never been to school, 43.3 percent are in basic school and 8.7 percent are in second cycle school.

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

Sex/disability type	Number					Percent				
	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher	Total	Never	Pre-Prim	Basic	Sec/SHS and higher
Total	84,357	19,249	8,841	47,232	9,035	100.0	22.8	10.5	56.0	10.7
No disability	83,131	18,714	8,788	46,701	8,928	100.0	22.5	10.6	56.2	10.7
With a disability	1,226	535	53	531	107	100.0	43.6	4.3	43.3	8.7
Sight	465	193	17	207	48	100.0	41.5	3.7	44.5	10.3
Hearing	166	85	8	66	7	100.0	51.2	4.8	39.8	4.2
Speech	197	93	18	75	11	100.0	47.2	9.1	38.1	5.6
Physical	413	205	9	166	33	100.0	49.6	2.2	40.2	8.0
Intellectual	178	105	5	62	6	100.0	59.0	2.8	34.8	3.4
Emotional	179	91	7	71	10	100.0	50.8	3.9	39.7	5.6
Other	121	52	10	49	10	100.0	43.0	8.3	40.5	8.3
Male										
Total	43,368	8,225	4,539	24,730	5,874	100.0	19.0	10.5	57.0	13.5
No disability	42,704	7,988	4,514	24,410	5,792	100.0	18.7	10.6	57.2	13.6
With a disability	664	237	25	320	82	100.0	35.7	3.8	48.2	12.3
Sight	263	84	7	133	39	100.0	31.9	2.7	50.6	14.8
Hearing	83	40	2	37	4	100.0	48.2	2.4	44.6	4.8
Speech	96	42	10	37	7	100.0	43.8	10.4	38.5	7.3
Physical	210	85	7	90	28	100.0	40.5	3.3	42.9	13.3
Intellectual	93	51	4	32	6	100.0	54.8	4.3	34.4	6.5
Emotional	87	35	5	41	6	100.0	40.2	5.7	47.1	6.9
Other	59	24	4	25	6	100.0	40.7	6.8	42.4	10.2
Female										
Total	40,989	11,024	4,302	22,502	3,161	100.0	26.9	10.5	54.9	7.7
No disability	40,427	10,726	4,274	22,291	3,136	100.0	26.5	10.6	55.1	7.8
With a disability	562	298	28	211	25	100.0	53.0	5.0	37.5	4.4
Sight	202	109	10	74	9	100.0	54.0	5.0	36.6	4.5
Hearing	83	45	6	29	3	100.0	54.2	7.2	34.9	3.6
Speech	101	51	8	38	4	100.0	50.5	7.9	37.6	4.0
Physical	203	120	2	76	5	100.0	59.1	1.0	37.4	2.5
Intellectual	85	54	1	30	0	100.0	63.5	1.2	35.3	0.0
Emotional	92	56	2	30	4	100.0	60.9	2.2	32.6	4.3
Other	62	28	6	24	4	100.0	45.2	9.7	38.7	6.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 Introduction

In the 2010 PHC, an agricultural household was defined as one in which at least one person in the household was engaged in farming/fishing/animal husbandry. Like most other districts in Ghana, a higher proportion of the population of Amenfi West District is engaged in agriculture. The agricultural activities of the district include crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing, fish farming, etc. Cash crops grown are mostly cocoa, oil palm and rubber. Major food crops produced include cassava, maize, rice, garden eggs and tomatoes. This chapter seeks to analyse the agricultural activities of the district in two main areas: describe households in agriculture and discuss the types of farming activities of the households in agriculture.

7.2 Households in Agriculture

Table 7.1 shows that the district is made up of 20,262 households. Out of this number, 14,515 (representing 71.6%) are engaged in agriculture activities. Out of the households engaged in agriculture activities, 66.8 percent are in the rural localities while 33.2 percent are in the urban areas.

Table 7.1 further shows that majority of households that are engaged in agriculture are crop farmers, with the rural localities representing 67.3 percent while the urban localities have 32.7 percent. On the other hand, whereas 74.4 percent of rural households are engaged in livestock farming, 25.6 percent of urban households are engaged in livestock farming. Tree planting is the least form of agricultural activity in both urban and rural households.

On the other hand, 55.8 percent of urban households engage in fish farming (Aquaculture) compared to 44.2 percent in the rural households. This could be attributed to easy access to inputs such as fingerlings, feed, security, etc., in the urban localities than it is in the rural areas.

Table 7.1: Size of households by agricultural activities and locality

Households engages in agriculture	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	20,262	100.0	9,296	45.9	10,966	54.1
Households engaged in agriculture	14,515	100.0	4,812	33.2	9,703	66.8
Crop farming	14,316	100.0	4,688	32.7	9,628	67.3
Tree planting	31	100.0	4	12.9	27	87.1
Livestock rearing	3,838	100.0	981	25.6	2,857	74.4
Fish farming	43	100.0	24	55.8	19	44.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Types of Livestock and Other Animals Reared

Table 7.2 presents the distribution of livestock by number of keepers in the district. The six most dominant livestock reared are chicken, fish, sheep, goats, cattle and pig farming. Chicken rearing in the district has 83,294 birds with 3,234 keepers, indicating an average of 26 chickens per keeper. There are 21,771 fish stocks with 50 keepers and an average of 435

fishes per keeper, followed by sheep rearing (13,910) with 1,043 keepers and an average of 13 sheep per keeper. The rest are goat rearing recording 3,426 animals with 263 keepers and an average of 13 goats per keeper, cattle rearing with 3,341 and 146 keepers, indicating an average of 23 animals per keeper and lastly, pig rearing with 2,292 and 130 keepers and an average of 21 pigs per keeper.

Table 7.2: Distribution of livestock and other animals reared and keepers

Livestock	Animals	Keepers	Average animal per keeper
All livestock	132,464	5,146	26
Beehives	50	1	50
Cattle	3,341	146	23
Chicken	83,294	3,234	26
Dove	94	4	24
Duck	690	56	12
Goat	3,426	263	13
Grass-cutter	98	10	10
Guinea fowl	395	32	12
Ostrich	384	14	27
Pig	2,692	130	21
Rabbit	349	16	22
Sheep	13,910	1,043	13
Silk worm	602	43	14
Snail	647	8	81
Turkey	258	23	11
Other	463	73	6
Fish farming	21,771	50	435
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	0	0	0

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

CHAPTER EIGHT

HOUSING CONDITIONS

8.1 Introduction

The 2010 PHC provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the district. Among the issues covered were the housing stock, type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangement, main materials used in house construction, room occupancy status, access to utilities and household facilities, main source of water for drinking and other domestic purposes, bathing and toilet facilities and methods of waste disposal. It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers to formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to meet the district's housing needs.

In this chapter, data on stock of houses, facilities and amenities of houses in the 2010 PHC are analysed at the district level and by rural-urban residence, where appropriate.

8.2 Housing Stock

Table 8.1 has information on the stock of houses and households in Amenfi West District. It can be seen from Table 8.1 that the rural (54,039) population is higher than that of the urban (38,113). Out of the total regional household population of 2,307,395, the district accounts for 89,823 (3.9%). The rural household population is 53,167. The number of houses recorded in the district is 16,783 with majority (63.80%) of the houses located in the rural localities.

The average number of households per house in the district is 1.2, which is lower than both the regional and national averages of 1.5 and 1.6 respectively. In terms of the urban and rural comparison, the urban localities (1.5) have a higher average number of households than the rural localities (1.0). The average household size for the district is the same as the national average but higher than the regional average. The average household size in the rural localities is 4.9, which is higher than 4.1 recorded in the urban localities.

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

Categories	Total country	Region	District		
			Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,376,021	92,152	38,113	54,039
Total household population	24,076,327	2,307,395	89,823	36,656	53,167
Number of houses	3,392,745	380,104	16,783	6,074	10,709
Number of households	5,467,054	553,634	20,262	9,296	10,966
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.0
Population per house	7.3	6.3	5.5	6.3	5.0
Average household size	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

8.3.1 Type of occupied dwelling unit

The 2010 PHC recorded various types of dwelling units with different forms of holding and tenancy arrangements. This section describes the type of dwelling, holding and tenancy arrangements in Amenfi West District. The analysis is based on the total number of both occupied and unoccupied dwellings.

The type of dwelling, ownership and tenancy arrangements vary in the district. Table 8.2 shows that the district has a total of 20,262 dwelling units. About 42 percent of dwelling units in the district are made up of separate houses and 38.5 percent are compound houses (rooms). The proportion of male-headed households dwelling in separate houses is higher (45.5%) compared with 32.4 percent for female-headed households. Separate houses are the major dwelling units in the rural localities in the district, accounting for 63.5 percent of all types of dwelling units while the compound house is the predominant type of dwelling units in the urban areas, comprising 58.2 percent of dwellings in the urban localities.

Hut/buildings, tent, improvised home (kiosk, containers, etc.), living quarters attached to office/shop, uncompleted building and other types of dwellings, each recorded less than 0.5 percent.

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

Type of dwelling	Total country		District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			Region	Number				
Total	5,467,054	553,634	20,262	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	185,809	8,552	42.2	45.5	32.4	17.1	63.5
Semi-detached house	391,548	48,683	2,530	12.5	12.1	13.5	14.7	10.6
Flat/apartment	256,355	33,980	780	3.8	3.8	3.9	7.4	0.9
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	259,471	7,809	38.5	35.4	47.9	58.2	21.9
Huts/buildings (same compound)	170,957	13,962	348	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.2	2.2
Huts/buildings (different compound)	36,410	2,158	84	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Tent	10,343	1,120	54	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc.)	90,934	3,707	42	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,743	42	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	2,049	8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	9,846	952	13	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.3.2 Ownership status of dwelling

Table 8.3 shows the ownership status of dwelling units in the district. Eight main categories of ownership statuses of dwellings are identified in the district. Thirteen thousand, nine hundred and thirty-one (13,931) out of the total dwelling units of 20,262 in the district are owned by household members. Dwelling units owned by other private individuals (3,040) and those owned by relatives who are not household members (1,392) are the other major ownership types.

Most of the male-headed households (10,662 out of the total of 15,129) and female-headed households (3,269 out of the total of 5,133) live in houses owned by a household member.

Dwellings purchased constitute the least (86 out of the total dwellings of 20,262) with only 66 and 20 of dwellings of male-headed and female-headed households respectively living in this type of dwelling unit.

The analysis by type of locality shows that most of the dwellings in both urban (4,847) and rural (9,084) localities in the district are owned by a household member. The rural areas have a higher concentration of dwellings owned by a household member compared to the urban localities. On the other hand, dwelling units owned by other private individuals are more in the urban localities (2,322) than in rural localities (718).

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

Ownership status	Total		District				
	Country	Region	Total	Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	553,634	20,262	15,129	5,133	9,296	10,966
Owned by household member	2,883,236	313,579	13,931	10,662	3,269	4,847	9,084
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	5,093	86	66	20	39	47
Relative not a household member	851,630	71,742	1,392	883	509	763	629
Other private individual	1,439,021	123,401	3,040	2,084	956	2,322	718
Private employer	83,610	15,343	1,140	876	264	867	273
Other private agency	21,123	2,689	266	239	27	201	65
Public/Government ownership	118,804	19,307	283	234	49	217	66
Other	24,000	2,480	124	85	39	40	84

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4 Construction Materials

Houses in the Amenfi West District are constructed using various materials. This section describes the type of construction materials used for the outer wall, the floor and roof of dwelling units in the district.

8.4.1 Materials for outer wall

Table 8.4 has information on the distribution of materials for the construction of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. The main materials used for the construction of outer walls of dwelling units are mud bricks/earth (67.0%) and cement blocks/concrete (26.7%). Dwelling units with outer walls constructed with stone, bamboo and palm leaf/thatch (grass)/raffia recorded the least proportions in the district, each accounting for 0.1 percent.

In urban and rural localities, the main materials used for the construction of outer walls of dwelling units in the rural localities is mud bricks/earth (80.2%) while cement blocks/concrete (73.1%) is the main construction materials used for outer walls in urban localities. About 6.0 percent of dwelling units in urban localities have their outer walls constructed with wood compared with just about 5.0 percent in the rural localities.

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

Material for outer wall	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,817,607	594,292	22,171	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/earth	1,991,540	241,414	11,541	52.1	17.8	80.2
Wood	200,594	19,221	1,136	5.1	5.9	4.5
Metal sheet/slate/asbestos	43,708	3,170	82	0.4	0.4	0.3
Stone	11,330	835	18	0.1	0.1	0.0
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,273	190	0.9	0.3	1.3
Cement blocks/concrete	3,342,462	297,909	8,834	39.8	73.1	12.5
Landcrete	104,270	9,463	199	0.9	1.3	0.5
Bamboo	8,206	1,957	29	0.1	0.1	0.2
Palm leaf/thatch (grass)raffia	38,054	11,618	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	39,206	3,432	123	0.6	0.7	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.2 Materials for the floor

Table 8.5 shows the materials used for the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. The main construction materials used for the floors of dwellings is cement/concrete, which accounts for a little over 70.0 percent of floors of dwelling units in the district. The use of earth/mud constitutes 25.7 percent. Dwelling units with floors constructed with burnt bricks and terrazzo/terrazzo tiles are almost non-existent in the district, and represent only 0.1 percent of all dwelling units in the district.

In urban and rural localities, cement/concrete is the main material used for the construction of floors, accounting for 90.7 percent and 55.6 percent of floors of dwelling units in the urban and rural localities respectively. Only few dwelling units in both urban (0.2%) and rural localities (0.1%) use terrazzo/terrazzo tiles as main construction material for their floor.

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

Materials for the floor	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			country	Region		
Total	5,467,054	553,634	20,354	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/mud	872,161	77,859	5,236	25.7	6.0	42.3
Cement/concrete	4,255,611	450,286	14,575	71.6	90.7	55.6
Stone	32,817	2,432	145	0.7	0.7	0.7
Burnt brick	6,537	569	16	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	52,856	2,848	81	0.4	0.6	0.2
Vinyl tiles	57,032	4,158	48	0.2	0.5	0.0
Ceramic/porcelain/granite/marble tiles	88,500	6,608	163	0.8	0.8	0.8
Terrazzo/terrazzo tiles	85,973	7,055	30	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	15,567	1,819	60	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.4.3 Materials for the roofing

Mud bricks/earth, wood, metal sheets, slates/asbestos, cement/concrete, roofing tiles bamboo, thatch/palm leaf or raffia among others are the main construction materials for roofing in the Amenfi West District. From Table 8.6, about three-fourth (74.3%) of dwelling units in the district are roofed with metal sheets, 9.7 percent are roofed with thatch/palm leaf or raffia and 5.3 percent have roofs made of bamboo. It is also to be noted that 4.6 percent of dwelling units in the district are roofed with slate/asbestos.

In the urban localities, more than four-fifth (86.8%) of dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets and 7.8 percent are roofed with slate/asbestos. Rural localities have 63.9 percent of their dwelling units roofed with metal sheets and 16.2 percent by thatch/palm leaf. A higher proportion of dwelling units in rural localities (1.4%) are roofed with roofing tiles compared to the urban localities (0.1%).

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

Main roofing material	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,817,607	594,292	22,171	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/mud bricks/earth	80,644	4,795	717	3.2	0.2	5.7
Wood	45,547	4,333	168	0.8	1.0	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	375,579	16,462	74.3	86.8	63.9
Slate/asbestos	759,039	90,669	1,025	4.6	7.8	2.0
Cement/concrete	141,072	35,736	132	0.6	0.9	0.3
Roofing tile	31,456	2,538	181	0.8	0.1	1.4
Bamboo	71,049	32,363	1,186	5.3	0.6	9.2
Thatch/palm leaf or raffia	500,606	43,836	2,154	9.7	1.8	16.2
Other	35,935	4,443	146	0.7	0.8	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.5 Room Occupancy

The number of 'sleeping rooms' available to a household provides an indication of the extent of crowding in the dwelling unit. Overcrowded living conditions increase the risk of the spread of infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis, measles and respiratory infections.

Table 8.7 describes the household size and number of sleeping rooms occupied in dwelling units in the Amenfi West District. It indicates that a little over half of households (54.0%) occupy one sleeping room, 27.3 percent occupy two sleeping rooms and 11.1 percent have three sleeping rooms in the district. Those occupying four rooms are less than 5.0 percent (4.2%) while household's with 5-9 rooms or more collectively account for 3.5 percent.

The table further shows that about 89 percent of one-member households, 73.2 percent of two-member households, 66.2 percent of three-member households and 55.4 percent of four-member households have only one room for their use. With the exception of households with 5-10 or more members which are credited with between 11 percent and 32 percent, less than 10 percent of households with membership below five can boast of three sleeping rooms.

Less than 3.0 percent of households with four members, 5.5 percent of those with six members and 6.9 percent of households with seven members have four sleeping rooms for their use. At the extreme end, just about 31.1 percent of households with 10 members or more occupy four rooms or more. There is, therefore, some overcrowding at the households

level which could have some negative health implications for household members.

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

Household size	Number of sleeping rooms										
	Total	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms	Nine rooms or more	
Total	20,262	100.0	54.0	27.3	11.1	4.2	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4
1	3,199	100.0	88.5	8.0	1.9	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3
2	2,594	100.0	73.2	20.4	2.9	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4
3	2,710	100.0	66.2	23.1	7.1	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5
4	2,790	100.0	55.4	31.5	8.1	2.7	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4
5	2,540	100.0	47.3	34.6	11.7	4.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4
6	2,038	100.0	38.6	37.4	14.2	5.5	2.1	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
7	1,623	100.0	30.0	40.4	18.7	6.9	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.6
8	1,041	100.0	20.8	38.4	24.8	9.6	3.2	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.4
9	642	100.0	15.3	34.1	29.4	12.9	4.5	2.0	0.6	0.8	0.3
10+	1,085	100.0	7.6	29.3	32.2	14.1	7.6	4.5	1.8	1.7	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6 Access to Utilities and Household facilities

Availability of utilities and other household facilities such as energy for cooking, cooking space, source of lighting and water, bathing and toilet facility as well as waste disposal is essential for healthy living. This section analyses these utilities and facilities at the household level in the district.

8.6.1 Main source of lighting

The highest proportion of households in the Amenfi West District use electricity (mains), which accounts for 47.6 percent of the sources of lighting available at the dwelling units (Table 8.8). Flashlight/torch provides lighting for 31.2 percent of the households while 14.9 percent of them depend on kerosene lamp. The use of gas lamp, solar energy, candle, firewood, and crop residue together is less than two percent (Figure 8.1).

The use of electricity (mains) as source of lighting is much higher (79.8%) in urban localities than in rural areas where only 20.2 percent of households depend on electricity. In these rural localities, the use of flashlight/torch (54.5%) is the main source of lighting. Furthermore, the use of kerosene lamp is higher in rural (22.3%) compared to urban (6.1%) localities in the district.

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

Main source of light	Total		District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
	country	Region	Number	Percent		
Total	5,467,054	553,634	20,262	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	360,079	9,635	47.6	79.8	20.2
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	4,931	928	4.6	7.6	2.0
Kerosene lamp	971,807	67,662	3,010	14.9	6.1	22.3
Gas lamp	9,378	915	26	0.1	0.2	0.1
Solar energy	9,194	928	22	0.1	0.0	0.2
Candle	41,214	2,085	47	0.2	0.2	0.2
Flashlight/torch	858,651	114,514	6,327	31.2	3.8	54.5
Firewood	13,241	1,055	211	1.0	2.0	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	315	18	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other	11,739	1,150	38	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.6.2 Main source of cooking fuel

The distribution of sources of cooking fuel in the district is presented in Table 8.9. From Table 8.9, 63.7 percent of households in the district use wood as the main source of cooking fuel, followed by charcoal (23.0%). The use of gas is by only 8.0 percent of households in the district. The use of electricity, kerosene, crop residue, saw dust, animal waste and other sources collectively accounts for less than two percent.

Wood remains the main source of cooking fuel in rural localities and account for 87.3 percent, while the use of charcoal is dominant in urban localities (40.7%), followed by wood (35.9%). The use of gas as a source of fuel for cooking is also much lower in rural (1.8%) compared to urban (15.4%) localities.

8.6.3 Main cooking space used by household

Table 8.9 further shows the distribution of households by the main cooking space used in the district. A little over half (53.5%) of households have separate rooms for exclusive use for cooking while 21.9 percent of them make use of the veranda. About 7.0 percent of households, however, use the open space in the compound as cooking space.

There are clear urban/rural variations in the type of cooking space used by households. The proportion of households in rural areas with separate rooms for exclusive use is 67.0 percent compared with 37.7 percent in urban localities. However, a higher proportion of households in urban localities cook on the veranda (33.7%) compared to rural localities (11.8%).

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

Source of cooking fuel/cooking space	Total		District					
			Total		Urban		Rural	
	country	Region	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Main source of cooking fuel for household								
Total	5,467,054	553,634	20,262	100.0	9,296	100.0	10,966	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	29,196	800	3.9	584	6.3	216	2.0
Wood	2,197,083	267,976	12,908	63.7	3,340	35.9	9,568	87.3
Gas	996,518	82,912	1,630	8.0	1,435	15.4	195	1.8
Electricity	29,794	3,314	95	0.5	77	0.8	18	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,413	40	0.2	16	0.2	24	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	164,627	4,651	23.0	3,783	40.7	868	7.9
Crop residue	45,292	1,864	108	0.5	43	0.5	65	0.6
Saw dust	8,000	597	11	0.1	8	0.1	3	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	211	10	0.0	6	0.1	4	0.0
Other	7,759	524	9	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0
Cooking space used by household								
Total	5,467,054	553,634	20,262	100.0	9,296	100.0	10,966	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	38,816	1,157	5.7	675	7.3	482	4.4
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	258,116	10,848	53.5	3,504	37.7	7,344	67.0
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	43,983	1,168	5.8	709	7.6	459	4.2
Enclosure without roof	117,614	6,279	205	1.0	121	1.3	84	0.8
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	26,140	1,002	4.9	376	4.0	626	5.7
Bedroom/hall/living room) verandah	74,525	3,685	32	0.2	26	0.3	6	0.1
Open space in compound	1,173,946	115,053	4,436	21.9	3,137	33.7	1,299	11.8
Other	1,115,464	60,015	1,379	6.8	730	7.9	649	5.9
Other	21,007	1,547	35	0.2	18	0.2	17	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

The availability of, and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7 aims to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on incidence of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhoea incidence.

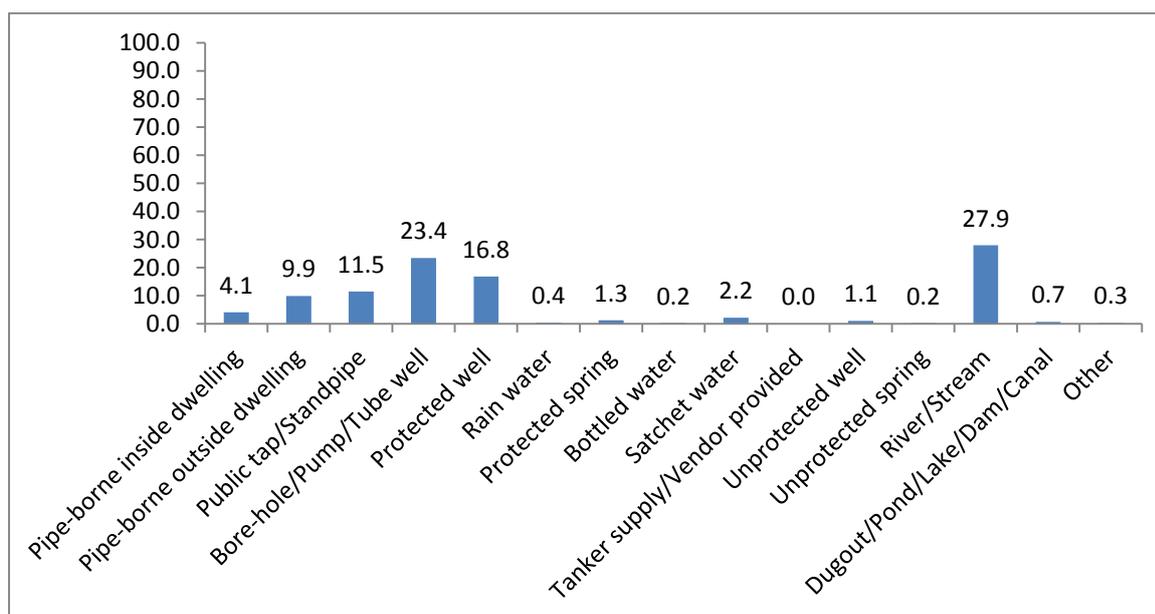
The main sources of drinking water in the district are presented in Figure 8.2 and Table 8.10. Household drinking water is obtained from various sources including pipe-borne water outside the dwelling, pipe-borne water inside the dwelling, public tap or standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, unprotected wells and springs, river/stream, dug out, vendors, and tanker-trucks.

8.7.1 Main source of water for drinking

Figure 8.2 shows the distribution of the main source of drinking water for households. River/stream (27.9%) is the major source of drinking water for dwelling units in the district, followed by bore hole/pump/tube well (23.4%). Pipe-borne inside dwelling unit (4.1%), pipe-borne outside dwelling unit (9.9%) and public tap/standpipe (11.5%) collectively represent 25.5 percent of drinking water sources in the district.

The main source of drinking water for households in rural localities is rivers/streams (47.3%), followed by bore-hole/pump/tube well (24.3%) while in the case of urban areas, protected well (26.0%) is relatively more commonly used, followed by bore-hole/pump/tube well (22.3%). The use of pipe-borne water inside dwelling unit (7.6%), pipe-borne outside dwelling unit (15.7%) and public tap/standpipe (15.9%) is higher in urban than the rural localities where all the three sources together are used by 13.9 percent of the households. The use of sachet water is also higher in urban (4.1%) than in rural (0.5%) households (Table 8.10).

Figure 8.2: Main source of drinking water



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.7.2 Main source of water for other domestic use

Table 8.10 shows the distribution of the main source of water for other domestic use. The distribution is similar to that recorded for the drinking water. River/stream (28.8%) is the dominant source of water for other domestic use in the district, followed by bore-hole/pump/tube well(22.3%), pipe-borne inside dwelling unit (4.7%), pipe-borne outside dwelling unit (9.6%) and public tap/standpipe (11.3%). The main source of water for other domestic use by households in the urban localities is protected well (27.9%), followed by bore-hole/pump/tube well (23.0%) while in the case of the rural localities, river/stream (48.7%) is the dominant source, followed by bore-hole/pump/tube well (21.6%). The use of pipe-borne inside dwelling unit (8.7%), pipe-borne outside dwelling unit (15.4%) and public tap/standpipe (15.6%) is expectedly higher in urban than in rural localities where according to Table 8.10 pipe-borne inside dwelling unit is 1.4 percent, pipe-borne outside dwelling unit is 4.7% and public tap/standpipe is 7.7%).

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 households						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	20,262	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	58,258	837	4.1	7.6	1.1
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	108,321	2,005	9.9	15.7	5.0
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	90,198	2,338	11.5	15.9	7.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	100,915	4,742	23.4	22.3	24.3
Protected well	321,091	39,026	3,401	16.8	26.0	9.0
Rain water	39,438	707	77	0.4	0.3	0.4
Protected spring	19,345	1,857	270	1.3	0.3	2.2
Bottled water	20,261	1,734	32	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sachet water	490,283	30,053	443	2.2	4.1	0.5
Tanker supply/vendor provided	58,400	3,328	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	22,976	231	1.1	1.5	0.9
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,850	33	0.2	0.1	0.2
River/stream	502,804	90,453	5,651	27.9	5.0	47.3
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	76,448	3,517	151	0.7	0.3	1.1
Other	3,972	441	51	0.3	0.5	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	20,262	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	61,523	962	4.7	8.7	1.4
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	100,763	1,947	9.6	15.4	4.7
Public tap/standpipe	704,293	85,182	2,291	11.3	15.6	7.7
Bore-hole/pump/tube well	1,280,465	104,503	4,510	22.3	23.0	21.6
Protected well	465,775	61,075	3,765	18.6	27.9	10.7
Rain water	39,916	1,171	79	0.4	0.2	0.5
Protected spring	18,854	1,860	263	1.3	0.3	2.1
Tanker supply/vendor provided	100,048	3,467	17	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	30,543	360	1.8	2.7	1.0
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,885	33	0.2	0.2	0.1
River/stream	588,590	96,641	5,834	28.8	5.3	48.7
Dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal	96,422	3,644	119	0.6	0.0	1.1
Other	10,302	1,377	82	0.4	0.5	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.8 Bathing and Toilet Facilities

8.8.1 Toilet facilities

Table 8.11 shows the type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by households by type of locality. About 42.0 percent of households use public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan, etc.), while 41.8 percent depend on pit latrine. About 4.6 percent of households use WC while 5.1 percent rely on KVIP. There are some variations between the localities. Among urban households, 44.8 percent use public toilets compared to 39.6 percent in rural areas. Households using pit latrine and W.C. in the urban localities also account for 30.3 percent and 8.7 percent respectively compared to 51.6 percent and 1.1 percent respectively in the rural localities.

8.8.2 Bathing facilities

A little over a third of the households (34.2%) have their own bathroom for exclusive use. This is slightly higher than households that share separate bathroom in the house (29.3%). It is observed that 10.1 percent use shared open cubicle and 8.3 percent rely on open space around the house. Similarly, 43.0 percent of households in rural areas have their own bathroom for exclusive use compared to 24.0 percent in urban areas. With the use of shared separate bathroom in the same house, it is higher (39.4%) in urban localities than in the rural areas (20.7%).

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	553,634	34,469	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	65,781	2,232	6.5	7.9	5.9
W.C.	839,611	74,100	1,087	3.2	8.3	0.9
Pit latrine	1,040,883	166,530	15,550	45.1	30.9	51.4
KVIP	572,824	34,822	1,439	4.2	8.1	2.5
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,263	73	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/PitPan/ etc)	1,893,291	207,221	13,810	40.1	44.3	38.2
Other	23,385	2,917	278	0.8	0.4	1.0
Bathing facility used by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	34,469	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	172,397	12,286	35.6	23.7	40.9
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	184,496	8,735	25.3	38.2	19.7
Private open cubicle	381,979	29,430	2,259	6.6	4.4	7.5
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	81,605	3,918	11.4	16.4	9.1
Public bath house	140,501	12,880	1,176	3.4	6.5	2.1
Bathroom in another house	187,337	32,531	2,390	6.9	5.0	7.8
Open space around house	372,556	34,738	3,153	9.1	5.4	10.8
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	4,159	244	0.7	0.2	0.9
Other	16,276	1,398	308	0.9	0.1	1.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9 Method of Waste Disposal

The disposal, collection and management of solid and liquid waste have been a challenge confronting state authorities in Ghana. Inappropriate waste disposal leads to pollution of the environment and contamination of water bodies with its associated health challenges. The method of waste disposal at the household level determines the level of sanitation and the health status of the household members.

8.9.1 Solid waste disposal

Table 8.12 shows the methods of rubbish (solid waste) disposal by households in the district. A little over three-fifth of households (62.2%) in the district dispose of solid waste (refuse) by dumping unto public dump (open space) while about 13 percent dispose of rubbish by the use of the public dump (container). Households who dump rubbish indiscriminately make up 9.1 percent. The main method of solid waste disposal for households in rural localities is dumping in an open space (66.6%), followed by indiscriminate dumping of refuse practised by 12.5 percent of households. Only 1.5 percent of households in the rural localities use the public dump (container). As in the rural localities, majority of households in urban localities (57.1%) dump their refuse in public dump (open space). About a quarter of households (26.4%) in the urban localities also resort to the public dump (container). Burying as a method of rubbish disposal is also practised by 1.4 percent of households in urban localities.

Table 8.12: Method of rubbish and liquid waste disposal by households

Main method of solid and liquid waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent		
Method of rubbish disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	20,262	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	45,630	1,052	5.2	4.0	6.2
Burned by household	584,820	32,348	1,134	5.6	5.8	5.4
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	116,994	2,617	12.9	26.4	1.5
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	280,109	12,608	62.2	57.1	66.6
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	53,725	1,838	9.1	5.0	12.5
Buried by household	182,615	19,641	879	4.3	1.4	6.8
Other	53,805	5,187	134	0.7	0.3	1.0
Method of liquid waste disposal by household						
Total	5,467,054	553,634	20,262	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	14,000	599	3.0	0.9	4.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	60,735	1,882	9.3	17.8	2.0
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	11,486	512	2.5	2.6	2.5
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	131,104	4,054	20.0	11.2	27.5
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	119,736	2,567	12.7	17.8	8.3
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	211,768	10,551	52.1	49.2	54.5
Other	38,294	4,805	97	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

8.9.2 Liquid waste disposal

Table 8.12 again shows the distribution of the methods of liquid waste disposal adopted by households in the district. It indicates that of all the methods, households that dispose liquid waste by throwing onto compounds represent 52.1 percent. Furthermore, 20.0 percent and 12.7 percent of the households respectively through their liquid waste onto street/outside and into gutters. On the other hand, households which dispose their liquid waste through the sewerage system account for 3.0 percent. The most common method of liquid waste disposal by households in rural localities is by throwing onto compound (54.5%) and onto streets/outside (27.5%). Liquid waste thrown onto compounds is also widely practised by households in urban localities with almost half (49.2%) of urban households practising this method. The proportion of households in the urban localities that dispose liquid waste either into gutters or through the drainage system is 17.8%.

CHAPTER NINE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Summary of Findings

The 2010 Population and Housing Census data for Amenfi West District provide relevant information needed to inform policy makers, planners, academia and the general public to make informed decisions aimed at socio-economic development of the district. This section focuses on the key findings on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics, information communication technology (ICT), disability, agricultural activities and housing conditions in the district.

9.1.1 Demographic characteristics

The Amenfi West District covers a total land area of 1,448.56 square kilometres. The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded a total population of 92,152 for the district. This represents 3.9 percent of the regional population (2,376,021). The district has a male population of 51.4 percent and 48.6 percent representing females. The district has a sex ratio of 105.7 males per 100 females. The district has 58.6 percent of the population living in rural areas and 41.4 percent in urban areas.

The age distribution in the district depicts a youthful population consisting of large numbers of children and a small proportion of older people. The proportion of the population by age reduces with older age except for the age group 70-74 where the proportion is higher than that of the preceding age group (65-69). The data show that 41.4 percent of the total population of the district is aged 0-14 years, while the proportion of those aged 60 years and above is 3.1 percent. The district has an age dependency ratio of 80.

The total fertility rate for Amenfi West District is 3.7, which is slightly higher than the regional average of 3.6. The general fertility rate in the district is 107.9 births per 1000 women, which is slightly higher than the regional GFR (105.8 per 1000 women). The crude birth rate in the district (25.9 per 1000) is, however, lower than the regional rate of 26.8 births per 1000.

The crude death rate, which measures the number of deaths per 1,000 populations, is 5.8. The rate is slightly lower than the regional death rate of 6.2 per 1,000 persons. Five hundred and thirty (530) deaths were also recorded from all the households enumerated in the district.

Central Region contributes the highest number of migrants in the district with 5,093 migrants, followed by Brong-Ahafo Region (4,368) and Ashanti Region (4,083).

9.1.2 Social characteristics

The district has 51.4 percent of the household population as males and 48.6 percent of them are females. The number of household heads is 20,262 out of which 74.7 percent is made up of males with the remaining 25.3 percent being females. Children of the heads of household form the highest proportion (46.2%) of the household composition followed by heads of household (22.6%) and other relatives (5.2%). Most households are of the nuclear family type (a family consisting comprising head, spouse(s) and children).

Persons that are married in the district make up more than half (50.3%) of the population. Quite expectedly, as high as 87.8 percent of persons of age 12-14 years are never married. The proportion of females (41.0%) who are widowed and are 65 years and above is higher than males (7.3%), giving an indication that females do not re-marry upon the death of their spouses compared to their male counterparts.

The proportion of married males with tertiary education (1.8%) is higher than that among married females (0.2%). The proportion of married persons who are employed is 82.5 percent. Of those who have never married, 29.4 percent are employed, 3.4 percent are unemployed and 67.2 percent are economically not active.

About 96.5 percent of the population of the district are Ghanaians by birth while 1.5 percent of them have dual nationalities. Ghanaians by naturalization account for 0.5 percent with the rest being non-Ghanaians (1.5%). In terms of religion, Christians (comprising Catholics, Protestants, Pentecostal/Charismatic, and other Christians) are in an overwhelming majority (80.1%) followed by Islam (12.4%) and African Traditional Religions (0.5%).

Forty six thousand, two hundred and seventy five (46,275) of the population 11 years and older are literate and 16,472 are not literate. Majority of the population are literate in English and Ghanaian language (65.7%). A small proportion of the population is, however, literate in Ghanaian language only (9.0%).

Persons who attended school in the past are 29,056, out of which males constitute 55.7 percent and females 44.3 percent. The highest proportion of persons who attended school in the past attained JSS/JHS level (35.3%). The proportion of the population that attained tertiary level in the past (3.6%) is, however, higher compared to the proportion that is currently in tertiary school (0.8%).

9.1.3 Economic characteristics

About ninety six percent of the economically active population in the district are employed. A higher proportion of the males are economically active (73.2%) than the females (69.0%). In contrast, a higher proportion of females (35.7%) do household chores than males (17.8%).

Almost 27 percent of the males are economically not active while only 2.7 percent unemployed. The male population within the age group 45–49 years has the highest proportion (95%) that is employed. In contrast, the age group 50-54 years has the highest recorded proportion (90.9%) of people that is employed among the females.

Nearly 65 percent of the male population in the district are engaged in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery work and 1.1 percent are clerical support workers. Among the female population, 60.8 percent are engaged in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery work and 0.6 percent are technicians and associated professionals. A higher proportion of the female population (20.7%) are service and sales workers compared to the male population (4.6%). Sixty-five percent of the male population and 60.2 percent of the female population are employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry.

9.1.4 Information Communication Technology

Only 879 (1.4%) out of the 60,779 persons 12 years and older use the Internet facility in the district. The proportion of males using this facility is 2.1 percent compared with less than one percent (0.7%) of females.

Very few households in the district own desktop or laptop computers in the district. Households that own a desktop or laptop computer constitute 3.0 percent. Ownership of desktop or laptop computer is higher among male-headed households (3.4%) than female-headed households (1.9%). The proportion of male-headed households (1.4%) owning fixed telephone lines is also slightly higher than that of females (1.1%). A higher proportion of males than females own mobile phones in the Amenfi West District.

9.1.5 Disability

Total persons with disability in the district are 1,285 out of the total population of 92,152. Sight disability is the highest among all persons with disability recording 37.0 percent, followed by physical disability (32.8%) while emotional disability recorded the lowest proportion of 14.9 percent.

Only 1.4 percent of the rural population suffer from disabilities. The proportion of females with disability is higher than that recorded among the males in the rural localities. The only exception is noted among those with sight disability where the proportion of the males is higher (38.5%) than that of females (31.7%).

The proportion that is unemployed among all persons with disability is less than 3.0 percent. Out of the 560 males with disabilities, 64.6 percent are employed, 1.4 percent is unemployed and the remaining 33.9 percent is economically not active. With respect to the female population with disability, 51.0 percent are employed, 0.6 percent is unemployed and 48.4 percent is economically not active.

9.1.6 Agricultural activities

Majority (71.6%) of households in the district engage in agriculture, 33.2 percent of which is done in the urban and 66.8 percent in the rural localities. Majority of households that are engaged in agriculture are crop farmers, with the rural locality having 67.3 percent leaving the urban localities with 32.7 percent. The proportion of households that engage in fish farming is, however, higher in the urban (55.8%) than in the rural (44.2%) localities.

9.1.7 Housing conditions

A high proportion of households (52.1%) in the district use mud brick/earth material for the construction of the outer wall of dwelling units, followed by cement blocks/concrete (39.8%) and the least used material is stone (0.1%).

Also, a majority (71.6%) of the material used for the construction of the floor of dwelling units in the district is cement/concrete with burnt bricks contributing only 0.1 percent. In terms of locality, cement has been used for 90.7 percent of floors of dwelling units compared to 55.6 percent in the rural localities. In the rural areas, 42.3 percent of materials for construction of the floor of dwelling units remade up of earth/mud while in urban areas, it is 6.0 percent. Again, 74.3 percent of households used metal sheet as the main construction material for roofing dwelling units with cement/concrete (0.6%) being the least used material for roofing purposes.

Over half of households (54.0%) occupy one sleeping room, 27.3 percent occupy two sleeping rooms and 11.1 percent occupy three sleeping rooms in the district. About 89 percent of one-member households, 73.2 percent of two-member households, 66.2 percent of three-member households, and 55.4 percent of four-member households occupy one room.

Electricity from the mains accounts for 47.6 percent of all sources of lighting for dwelling units in Amenfi West District while 63.7 percent of households in the district use wood as the main source of cooking fuel, followed by charcoal (23.0%) while gas is used by 8.0 percent of households in the district.

More than half (53.5%) of households in the district have separate rooms for the exclusive use of the household. This is higher in the urban (67.0%) than rural (37.7%) localities.

Overall, the use of pipe-borne (inside dwelling unit -4.1%, outside dwelling unit - 9.9% and public tap/standpipe - 11.5%) constitutes 25.5 percent of drinking water sources in the district. On the other hand, 42.0 percent of the households use public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit Pan, etc.) and 41.8 percent uses pit latrine. At the same time, 62 percent of the households in the district dispose their solid waste at public dumps (open space) while 20.0 percent of liquid waste is thrown onto the street/outside.

9.2 Conclusions

Results from the 2010 PHC provide holistic information on the demographic, social, economic and other indicators of the district. The report shows the status of key demographic and socio-economic indicators in the district. It highlights the dynamics of the household characteristics and challenges in other social and economic issues such as education, information communication technology, disability, agriculture, housing and the amenities available to the households. These issues include the youthful nature of the population, high age dependency ratio, low level of educational attainment, low ICT usage, incidence of disability, dominance of agriculture in the economy of the district with crop farming being the major agriculture activity, poor water and sanitation conditions as well as over-reliance on wood and charcoal as the main sources of cooking fuel used in the district. The data from the 2010 PHC thus, provides a wealth of information to inform policy decision-making and planning.

9.3 Policy Recommendations

The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census analysis shows that the proportion of persons who attended school in the past at the JSS level of education (35.3%) is higher compared to the proportion currently in school (18.6%). The government policy of free compulsory universal basic education (FCUBE) should be enforced in the district to increase the proportion of persons who have basic education. Also, the District Assembly in collaboration with its information department and the National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) should embark on a massive public education targeting most especially the rural communities on the need to enrol their wards in school. Measures should also be put in place to retain girls in school beyond the primary level. Again, the Non-formal Education Division of the Ghana Education Service can also help in this direction by intensifying their adult literacy programmes in the district.

Government should scale-up the provision and availability of ICT facilities in the district, especially to schoolchildren to improve on the learning and use of mobile phones and Internet facilities. The District Assembly could liaise with the Ministry of Communications through

the one laptop per student project to promote access to ICT in the district, as the use of computer and the Internet in teaching and learning is important for development in the era of ICT.

The proportion of persons with disability that is employed should be increased so that more persons with disability will be employed in the job market to make them self-dependant. There is the need for the Government and the District Assembly to ensure the effective implementation of the Disability Act. This will enable PWDs to access free education in selected academic institutions and make disability-friendly facilities available in all institutions to enable them access education to their comfort. The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection should come out with policies that will help to curb discrimination and stigmatization against PWDs. The Government should make scholarships available to any PWD who is prepared to embark on education and also to attract them into education since no female with disability is seen pursuing higher education in the district.

Disabilities in the district may be due to poor environmental conditions and lack of immunization of children during their early ages. Further research by relevant organisations should be conducted to ascertain the causes whilst the District Assembly should intensify their immunization and vaccination campaigns.

Agriculture should be modernised and made lucrative to ensure higher incomes for persons engaged in the sector. Provision of roads that can be used throughout the year to facilitate transportation of farm produce to market centres would reduce post-harvest losses and increase incomes for farmers. Increased incomes from the sector would also make it an attractive option for new entrants into the labour market, and thus reduce unemployment rates. Also, credit facilities should be made available to farmers to enable more farmers undertake other types of agriculture such as livestock rearing, tree planting and fish farming.

There is the need to improve the existing sources of water supply in the district. The over-reliance on river/stream (polluted by the activities of small scale miners) needs urgent attention. Provision of more tube wells and boreholes will be a more realistic measure in addressing the water problems. The District Assembly could collaborate with the Community Water and Sanitation Agency through some of the development partners' funded projects to improve upon the situation.

There is also the need for the provision of sanitation infrastructure such as containers and litterbins and enforcement of environmental byelaws of the District Assembly to curb improper solid and liquid waste disposal.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

S/No	Community Name	Total	Male	Female	House holds	Houses
1	Asankrangwa	19,657	9,471	10,186	4,762	3,035
2	Samreboi	12,968	6,664	6,304	3,291	2,081
3	Wassa Dunkwa	5,488	2,782	2,706	1,243	958
4	Asankran Bremang	2,394	1,250	1,144	468	510
5	Asankran Saa	2,324	1,168	1,156	475	290
6	Adowaho	1,677	873	804	347	308
7	Kwahu Bissagya	1,648	903	745	355	324
8	J.K. Oteng	1,587	869	718	300	256
9	Asankran Oda	1,566	756	810	348	356
10	Yirase	1,258	647	611	244	216
11	Kamaboi (Kofinusinkrom)	1,138	623	515	275	245
12	Nsabrekwa	1,046	560	486	260	266
13	Koduakrom	1,033	512	521	202	185
14	Bissaso No.I	1,026	559	467	200	208
15	Nkwantanum	1,006	542	464	200	164
16	Anhuntem	1,003	522	481	265	341
17	Benda	966	525	441	236	228
18	Tolompan Chief's House	941	489	452	198	185
19	Aworabo	919	499	420	165	156
20	Asouhyiame	913	470	443	178	169

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table A2: Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Asankragwa	19,657	2,428	2,400	2,634	2,544	1,916	1,584	1,244	1,027	982	766	627	408	352	175	196	374
2	Samreboi	12,968	1,779	1,594	1,741	1,380	1,245	1,203	915	821	681	445	392	251	194	80	112	135
3	Wassa Dunkwa	5,488	772	795	744	599	476	392	352	309	238	184	195	129	82	60	73	88
4	Asankran Bremang	2,394	374	334	322	252	200	150	142	138	118	70	98	58	40	34	32	32
5	Asankran Saa	2,324	323	321	316	245	239	157	141	127	99	75	83	48	39	26	43	42
6	Adowaho	1,677	320	237	200	159	144	119	119	103	65	59	52	24	22	11	13	30
7	Kwahu Bissagya	1,648	304	178	132	128	180	229	115	113	65	52	40	29	27	22	10	24
8	J.K. Oteng	1,587	279	220	178	131	170	171	112	85	71	62	44	23	16	11	5	9
9	Asankran Oda	1,566	242	200	586	158	142	120	94	114	90	58	40	30	30	8	12	12
10	Yirase	1,258	186	188	177	142	110	96	92	68	54	37	31	18	20	8	15	16
11	Kamaboi (Kofinusinkrom)	1,138	178	162	169	103	85	61	247	94	60	36	29	24	26	10	7	19
12	Nsabrekwa	1,046	190	169	97	71	72	84	77	86	55	39	37	15	12	13	12	17
13	Koduakrom	1,033	174	174	128	100	88	66	68	67	52	34	23	17	9	9	13	11
14	Bissaso No.I	1,026	179	166	137	110	66	89	68	55	33	35	21	22	8	10	9	18
15	Nkwantanum	1,006	225	128	85	46	64	86	98	76	59	33	35	20	21	7	11	12
16	Anhuntem	1,003	128	156	112	100	55	65	77	66	48	66	50	32	19	8	12	9
17	Benda	966	177	127	115	70	91	81	67	66	43	36	38	13	8	15	8	11
18	Tolompan Chief's House	941	163	116	95	70	90	99	64	63	54	42	32	16	20	6	6	5
19	Aworabo	919	119	142	110	77	84	88	70	58	48	48	32	20	12	8	1	2
20	Asouhyiame	913	141	134	123	70	88	73	64	56	41	40	23	20	12	10	5	13

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

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